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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 39. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1863. OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
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One year,	8 00
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☞ Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

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.

Wyoming Insurance Company,
WILKESBARRE, PA.
Capital and Surplus, $118,000.

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
John Reichard, D. G. Driesbach,
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Charles A. Miner, Wm. S. Ross,
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G. M. HOLLENBACK, President.
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice President.

R. C. SMITH, Secretary.
W. G. STERLING, Treasurer.

This Company Insures three-fourth of the Cash valuation, takes no Premium Notes, make no Assessments. Policy acknowledges all moneys paid during the term of your Insurance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

May 30, 1863.—1y

G. W. HAUPT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's Store,
SUNBURY, PA.
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, May 23, 1863.—1y

J. E. HELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, on south side of Market Square, near the Court House,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, May 23, 1863.—1y

GRANT & DIETZ!
LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WHITE ASH COAL;
in every variety.
Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.
Sunbury, May 16, 1863.—1y

SOLOMON MALICK,
Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
(Formerly Freeburg, Snyder county.)
OFFICE, Market street, one door east of Friling Grant's Store, and nearly opposite the Court House.
All professional business, collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
April 12, 1862.

SIMON P. WOLVERTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office, Market street, 2 doors west of Depot,
SUNBURY, PA.
WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims and all other professional business intrusted to his care in Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Sunbury, May 3, 1862.—

NEW CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened an entire new stock of clothing and Furnishing goods, at his new store in the building of Charles Pleasants Esq., in Market square. His stock consists in part of

MENS CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

Such as Coats, Over Coats, pants, vests, shirts, undershirts, drawers, stockings, neckties, handkerchiefs, gloves, &c. Also, Hats and Caps of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds. TRUNKS, and Valises, umbrellas, and notions of all kinds, besides numerous other articles. The public are requested to give him a call and examine his stock.

LEVI HECHT

Sunbury, Oct. 10, 1863.

M. C. GEARHART'S
Confectionery, Toy and FRUIT STORE,
Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS,
TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FRUIT, &c., &c.,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the above establishment at wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.

He is manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries and keeps a full assortment which are sold at low rates.

Tobacco, Segars, Stationery, Nuts of all kinds, and a variety of other articles, all of which are offered wholesale and retail.

☞ Remember the name and place.

M. C. GEARHART.

Market street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's store.

Sunbury, Sept. 19, 1863.—tf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE & Importer of WATCHES
No. 118 North Second St., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

HE has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—all of which will be sold low for Cash!

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jeweled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.

Sept. 5, 1863.—1y w

PRIVATE ACADEMY,
NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE REV. JAMES DICKSON, will re-open his Academy on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1863.

The following branches will be taught:

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book keeping, Vocal Music in theory and practice. Also, Geography, Grammar, History, Composition Writing.

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 weeks,	$6 to $8
In the above branches without the languages	$6 00
Latin and above branches,	$7 00
Greek and above branches,	$8 00

See Circular.

For further particulars apply to

REV. JAMES DICKSON, Teacher.

Northumberland, August 1st, 1863.—1y

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS FOR ENLARGED VEINS
OF THE LEG, &C.;
Instruments for all deformities.
DR. GLOVER'S
New Lever Truss

has taken the place of other Trusses for the retention and cure of Hernia or Rupture. Acting upon the principle of a lever, it never loses its strength. It is found to prevent rupt. It has no pad on the back, which is so liable to injure the spine and annoy and hold the wearer. It is sure to retain the Rupture, giving ease and comfort, and effecting radical cure. It is warranted to give satisfaction.

The improved Shoulder Brace expands the chest and prevents the wearer from becoming round shouldered.

Ladies' Belts and Abdominal Supporters, Bandages, and Belts of all kinds, and instruments for all deformities of the Body.

DR. GLOVER'S Office is No. 4 Ann Street, two doors from Broadway, New York.

Strangers can rely on being positively cured as these are the same and are not to be confounded with those of other quacks who are now imposing their worthless articles upon the public.

