SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

The new Court House is progressing. The series of arches, one running longitudenally through the centre of the cellar and eight cross arches on each side at right angles, are all finished, and the his comments on the evidence, which were brick work has been commenced. These summarily disposed of in a short column rewith the cross walls form the base of the port of the Associated Press, fill more than interior superstructure. The vaults, properly speaking, or fire proofs, will be on the first floor erected on these arches.

BELLICOSE. -As there is no longer any war news to occupy the columns of the Press, our neighbors of the Gazette and that Democrat have managed to get up a small war on their own book. In their skirmishes, the evidence in detached despatches, and they of course sometimes indulge in flights who have also perused the arguments preof fancy or even extravaganzas. In the latter, we think our neighbor Purdy has entirely eclipsed his competitor of the Gazette who will find it extremely difficult to get shead of the following, which we clip from the Democrat of last week:

"No purer patriot or better man never "lived upon this continent than James Bu-"chanan."

This, if not ironical, is certainly most extravagant, in view of the fact that Washing ton, Jefferson and Jackson were of this continent. There are but few intelligent men who would now think of endorsing James

THE VOLUNTEER BOUNTY-FUND-LAW. -The constitutionality of the act of the Legislature empowering various authorities throughout the Commonwealth to contract loans for the payment of bounties to volunteers had been questioned in the case of Speer et al. vs. The School Directors, &c. of Indiana county was divided by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on the 30th ult. After an elaborate discussion by counsel, Judge Agnew, in an able and lengthy opinion, which was sustained by a majority of the court, affirmed the constitutionality of the law, thus setting at rest all doubts on this vexed question. Judge Thompson delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Judge Woodward concurred.

APPOINTMENTS OF SOLDIERS .- The President is very decided in expressing his preference for soldiers for appointments to official vacancies; and this policy will, no n doubt, be steadily carried out by the members of his Cabinet. The large number of gifted men who have served during the That as early as October, 1864, the agents war, and won unfading laurels, having late- in Canada announced their determination ly been mustered out, will, no doubt, be honorably and substantially remembered.

THE CONSPIRATORS.—In accordance with the findings and sentences of the Military Commission, which the President approved, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and Geo. A. Atzerott are to be hung to day (Friday, July 7, 1865,) by the milita-

ry authority.
Dr. Muod, Arnold and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years—all at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

LAGER FOR LADIES.—Our old friend, Fredk. Lauer, the great brewer of Reading. is travelling in Europe. He says Lager is fast supplanting wine as a beverege, even he was seen on the fatal 14th of April, and Lee's and Johnston's armies. Pryor, one in wine districts. In a letter to the Reading Gazette from Vienna, he thus refers to the fact that Lager has become a favorite beverage for ladies.

"We entered the New World, a public carden of great extent and beautifully laid out—the gathering place of the aristocracy of Vienna. Hundreds of carriages were in ront of the entrance. We paid 60 kreutzers ach for the privilege to enter. Here we ee thousands of both sexes, in great splenfor of appearance, seated in beautiful family roups, enjoying their Lager Beer and offee. We are told that a few years ago, nothing but wine was drank-now, it is all Beer. I only wish that our American ladies could see the blooming daughters of Vienna itting here, with their parents, and drinkig their glass of Lager. Three Opera lands of Music are engaged here, playing t different stands in this extensive Park. he celebrated Professor Strauss is here, irecting one of the Operas in person. As e entered the Park he was performing ne of my favorite pieces. He is a fine look-In Munich, I intended to see rofessor Gungl, but my time would not

From here we went to Sthanbrunn, the inperor's Parks, and the Burg Halle. The lendor and beauty of this place I am unale to describe. The beautiful shade trees, 9 to 60 feet high, represent natural walls. the open Palace Park, and at every ennce into the side Parks, the trees are ammed in the form of Gothic arches and

At a late hour this evening we returned the city, well pleased with our trip, hich we intend to repeat as soon as we are rough our business. My hurried descrip-ons you will please excuse. I must either rite at 12 or 1 o'clock at night, or 4 o'ock in the morning. I hardly sleep more an two or three hours a right. Our Comission think I can do without sleep ogether, and might save the expense lodgings.
Yours Truly,
FREDK. LAUER.

AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT STRUCK BY LIGHTsg .- A surgeon of the 153d Illinois regint gives an account of a singular calamity ich occurred to his regiment on the 18th . The regiment was stationed at Tul-

ioma, Tennessee, He says:

About two o'clock P. M., on the 18thtolent thunder storm visited us. While old guard was being turned out to reve the new guard, a blinding flash of htning was seen, accompanied instantly by errific peal of thunder. The whole of old guard together with a part of the w guard, were thrown violently to the The shock was so severe and sudn that in most cases the rear rank men re thrown across the front rank men. One n was instantly killed, and thirty-two electric fluid. One man who was on ard in front of the hospital tent had his sket thrown from his hands, and the onet stuck into the ground. The man shocked himself pretty saverely but shocked himself pretty severely, but brown down. In some instances the and torn to pieces, and, strange as it appear, the men were injured but little

It is to be regretted that the proceedings of the Military Commission were so protected that the patience of newspaper publishers and readers was wellnigh exhausted before the delivery of the able and conclusive final speech of Hon. John A. Bingham. The gist and substance of the whole proceeding is therein presented in a systematic and conform. Unfortunately, its extreme length has prevented its general publication. We printed a few days ago, his overwhelming argument on the legality of the Commission, in which he completely demolished the positions of Hou. Reverdy Johnson; and ourteen columns of small type in the Washington Chronicle. The subject was so vast and comprehensive that every word he uttered bore directly upon the case, and every point he made was essential to complete the logical chain of reasoning by which he demonstrated with mathematical precision that the prisoners were guilty in manner and form as they stood indicted; and we deeply regret that thousands who have read no clear idea of the history of the asssassination, as it is truly and justly described and

illustrated by Mr Bingham.

It will be remembered that the accused are charged with having conspired with "John H. Suratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Hooper, and George Young," to murder Abraham Lin-coln, Andrew Johnson, William M. Seward and Ulysses S. Grant. An essential feature of the subject, therefore, is the complicity of the leader of the rebellion, and his agents in Canada. About one-half of the comments of Mr. Bingham on the evidence are devoted to an explanation of the testimony against these prime-movers of the conspiracy. After quoting the legal authorities which maintain that "it is an established rule that where several persons are proved to have combined together for the same illegal pur pose, any act done by one of the party, in oursuance of the original concerted plan, and in reference to the common object, is in the contemplation of law, as well as in sound reason, the act of the whole party,' he proceeds to enumerate the evidences of the guilt of the rebel leaders. In brief, they consist of the following facts: That the Canadian agents were duly accredited by Jefferson Davis, and supplied by him with money, blank commissions, and full power to perpetrate crimes of the deepest dye against the people of the Northern States. That by them Kennedy was employed to burn the hotels of New York; Bennett H. Young to commit arson, robbery, and murder at St. Albans; and Godfrey Hyams to introduce yellow fever into our cities and camps. That Davis is proven, by his endorsement of Oldham's letter, to have had a guilty foreknowledge of the plot of Kenedy; and by his endorsement of the letter of Lieutepant Alston to have cordially received that viilian's proposition to under-take the assassination of Union leaders. to compass the death of Abraham Lincoln; that they began them to discuss this subject in their correspondence with Jefferson Davis; and that about this period they were visited by Booth and that the contemplated assassination was repeatedly spoken of by them in the presence of witnesses who have testi-fied before the Military Commission. That

patch in cipher, from Jeff Davis, which was virtually the death warrant of Abraham Lincoln. That Thompson, about this time, drew from the Bank of Montreal \$180,000 in certificates, which could be used anywhere. It is the theory of the prosecution that Su-ratt immediately hurried back, with a portion or all this money to Washington, where needed to nerve the murderer and his accomplices for their horrid task. That Suratt had, that evening, a short time before the murder, a final interview with his mother, and then hurried back to Canada, where, it is supposed, he still remains concealed. That he was despatched to Richmond in March last, by Booth, for instructions and money; and that his subsequent journey to Montreal was made because it was safer and more convenient to obtain the bloodmoney in the North, from whence he could return in safety, than at Richmond, as, in travelling back to Washington from that point, he might be detected when he passed through our lines. That the manner in which Jefferson Davis received the first intelligence of the assassination indicted his guilt, his expressions implying neither astonishment, joy, nor horror, but simply re gret that "the job" was not completed by the murder of Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton. That upon Booth's body was found the key of the same cipher which was habi tually used by the rebel State Department this being a State secret which was doubtless communicated to him for the express purpose of faciliting his confidential inter-course with the rebel authorities, and which he would not have treasured so carefully for any other purpose; and that the bill of ex-

change drawn by the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank, doted October, 1864, for