Sept. 19, 1863.—

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

How He was Arrested and Despoiled by the Rebels—The Evils of Confederate Rules.

On the 18th ultimo John Minor Botts addressed a letter to the Richmond Examiner, a copy of which has since been obtained for publication by the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. In this letter, dated at Auburn, Culpepper county, Virginia, Mr. Botts enters an emphat protest against his arrest and the destruction of his property by the rebels, and flatly denounces the evils of Confederate rules. After some preliminary remarks, in contradiction of false reports concerning himself, he says:

HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS—MR. BOTT'S WRONGS.

"Let us see how the account stands. On my part I have done nothing from first to last of which the government can complain, unless it be that I have not become democratized and have made no concessions to democracy, and have none to make hereafter, and because I have not chosen to follow blindly wherever democracy might choose to lead.

"On the other hand, of what have I to complain? First, the legislative power of the government has been especially directed against me, while I was leading the most retired and secluded life, as was clearly admitted by Mr. Henry S. Foote at the following session of Congress, when he said he had been induced to vote for the declaration of martial law and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* upon a representation of the condition of things supposed to exist in the neighborhood of the city of Richmond, but which turned out to be entirely groundless.

"Second, the power of the executive branch of government has been exerted against me when, under the detestable, unwritten, unknown code called martial law, upon no charge preferred before the Court of Inquiry, they had me arrested in my bed, between the hours of midnight and daybreak hurried me off to a dirty, filthy negro jail, where I was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, when, with all the vigilance and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to hinge a charge; and now comes a second arrest without a charge, whilst the army itself has been turned loose upon me to destroy my property, by design, and by order of officers in high command, which I can establish if I can procure their arrest and trial by court martial; under which order my yard, garden and cornfields have been ruthlessly invaded, the fencing of each torn down to the ground, and all converted into a general camp-ground, camp-fires built and horses turned into each by the Fourth Virginia cavalry, under command of Captain Randolph, and when Dr. Kidwell—with whom I had been until ten o'clock, picking up and nursing the wounded men of both parties, more than twenty of whom was brought to my house—remonstrated with them, they said it was wrong, and should not have done it, but they were ordered to destroy 'whatever they damn pleased;' and upon this being repeated by Dr. K. to Capt. R. he neither affirmed or denied that such orders had been given.

"From which scenes of violence, together with the effects produced by my arrest on the next day, one of my daughters has been ill of nervous typhoid fever ever since; and not only has my fencing been torn down and destroyed in every direction, but some twenty-five or thirty of my best hogs have been shot down, and I have not been left one ear of my entire crop of corn; all of which could not be used was carried off and destroyed. And now I challenge any and every man of the Southern Confederacy to come forward with any charge that can be made against me for anything said or done for which their government or its army can justly complain. And but for the protection now offered me by a guard from the headquarters of General R. E. Lee, none can tell to what a condition I should have been reduced.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE ORIGINATORS OF THE WAR.

"Have I then, Mr. Editor, think you, had much reason for attachment or devotion to a government by which I have been thus treated? You complain of the treatment Mr. Vallandigham has received at the hands of his government. He made many violent speeches, in which he took active and strong ground against his government, and for this he was sent among his friends, as they supposed. But I have done nothing, taken no part but maintained firmly and consistently, as I shall continue to do, my own private opinions and the convictions of my best judgment, which has not been controlled by any considerations of selfishness, ambition or fear, as I wrote the Secretary of War whilst I was confined in McDaniel's negro jail, in the spring of 1862; and, because I cannot surrender these convictions, am I thus to be oppressed and persecuted by the government and its army? I want no better vindication for having withheld my approval of this war than is to be found in the fact that there is not one of those who aided in bringing it on that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed, all of which I did foresee and did foretell; and if any man with brains in his head and a heart in his bosom says he would, then I say flatly I don't believe him.

HIS SECOND ARREST BY STUART.