£61 12s, 10d., which was also found upon

his person, is the unexpected balance of the

sum he received from Jacob Thompson,

when he visited Canada, to carry into effect

his murderous purposes. All these points,

and others, which space will not permit us

even to enumerate here, are elaborated dis-

cussed at length and sustained by the testi-

mony. They form, in the aggregate, an un-

about 6th or 7th of April, John H. Suratt

arrived at Montreal, direct from Richmond, and delivered to Jacob Thompson a des-

answerable proof of the guilt of Davis and his official agents. The concluded portion of Mr. Bingham's speech is devoted chiefly to an analysis of the testimony that bears directly against the criminals on trial. First in order is Da Samuel A. Mudd. His part in the conspiracy was more important than is generally supposed. He did not merely aid the flight of Booth. He assisted him, in November, 1864, to purchase one of the horses used by the conspirators on the night of the 14th of April, and from that time till the conclusion of the tragedy he visited the assassin at the critical periods during the progress of his schemes: as, for instance, in December or January last; in March, shortly before the leauguration, and in April, a few days before the assassination. He was Booth's in-structor in the route he selected for escape; his assistant in perfecting his business ar rangements; his counsellor, and his surgeo

and protector at the first stage of his flight. O'Laughlin was selected to murder Gen. Grant. For this purpose he repeatedly sought opportunities to study the countenance, appearance, and bearing of his in-tended victim, that he might strike a cerblow. Of his guilty intercourse with Booth various proofs are adduced, and when his plans were unexpectedly thwarted by the sudden departure of our illustrious Lieuten-ant General to Philadelphia, it is believed he was retained as a vigilant aid and senti-

nel by the assassin. "Sam" Arnold, whose letter was found in Booth's trunk, professing warm friendship and devotion to the common cause, but who advised the further consultation with the authorities at Richmond, which was effect-ed by Suratt, and who was arrested subseon the same day, when a camp of an ed by Suratt, and who was arrested subsequently at Fortress Monroe, is believed to have been stationed there for the purpose of assisting Booth's flight into the rebel

Hoes after he had reached the region in which he was arrested.

The testimony against Atzeroth is recapi-tulated in the forcible manner, and the opinion is expressed that he was prevented from perpetrating the fearful crime he was hired to commit, by the promptness with which many citizens rushed to the protection of Andrew Johnson, immediately after the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Of his complicity with Booth, and his agreement to complete "the joh" according to the to complete "the job," according to the wishes of Jeff Davis, there can be no doubt. Payne's attack upon Secretary Seward sourcesed by the defence of his counsel; and if any additional proof of the guilt of Mrs. Suratt were needed, it would be furnof this abondoned villain on the night of his arrest, when he came to her house; it having been shown by the testimony that, a chief of the staff of General Mejia, who was short time previous to the assassination, he had passed four days under her roof. That Payne, after wandering through the country for several days, weighed down by his heavy load of guilt, should select her as the only person he could trust as a protector; and that she should, in the presence of the detectives, deny all knowledge of him, is an incidental piece of circumstantial evidence that is equally conclusive against both, of the conspiracy which linked them together. Spangler is shown to have aided Booth's escape from the theatre very materially. He

performed, without compunction, the part which Chester could not be induced to as-Mr. Bingham's searching analysis he he discloses the whole workings of this fear-ful plot as skillfully and minutely as Dickens unfolds the mysteries of the imaginary crimes of his most famous characters. He paints in colors of hving light and of uner ring truthfulness, the whole panorama of infamy which robbed the nation of its chosen chief, cruelly wounded the Secretary of State, and threatened the lives of Andrew

Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant; and it is im-

The Rebel Lenders. Not a voice or hand is now raised against the Government of the United States .-Every rebel General and every rebel leader that has spoken or written, has yielded to the fiat of arms, and counsels that obedience to the Federal authority which the hunted, hurried, and oppressed people are only too ready to render. Howell Cobb, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, "counsels on the part of the people a cheerful and prompt obedience to the Constitution and laws of the country. He believes that slavery is forever dead, but he is not at all despondent as regards the future of the South; on the contrary, he believes that a bright future is ahead, and thinks it only remains for the people to put forth their best energies toward developing the resources of the country, to ensure commercial prosperity and success. When asked his prot fate, he replied that he thought it would be the same as that of all the original Secesionists before the war, and those who had occupied the same position with him since. He expressed confidence in the ability and integrity of President Johnson, and thought his course toward us would be con-