"But to come back to my second arrest by General J. E. B. Stuart. On Monday morning, the 12th instant, following the night of the ruthless and heartless destruction of my property, General Stuart's Provost Marshal rode up with a guard to my house, with a warrant, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, Oct. 12, 1863.

"Lieutenant Ryalls; You will arrest John Minor Botts and send him to Richmond. Charges will be forwarded from these headquarters as soon as practicable. Don't allow him to annoy General Lee, but keep him as a prisoner of state. Let me know how many prisoners.

"By command of Major General J. E. B. STUART.
"A. S. VENABLE, Major and Adjutant.

"Upon this warrant, containing no charge I was arrested about half past ten o'clock on Monday morning, carried under guard to Culpepper Court House, kept there until five o'clock, and then discharged on the ground that there was no charge against me; but I have been unconditionally informed from two sources, either of which would be regarded as authentic, that the sole ground of my arrest was that I had entertained General Meade and other federal officers at my table; and if it was not that, it was upon some other pretext equally frivolous and contemptible, which I hereby challenge General Stuart to lay before the public; and if it be any offence against the peace and dignity of General Stuart, or of the Confederate government that I should have entertained federal officers at my table, which would justify my arrest, then Major-General Stuart has signally failed in the discharge of his duty to the peace and dignity of his government and to the peace and dignity of the aforesaid Major-General Stuart, by not bringing me to trial for this high crime and misdemeanor; for although it is not true that General Meade took his dinner at my table, I hereby make it known to all whom it may concern that I invited him to do so, and deeply regretted that his constant engagements prevented his acceptance of the invitation. I moreover further proclaim that if he should return to this vicinity (which I do not at all anticipate) I shall in all probability subject myself to another arrest by a reception of the offence, without consulting General Stuart's pleasure on the subject.

WHOM HE HAS ENTERTAINED.

"The truth is I have entertained freely and hospitably the officers and gentlemen of both armies whose acquaintance I have enjoyed, and shall continue to do so so long as I am master of my own house, and so long as they treat me with kindness and civility, let it offend whom it may provided the means are left me with which to entertain them, and unless in the mean time I shall be prohibited by law, or by some higher authority than that of General Stuart. In fact, I have met with no officer in the Confederate army, and with few privates with whom I was acquainted, from General Robert E. Lee down, with the exception of General Stuart, that I have not invited to my house nearly all of whom have partaken of my hospitality—whilst hundreds of half-famished soldiers have been furnished with meals, for which I have never charged the first dime, whilst they were in the habit of paying, as they said themselves, to brawling secessionists from two to three dollars a meal; but this furnished no ground of complaint with any gentleman of the northern army, many of whom expressed their surprise and gratification on hearing that they had visited me thus freely and familiarly.

ANOTHER ACCUSATION EXAMINED.

"But no sooner was I arrested than the whole atmosphere was filled with rumors to my disadvantage and prejudice; among the rest, that I had been caught in the federal lines on the day of the fight, with arms in my hands to be used against the Confederate government.

"The circumstances which gave rise to this rumor are as follows: As a portion of the federal cavalry passed my house, about two o'clock on Sunday, my neighbor, Mr. Bradford, sent me a note, saying he had been arrested, and was then in the custody of the federal officers, and asked me to ride over to Brandy Station to meet him; which I did. On my return I passed Gen. Lomax's brigade and when half their column had passed me, and was between me and the federals, and in the presence of the other half, I met young Slaughter, the son of Dr. Slaughter, of Culpepper Court House, who had a gun and knapsack in his hand; with which encumbrance he could not control his horse, and asked me to take it with me to my house and keep it until he called for it. At great inconvenience I took it, and this act of kindness and accommodation to Mr. Slaughter was tortured into my bearing arms against the South; though General Stuart himself knew what had carried me to Brandy, for he had sent a letter from me to Mrs. Bradford, telling of the arrest of her husband and of my having been sent for to meet him at Brandy Station.