Breckinridge, at Havana, is almost as outspoken and expectant. Stephens, at Fort Warren, near Boston, falls back upon his original Unionism, and does not hesitate to say he predicted what has transpired. John Forsyth, at Mobile, argues with force upon the duty of obedience to the laws of the victorious Republic, Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee, has taken the oath, and been pardoned by his former confrere, Andrew Johnson. James L. Ord, writing from Andersonville, South Carolina, demands complete submission to the General Government and declares it to be a miserable hope that a rebel corps in Texas could hold out against what was strong enough to beat that this reward furnished the last incentive of the first of the insurgents, is now one of the most decided supporters of the regular authorities. Mallory is a prisoner, and his letters are full of earnest protestations of fu-ture loyalty. All the rebel State Governors, except Harris, of Tennessee, are either paroled or in confinement. Lee. Johnston. Longstreet, Ewell, Early, not only do not object to their fate, but adapt themselves to it with all the philosophy they can command. These are more than indications. They are the assurances of the completest restoration of power to its rightful possessors, contained in ancient or modern his The Government thus yindicated by arms, by example, and by the repentance of its assailants and foes, will henceforth be the most powerful on the globe.

Ford's Theatre.

Ford's Theatre inside presents a scene of the greatest confusion. All the properties, wardrobes, furniture, etc., are piled upon the stage, preparatory to packing and removing. The purchasers propose to pay \$10,000 to Mr. Ford this week, when the property will be conveyed to them. Strangers in the city are continually calling and asking admission to the building; but thus far none have been admitted, save a few members of the press. Notwithstanding the close surveillance of the guards who have had the theatre in charge, the building has been roughly used. Curiosity seekers have completely whittled away the bench upon which "peanut John" sat whilst holding Booth's horse, and about a yard square has been cut away from the green baize carpet, surrounding the spot where Boot's feet struck when he jumped upon the stage, after shooting the President. One of these curious visitors entered the saloon adjoining the theatre, where Booth took his last drink of brandy just before he murdered Mr. Lincoln. The visitor inquired of the bar-keeper: "Have you the same bottle on hand out of which Booth drank on the night of the assassina tion?" "Yes sir." "And the same brandy in it?" "Yes sir." "Can I have a drink of that same brandy out of that same bottle?" sir.', "Let's have it." The visitor tastes the brandy, makes a wiry face and continues: "And that's the same brandy that Booth drank?" "Yes sir." "Well, I don't wonder that he killed the President. A drink of that brandy would make a man kill his grandmother."—Cor N. Y. Times.

The Penalty of Rebilion.

The New York Times, speaking of the pecuniary loss sustained by the South from their folly, remarks:

We have enumerated Southern losses, in onsequence of the war, to the amount of five thousand eight humdred millions of dollars, namely: twenty five bundred millions by loss of what was called stave property, nine hundred millions by loss of staple crops, five hundred millions of property sunk in Confederate debt, (estimated at gold value,) and one thousand millions by what must bereafter be paid by the South to liquidate rincipal and interest of the national debt This, of course, is a very rough estimate. We might have included many other items, involving intirect, though not less certain, losses. Rough as the estimate is, it falls short of the actual truth.

Dr. Hubbard, of Paris, says that out of Dr. Hubbard, of Paris, says that out of one hundred persons, sixty-five marry; three of these get divorced, eight leave their partners without that formality, fourteen stick to the marriage relation but fight all the time, thirty vegetate, and perhaps ten out of the sixty-five live and enjoy themselves, Pickel Parisisus:

Dr. Hubbard, of Paris, says that out of been a Unionist. Florada is the cally State now which has not a responsible head.

The National Democratic Committee at Washington has issued an address to the Democrate of the country, asking them to give their support to the administration of Pickel Parisisus:

CAIRO, June 29.—An arrival from New Orleans brings 920 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Matamoras dates of June 18 are to the effect that the defeat of Negrete, after his unsuccessful attempt on Matamoras, is

confirmed. He is reported to have test 700 killed and 2000 taken prisoners.

The Matamoras Commerce asserts that Juarez is buying up old arms in the United States. There are plenty of goods at Matamoras awaiting a market. The Commerce reports that the ex-President of the ex-republic of Mexico was compelled to fly to Paso del Norte, escorted by Carvasal and Quesada with some cavalry. On the approach of the troops under General Aymeid, which occupied Chihunhua, there had been some shooting from the left to the right at Santa Cruz, came near being killed.

It is ascertained by sentinels stationed on Brownsville side that twelve or fifteen men recently broke into the State Treasury at Austin, and breaking open the safes, robbed them of \$13,000 in gold, leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults, where most of the treasure was kept.

The New Oileans Times denies that the cholera or yellow fever has appeared in that

city this season. A loyal meeting was held at Houston. Texas, en Jure 13, in which the most pro-minent men of the State participated. A series of resolutions of the most loyal character were drafted and unanimously

adopted. Ten steamers, filled with soldiers belong ing to the Fiteenth Army Corps, passed to-day en route for Duvall's Bluff. Sureveport advices state that the quantity of cotton likely to get to New Orleans, by way of Red river, is variously estimated from 50,000 to 150,000 bales. Next year's crop will be small, as but very little has been planted. A Very Cruz letter, of June 1, states that the confederates still continue to flock to possible to resist the conclusion that the case of the Government is cleary established Mexico. There is no doubt Gwyn will his project through. It only awaits the eignature of Maximilian to become a law. against Jefferson Davis and his agents in Canada, the wicked instruments whose trial has just been colcluded.—Philadelphia Press. He goes out as director general of emigration for the States of Sonora, Chibualua, Durango and Tanaulipas, with extraordin-ary powers, and 8000 French troops to back

> Ten thousand confederates are to be armed and paid by the Emperor, but kept in the above mentioned States as a protection to the emigrants. Captain Page and the officers of the Stonewall had gone to Mexico to offer their services to the Emperor, and to persuade the imperial government to purchase the ram. The French admiral goes with them for the same purpose, and declares that with the ram he can defend the Mexican coast against the whole American

> Grierson's cavalry have arrived at Vicksburg, ending that point a three months' campaign through the States of Fiorida,

Alabama and Mississippi, The expedition passed through portions of these States never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior in a most prosperous condition, and report seeing hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton which their owners were anxious to take to market; and there would be large crops of cotton this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn had been ploughed up and cotton substituted. The crops generally were looking very fine.

Atlantic Telegraph.
The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph ompany sells in London at a premium, and old one-thousand-posne shares at £560. On the 21st of June the shareholders in

the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

Mr. Adams, in returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams; but now he wished it every sucinterests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also. No more visitors were to be admitted or board of the Great Eastern before she sail-

The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be perfectly confi-

dent of its complete success.

The whole twenty-three hundred miles of the Atlantic telegraph cable was on board the Great Eastern, and as soon as the balance of the paying out machinery was put up, the telegraph feet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped before their departure from Valentia, that a United States Govern-

ment steamer would join them.

The vessels will probably leave Valentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinny Bay, about the 24th of

July.

The Directors of the company have decided on the following uniform tariff be tween all parts of the United States and British North America.

To Great Britain, £20 sterling for twenty ords or less, and £1 for additional word The Prince Napoleor, was about to pro-ceed to Switzerland. His interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them

A Grasshopper Plague Coming. The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) Sentinel, of June 16th, says:

"Gen. Sully, in a private letter from Sioux City, gives the following interesting account of the grasshopper plague which is desolating the region of country he has tra-versed. He says: The only thing spoken about here is the grasshoppers. They are awful; they have actually eaten holes in my wagon covers and in the 'paulins that cover my stores. A soldier on his way laid down to sleep in the middle of the day or the prairie—the troops had been marching all night. His comrades naticed him nov. ered with grasshoppers, and woke him. His throat and wrists were bleeding from the bites of these insects. This is no fiction.

"Last year, about five days' march from the Yellow Stone, we met the army of grass hoppers on their way east. After that suffered greatly for grass, and many of my anima's died. The grasshoppers made a general cleaning down to this place, and here disappeared. This year they appeared very small, at first, but they are fast growing, and getting wings, when I suppose they will start somewhere else. These insects that have appeared this year are no goubt from the eggs of last year, for there are none above Randall, or far east of this. wonder what the Quartermaster-General in Washington would say if be should re-ceive a report of tents, wagon covers and paulins unserviceable and condemned, caten up by grasshoppers."

President Johnson on Saturday appoint ed Benj. F. Perry Provisional Governor of ad Benj. F. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina, delegating to that gentle-man all the functions and privileges accord-ing to other Governors. Mr. P. has always been a Unionist. Florida is the only State now which has not a responsible head.

out upon the bless ups mil

It is with the profoundest sorrow, that we record the death of one of those heroes, whose exploits during the terrible struggle so recently closed have traced but in history in hues of almost blinding glory. Samuel tracking the third in the caval service of this country, died yesterday morning, at the La Pierre House, having overpast his sixty-second year. He was the first naval officer who, in the recent war has crushed the rebellion, achieved one of the great successes which defined the utter incapacity of the South to maintain any availa-able scabbard. This was effected at Port Royal, in the brilliant success of November the 7th 1861, when he captured the forts on Hilton Head and Bay Point. As the first of that series of Heroes, in which we reckon the names of Farragut and Porter, and many others, he demands not only the tears of his countrymen, but their veneration, for his courage, his devotion to our National Unity, and his truly Christian simplicity of character.