HIS PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

"However, these rumors, publications and arrests have had their desired effects, as they have led to the most wanton, wicked and savage destruction of my property, such as I have already mentioned, and excited the prejudice of the army, and possibly of misled citizens, against me. But I hope to outlive it all, while the authors of such vandalism will bow to a just accountability at the hands of a military commander, whose high moral, intellectual and military qualities are justly esteemed by the whole country, and by none more highly than myself; and if not by him, then by a still higher military authority, to wit: the War Department; and, if not there, then by the civil tribunals of the country; and, if not there, then by a just, discriminating and indignant public judgment.

DAVIS AND STUART DENOUNCED

"And now let me inquire, has martial law been declared again? and if not, when, where, how and from whom did Gen. Stuart derive the authority to arrest me, or any other citizen, for any offence whatever, and retain me as a prisoner of state? If any charge was to be preferred against me for a civil offence, where were the civil authorities? and why was not complaint lodged with them upon affidavit, as the law requires? How came I, a private, peaceable citizen, subject to the military authority of General Stuart? and why was I not to be allowed, if I thought proper, to appeal to his superior in command—General Lee—against this flagrant usurpation of power and most inexcusable instance of false imprisonment?

"If I mistake not, Congress, by an express vote, refused to grant these high prerogatives of dictatorial power to Mr. Davis.—How is it, then, that General Stuart, undertakes, first, to establish a martial law for himself, and then virtually to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by a denial of my right to appeal to his superior in command?

"If such power can be exercised by Gen. Stuart with impunity, with whom and where does the power stop; To how low a grade of military authority does it descend? And I may further ask, why, of all the gentlemen in and around the court-house who entertained federal officers, was I alone to be selected for the exercise of this military power, for this indignity and outrage? These are all questions of grave interest to the liberty of every citizen, that cannot, and shall not, be slurred over, if there is any justice in the military department of this government, or independence to be found in the judicary of this state.

MR. BOTTS DEFIES THE REBELLION.

"Hitherto I have been silent as to the wrongs, injuries and indignities which have been heaped upon me. But I am not a spaniel to be down and crouch at the bidding of any master, nor to lick the hand that smites me, nor am I Christian enough when one cheek is slapped to turn the other; and if I am thus to be selected as a particular object of persecution, and can find no protection from the law, then will I protect myself; this I cannot do against the government or against the army; but I can and will do it when the law, military and civil, both fail me against any one man that this confederacy can boast.

"When I purchased my present home, it was to seek retirement and obscurity, to get out of the way of the world and to follow for the balance of my life the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. There was then no army here, nor did I suppose there would be one. I disturbed nobody, went nowhere, except among kind and friendly neighbors, with whom it has been my good fortune to secure as large a share of respect and esteem as any one who has ever lived in the country, and in this condition of things it was that, in imitation of the Confederate government, 'all I asked was to be let alone.'

"But what is the liberty of any citizen worth if a military commander can, in the exercise of a despotic power, or a weak and imbecile discretion, or in a fit of spleen towards one who has offended, by reporting him for official misconduct in which eight other gentlemen united, drag that citizen from the bosom of his family, heap upon him the indignity and wrong of having him arrested and conducted through the streets of a crowded village, under guard; keep him in that condition long enough for all sorts of idle and malicious rumors to be circulated and sent over the telegraphic wires respecting him, and order his discharge upon the ground that there was nothing to be alleged against him?

HIS DETERMINATION.

"And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me say that the press may continue to misrepresent and abuse me; I may be arrested and thrown into a dungeon; my fences may be torn down and destroyed; my crops may be laid waste and carried off; my stock may be stolen or shot down under my own eye; my house may be burned over my head, as has been threatened; but I cannot thus be induced to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of desolation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. Nor shall I depart from the position I have taken of doing nothing that can justly subject me to outrage, animadversion or rebuke. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die.

"I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS."