Mr. McCormick, who lives about two miles south of Newburg, New York, was born August 6, 1861, and is now in tolera-bly good health. His voice is very strong, kearing good, but his eyesight is very poor. His hair is not gray yet. He was married at forty-five, and had fourteen children. He has been very temperate in his life, and has never felt the want of drink as others do. He generally salted his food to such a degree that no one but himself could eat it, and stiange to say, he very seldom felt the want of drink. He did not commence to smoke until he was sixty-five years old; never drank ten or coffee and milk he great ly disliked. He always worked hard, went to bed early, and got up early. He was a rebel in 1798, and was wounded in the left leg. His answer to the question what he thought more than anything else, caused him to live so long, was, temperance, exercise, plain food, regular meals, regular hours in going to bed and a meals, regular one, to see him, would take him to be a man of seventy. He sleeps well, and seems to enjoy good health, and may live some

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Private despatches received at Milwaukee lately announce the death, at Salt Lake City, of Governor James D. Doty, of heart

Never since New Hampshire became a State was its soil laden with more luxurious crops. The horn of plenty bids fair to gush out with fatness.

During the war, while in command at Savannah, Beauregard passed many of his lei-sure hours with a family, a member of which reports that after delivering himself of his usual venomous speeches about Yankees and Abolitionists, he concluded thus : When I reach Massachusetts my first act shall be to blow Plymouth Rock out of existence; that will be the greatest and happiest moment of my life."

The new French Universal Exhibition building is to be in the form of a classical amphitheatre, but only one story high. By this means it is declared that light and air will be alike distributed all over the arena, whilst objects will be visible from any point. The building will cost 2,000,000f.

The Providence Press says that one of the citizens of that place has returned from Savannah, who gives information concerning the family of Jeff. Davis, to the effect that Mrs. Davis is boarding at the Pulaski House, and has apparently plenty of money. She has an extensive and magnificent wardrobe, he is certain of from ocular demonstration, and also that she spares no pains to let the fact be known. Her little son seems to be enjoying himself hugely, and frequently amuses himself by singing in the hall, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple

A private letter has been received from cess, as he believed it would do more than Louis Kossuth, in which the great Hungaany other agency to strengthen the bonds rian orator and statesman expresses the of union between the two countries. The greatest pleasure at the eradication of slavery from our country, and anticipates a glorious future for our now really free Republican.

> Thalberg, the pianist, says a late letter from Europe is turning vine-dresser, and is planting, pruning, and training the vines he inherited at Nuples from Lablache. Thal-berg was Lablache's son-in-law.

The city authorities of Bangor have ordered to be placed at convenient points, on the public streets, large tanks, to be fill ed caily with pure water, and supplied with ice, for the relief of the thirsty people. They are of sufficient capacity, it is supposed for da ay's consumption. A portion of the expense is borne by one of the citizens.

A man in Dartford, Wisconsin, has a chicken with three pairs of wings. One pair is where other chickens wear theirs, on his sides. The second pair are attached to his legs at the joints, and are as large as the first. The third pair are where Mercury wore his, attached to his feet. The chicken is about two months old, strong, and active, and as large again as any other of the same brood, and makes a decided funny appearance in running.

THE CROP DESTROYER .- An insect. tile, or what ever it may be called - for it is as much worm as bug-is preying upon the potato vines in Benton, Cedar, and Clinton counties, Iowa. It is a yellowish looking thing, with black legs and spots over its body, and about the size of a large grain of Myriads of these pests are devastacorn. ting the potato fields, devouring the plant until it looks like a dead branch. The crop has already been injured by it, and i threatens its complete destruction. Last year a few of the pests were found; but this year the number has multiplied to such an extent that potato growers are despair

ing of their crops. Among those favored with an interview with the President, last week, was high private G. Vansant, of the 79th Ohio, thirteen years old, clean faced and bright-eyed youth, who has made the entire campaign from Atlanfa with the regiment, acting part of the time as drummer boy, and part as orderly to General Ward. "Well my son," said the President, "what do you want? A brevet, I suppose.—Brevet Corporal? How will that do." "No, sir, I don't care for rank I have a pony baought all the way through, and they are going to take him from me, and I want to take him home and keep him." "You shall have him."-And writing an order for transportation, and directing the officers to let him have the pony. Now I am all right again," and with thank you" left the President.

"(The difference between Grant and my-self,' said General Sherman, is this: I fear no danger that car, see, and Grant fears none that he can't see." The lake tunnel at Chicago has now reach

ed a length of two thousand nine hundred feet, and is progressing at the rate of twelve feet per-tweety-four hours.

Nashville (Teun.) people are so fond of liquor that the annual fines for drunkenness reach about \$80,000.

General Butler has presented \$5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholar-ship, fifty years, for the son of

WEST STORY !!

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE. -A letter has been sediresed to the State Department by our Consul at Port Manon, announcing that the the Russian plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed, and advising that all cargoes arriving from Russian or Turkish ports be rigidly scrutinized before landing. The disease is said to be a served.

to be the same as that which visited London a century since. How to MAKE AN HONEST PENNY .- It is stated that the parties who own the house is Washington in which President Lincoln died have put in a claim in the office of the Auditor of the Trensury, for losses incurred by the damaging of "sheets, pillow cases,

and carpets," caused by the blood of the dying President. The bill amounts to \$550.

The owners kept the house open for exhibi-

tion, at fifty cents a visitor, for some time after the President's death." A London paper gives the following acfrom pine leaves:-There are two establishments near Breslau, in one of which pine leaves are converted into wool, while in the other for invalids, the waters used in the manufacture of pine wool are employed as curative agents. The process of converting the pine needles into wool was discovered by Mr. Pannewitz. In the hospitals, penitentiaries and barracks of Vienna and Breslau blankets made from that material are now exclusively used. One of their peculiar advantages is that no kind of vermin will lodge in them. The material is also used as stuffing, closely resembles horse hair, and

is only one-third its cost. The President has directed that all appli cations for pardon must first be recommend ed by the Governor of the State from which they come.

The total valuation of the live stock of Pennsylvania, is estimated at \$105,862,161 A child was born recently in San Franciswere made, and a pair of bright ones were

found underneath. John Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an order for the payment of ten thousand dollars for wood represented to have been furnished, taken or destroyed since the

war began, The paymaster General's office is disbursing in Washington alone about one million dollars per day to discharged officers and

Breckintidge is described by a gentleman who saw him in Havana, as "tall, thin, and

greatly sunburnt." Poor out!aw! The Chicago fair people gave Mrs. Gen Grant a beautiful \$200 saddle cloth.

It is announced that telegraphic commu nication between Europe and America will,

without doubt, be effected by next month. One of the papers says Jeff, Davis amuses nimself cotching flies. If he had been as harmlessly employed for the past four years, it would have been better for him

A destructive fire at Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, burned the United States and Marvin Hotels. The business of the Patent Office continues

o increase. On Friday there were issued, for the past week, one hundred and seventytwo patents, a much greater number than had ever been issued for any previous week. The highest up to this issue was one hundred and forty-two.

The Government undertaker at Nashville, since the Federal occupation of that city, has buried 12,284 Federal soldiers and employees; also about 8,000 rebel soldiers, and 10,000 refugees and contra bands. It is reported that Atlanta, Georgia, is

being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk. Many families which went North after General Sherman's evacuation, are about returning. It is stated that Kentucky and Tennessee It is stated that Kentucky and Tennessee inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to farmers have applied to an agent at Cincin.

SARAH B. LAMBERT,

borers from Europe. They are to be furnhed in two months. The people of Charleston, S. C., notwithstanding the presumed scarcity of money, have paid into the United States Treasury

usand Irish and German la-

nati for five th

over \$90,000, on account of the direct taxes for which they were in arrears.

Judge Trigg, of East Tennessee, recently charged the Grand Jury to indict Gov. Brownlow for executing the laws. The jury

unanimosly refused to find a bill.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, July 5, 1865. Sent for week ending July 1st Per last report, 161.574 12 To same time last year. Increase, 17,269 08

TROCSERS THAT NEVER COME OFF .- A ondon daily notices "Mr. Russey. No. 482 New Oxford street, the inventor of buttons for trousers that never come off." We do not have that style of trousers in this counry, but we have some that the wearers dislike to take off, so perfect is the fit and so elegant the style. We refer, of course, to Hall of Rockhill & Wilson Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

WHAT!-They are certainly the most valu able tonic and grateful stimulant beverage ever produced. One trial will satisfy the most skeptical. Try them and you will never be without them. They should be upon every side-board in the country. Well WHAT? Why, Pinkerton's Wahoo and Cali saya Bitters, of course. What else could it be we would like to know.