The following is the proclamation appended to the President's last message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States;

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a FULL PARDON is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases when the rights of the third parties shall have intervened; and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons, in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity. And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in say of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the vote cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition, as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening the said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to the States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members of Congress from any State shall be admitted to their seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and the loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be re-established within the said States, or in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WHAT THE JAPANESE SAY OF THE FRENCH.—The Japanese ambassadors, recently in Paris, have since their return home, published an account of thier visit. A translation has appeared in the *Patrie*, furnished by a Frenchman at Jeddo, from which we make the following extracts:

"Of the woman, some are very handsome, for example the Empress. They are in general less so, however, than in America.

"The manner less polite. The greater number stared at and touched us, and passed remarks on us in our hearing; nor did they conceal that they thought us very ugly.

"We will not speak of the custom of the ladies. It is impossible to understand it. In the evenings it is not always decant."

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS.—A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years that I have practiced my profession in this city, *twenty thousand children* have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked." On this the editor of the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter* remarks: "Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to 90 degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to 40 degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through those arms must fall from 20 to 40 degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affection of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure."

DOUBLE HEELING STOCKINGS.—Miss S. R. Bowman remarks on this subject as follows: "Soldiers very soon walk through the heels of their stockings. Now if the good ladies who knit so much, will only make fine double heels, in the following manner, "the boys" will probably foot up a victory in "double quick." Take two balls of yarn, and on the right side knit one stitch with one thread, and the next with the other, and so on across the needle. This alternately makes a loop on the inside, which renders the heel very thick and durable, without making it any wider. On the wrong side, take both threads together, and knit as one, in the usual way."

EARACHE.—M. Duval says he has found relief in severe earache, other means failing, from a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and laudanum, a little being introduced on a piece of cotton. The first effect is a sensation of cold, then numbness, followed by scarcely perceptible pain and refreshing sleep.—[*British Medical Journal.*

It is reported in Paris that Lord Palmerston will soon pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne, and that he will there meet King Victor Emanuel, who, it is known, has accepted the invitation sent to him.

Mrs. Somerville, now in her eighty third year, has completed a work on the solar spectrum, heat electricity of forces, and the constitution of atomic atoms, animal, vegetable and mineral. This lady, in physics and astronomy, is probably the most learned woman of the age.

SAID an Irishman to the telegraph operator: "Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do ye charge for signing his name, sir?" said the customer. "No, sir." "Well, then will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing the following: "To John M'Flinn—at New York—(signed)—Patrick M'Flinn." It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.

A WINDY orator once got up and said: "Sir, after much reflection, consideration, and examination, I have calmly, deliberately, and carefully come to the determined conclusion, that in those cities where the population is very large, there are a greater number of men, women and children than in cities where the population is less.

THE last bon mot in Paris was one uttered by a distinguished foreign diplomatist, which characterized Napoleon as "the man who says nothing, and yet always lies."

"Man," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this; no dog exchanges bones with another."

Those who, before a glass, most look at themselves, are apt to know least of themselves.

The mining productions of the United Kingdom are ettimated at $150,000,000 annually.

In a recent history of England from the fall of Woolsey to the death of Elizabeth, written by Frouse, are published letters to Bothwell, which have been found in Spain, and if genuine, prove beyond all question, that Mary Queen of Scots, designed and caused the death of Darnley, her husband.

A "SURE CURE."—Dr E. Booth, of Crestline, Ohio has purchased, "for the benefit of mankind," and publishes in the Buffalo *Medical and Surgical Journal* the following "recent!" Medicine for to distract the Rermatism, Pains and toothake, Backske, and boils, strains for man & horses & many more sores: Take one one quart of good Old Rye Whiskey & add in the bottle One oz of camphire, six pots of Red pepper, six cents worth of gloves, 5 cents worth of cinnamund, 3 cents worth ahaven sope. One table spoonful of salt. Add them all in the bottle together & set the bottle in the sun 9 days before using & where the pain is grease it well. Evening and morning. Don't giv up soon. Shak the bottle 2 or 3 times a day. 50 cents for a resent. It is a sure cure."

A WESTERN PAPER says that an Arkansas reble cavalry colonel mounts men by the following order: First—"Prepare fer ter git order yer crueters." Second order—"Git."

WHO is the shortest man mentioned in the Bible? Knee high-mish.

AGRICULTURAL.

Application of Manures.

This is one of the most important branches connected with Agriculture. It may be said to dominate nearly all others. To know wherein lies the greatest amount of virtue in the application of manures, is certainly in these days a scarcity of home-made manures, worthy of the careful consideration of farmers. The Boston *Cultivator* argues this and kindred questions with a great deal of intelligence. Its latest article is the following, which is worthy of the attention of our readers.

Few questions have been more frequently discussed by farmers than the depth to which manure should be buried. Theory as well as practice in relation to this point has varied widely. One man holds that the great point is to guard against the waste of manures by exposure to the atmosphere, and that there is no danger of loss by leaching. In a discussion at the State House, last winter, one speaker went so far as to say that no fertilizing element could be carried by water through five or six inches of sand. Others take the position that manures lost nothing by exposure to the air, and that they may be simply spread on the surface of the ground, with a certainty that the soil and crops will ultimately receive the full benefit of them.

Heretofore we have had but little positive evidence in regard to these points—the advocates of different theories and methods reasoning rather from general observation than from actual results of experience. As a means of settling some of the questions in which the subject is involved, the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture offered in 1856, premiums for a series of experiments, the programme of which was published in many of the agricultural papers. The list has since been continued from year to year. The basis laid down for the experiments was this:

Five lots of land of equal quantity and quality were to be selected; each of the five lots were to receive a deep plowing, a shallow plowing, and a harrowing; the only difference being that, on lot No. 1, the manure was to be plowed in deep—which is understood to mean as deep as it could be conveniently done by the plow; on lot No. 2, plowed in shallow; on lot No. 3, buried only slightly—say by harrowing; on lot No. 4, left on the surface. An equal quantity and quality of manure was to be applied to each of these four lots, but lot no 5 was to be left without any manure. Common barnyard manure was to be used, and the different lots planted to Indian corn. The character of the weather as to moisture, was to be noted.

In the transactions of the society for the past year, we have a summary of the general results of the experiments of the first year—the number of entries being thirteen. It appears that the plats deeply manured produced to

Best crop in 2 experiments.

Second	do.	do.	1	do.
Third	do.	do.	3	do.
Fourth	do.	do.	6	do.
Fifth	do.	do.	1	do.

MANURED SHALLOW.

Best crop in 4 experiments.

Second	do.	do.	7	do.
Third	do.	do.	4	do.
Fourth	do.	do.	1	do.

HARROWED IN.

Best crop in 6 experiments.

Second	do.	do.	4	do.
Third	do.	do.	2	do.
Fourth	do.	do.	1	do.

LEFT ON THE SURFACE.

Best crop in 1 experiment.

Second	do.	do.	2	do.
Third	do.	do.	7	do.
Fourth	do.	do.	4	do.

The reference from these results is, that manure slightly buried produced the best crops—the returns being better from the lots where the manure was either plowed in shallow or harrowed in, than from those where it was plowed in deep or left on the surface—though the results from the latter were better than from the deep burying. But it should be borne in mind that these are only the results of one season, and that the produce of the same lots must be compared in several succeeding years before we can assume that the advantages of either deep or shallow manuring are demonstrated. In regard to the experiments, it is to be observed, that "in order to have a completely satisfactory result, sufficient manure, say not less than ten or twelve cords of barnyard manure, or its equivalent, should be applied to the acre; enough at all events to have the effects of it felt during the period of the trial."

Some trials in the application of manures by the late B. V. French, of Braintree, are alluded to. In plowing a piece of sward ground, he plowed in manure at the rate of about ten cords to the acre, on a portion of it. It was green, strong manure, just from the stable, and he took much pains to have it placed in the furrow, so that it should be fairly buried to the depth which the plow ran, which was not less than eight inches. We can state these points with some particularity, as we have often heard Mr. French describe the experiment, and have been with him over the field where it was made. As we have said it was only a part of the field that the manure was put in the furrows. After it was all plowed, it was all manured alike and the manure worked in slightly. None of the succeeding crops for several years showed any advantage in favor of the part where manure was put in the furrows and Mr. French used to say, that he believed the manure which was thus deposited, "was as completely lost as if it had been dropped into the dock at the end of Long Wharf."

The soil in this case was rather cold, and for a considerable portion of the year too wet. The space at the bottom of the furrows formed channels for drainage, and the water coming into immediate contact with the manure probably carried off its soluble elements.

The Value of Farmyard Manure.

This must vary according to the system adopted; "it is certain that a man must not expect the same increase of crops from washes and decayed straw, as his neighbor, whose manure is made under cover, and contains the essence of cake and corn. Dr. Playfair has compared the body of an animal to a furnace—the food is fuel—and the excrements are the ashes, and the gases respired from the mouth are of the same composition as those which fly up the chimney of the furnace. If the food or fuel supplied to an animal be abundant and of rich quality, the manure produced is valuable; but if the food is indifferent, too watery as white turnips, or too woody as straw, or if supplied scantily or insufficiently, the manure is almost valueless, and all the turning and heaping up possible will not render that valuable which was before almost worthless. The manure of a full-grown animal cannot be so much exhausted as that from young growing animals, to which bone and muscle have to be supplied, neither can the manure of working cattle or milch cows be equal to that of fattening animals, even when kept on the same food."

These considerations lead to the conclusion that fattening animals are producers of the best manure; "for, to make an animal fat for the butcher at a profit, it must be done as quickly as possible, and in order to to accomplish that object, it must be amply supplied with rich, flesh-forming food; and as an animal when almost fat only extracts from the food a small proportion of the nitrogenous matters, contained, it follows that the remainder will be ejected from the system, so that the nearer maturity in animal is, the richer will be the manure." It is thus bad economy to send animals to the butcher when only half fat.

WHAT KINDS OF FOOD TO USE WITH STRAW.

According to a table in the fourth volume of Bath and West of England's Society Journal, the value of different articles of cattle food is placed thus:

Number of Pounds Weight of each Required to Make One Pound of Beef.

Barley,	6	Linseed, cake & peas equal quantities	14
Oats,	7	Clover hay,	12
Beans,	8	Swedes,	150
Peas,	8	Mangolds,	180
Rape cake,	6	Carrots,	150
Cotton cake,	6		
Linseed cake,	5 or 6		

In deciding what to use the relative price of those articles of food must be taken into account as well as their nutritive value. The writer says there is no doubt that it is more profitable to associate roots, cake and grain together in the feeding of cattle than to endeavor to feed an animal with an abundance of roots alone; and, as in the experiment of linseed cake and peas, the most profitable results occur, according to the foregoing table; so he thinks the case to be generally, that food of different tendencies should be amalgamated, as in the case here, but oil cake being a relaxative food, while the peas have an opposite tendency.

As to feeding oil cake, Prof. Voelcker is of opinion that we may fairly expect three-fourths of the nitrogenized matter of oil cake back again in the manure, and perhaps one-half of the money value of rape or the best cotton cake; and Prof. Anderson remarks that a series of experiments appeared to show that of food generally about one-third or one-fourth of the money value, and seven eighths of the valuable matter appears in the dung. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that to obtain good manure our stock must be amply supplied with good food."

RECIPES, &C.

DOUGH-NUTS.—Every body and his wife, and particularly his little flock, love the good old-fashioned "dough-nuts" or "wet-cakes," or whatever name you choose to call them. But many persons are troubled with "weak digestion," (dyspepsy,) and the large amount of grease absorbed by the said doughnuts does not always "set well." When this is the case try the following recipe: The dough-nuts being prepared, as usual just before immersing them into fat, dip them into a well beaten egg. This will give them a thin coating of albumen, which will keep out the grease effectually. Furthermore, this coating retains the moisture, and kee