A REMEDY .- A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is Hoofland's German Bitters. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them. For sale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle. medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.-FOW are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs, Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

The Bridal Chamber, an Emay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men-published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charg in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia

Pennsylvania February 11, 1865 -- ply

The Bridal Chamber. A note of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced -Read, ponder, and reflect! He wise in time. Sent Free to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER, 429 Broadway, New York

Deafness, Blinduess and Catarrh Treated with the nimest success by Dr. J. ISAAUS Gaulist and Agrist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 519 Pine street. Philadelphia Testimonials from the most raisable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

July 2, 1854.—Ay

To Consumptives. in a few weeks, by a very shiple romedy, after hav-

ing soffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the mean of ours. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charged,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Communition, Asthma. Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the adver-

flicted, and spread information which be conceived to be invaleable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.
February 18, 1885.—3m

tiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the af-

The Great Spiritualist.

Miss Ella Vinton, the great Spiritualist, who possesses such wonderful powers of Second Sight, is enabled to impart knowledge of great interest to the unmarriet of both seres.

She will send a Magic Picture of your future companion in life, size date of Marriage, upon the receipt of your P. O. address, and description, such as age, celor of hair and eyes. Enclose 30 cents to her address and you will receive the picture by return mail. Address

MISS ELLA VINTON.

831 Broadway, New York. June 10, 1865.-3t

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (free of charge). This remedy is simple, safe, and uncertain

For full particulars, by return mail, please address
JOHN B. OGDEN,
60 Nassau Street, New York June 10, 1865 .- 3m

EDITOR OF AMERICAN, DEAR SIR :- With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days

Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair. Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

thirty days. All applications answered by return mail withou Respectfully yours charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

831 Broadway, New York Feb. 25, 1865 -3m Feb. 25, 1865.—3m

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. P. CHAP-MAN, in another part of this paper.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches! Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the emoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO , Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y

February 18, 1865 .- 1y Imformation Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (Free of Charge,) to recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers Wishing to profit by the advertiser's sad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at his place of business. The Recipe, and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address

JOHN B OGDEN,

JOHN B OGDEN. 60 Nassau St., New York. P. S .- Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find

this information invaluable. April 15, 1865.—3m MATRIMONIAL. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedly, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please

Kings Co., New York

SUNBURY MARKET. 9 50 | Eggs. \$1 60 | Butter 120 Tallow, 75 Lard, 50 Pork, 80 Bacon, Oats, Buckwheat, \$2 50 Ham. \$7 00 Shoulder

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E C GOBIN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

BOONVILLE. CCOPER CO , MISSOURI. WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other natters entrusted to him will receive prompt atten July 8, 1865 .- oct 15, '64.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

No "ICE is hereby given, that an appeal from the Borough, Road, Poor and Bounty Taxes levied for the year 1865, will be held in the Council Rooms, above S B. Boyer's Law Office, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday the 10th day of July, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., where all persons interested meantains at the council of the co

ed may attend.

By order of the Council,

By order of the Burgess

Notice in Divorce. Sarah Baskins, by her next In the Court of Comfriend Thomas Zerbe, ws George W. Baskins. No. 42, March T. 1865

Alias subpoena in divorce returned under oath that the said George W. Baskins could not be found in the county.

To George W. Baskins: You are hereby notified and required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas of Northumbertand county, to be held at the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday the 7th day of August next, then and there to answer a complaint made by Sarah Baskins, your wife, and shew cause if any you have, why your said wife should not be di-vorced from the bonds of matrimony with you.

WM. M WEAVER, Sheriff.

July 1, 1865.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THE undersigned informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has at the solicitation of epairing Watches, Clocks and Jowelry. He can bound at all times in the back room of the Clothinstore of L. Hecht, corner of Market street and the

Railway.

He also keeps for sale Clocks and Watches
His work will be promptly attended to and war
anted to give satisfaction. J. MENSCH

Sunbury, July 1, 1865. WM. M. ROCKEPELLER. LLOYD T. ROBERACH ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.

ATTOBUSES AT LAW SUNBURY, PENNA. price the same that has been heretofore occupied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly or

posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sanbury, July 1, 1865.—ly New Music -- FUNERAL MARCH TO TH Memory of Arbaham Lincoln, the Marty President by Mrs E A. Parraurs, the popular composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer Very solemn and impressive. 1000 copies are issue Weekly. Price 30 cents; with vignatio of the President. 50 cents. Mailed free Publisher, HC RACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. July 1 1845 — 24

Estate of Martin Thomas, dec'd NOTICE is here by given that letters of admini-tration having been granted to the subscribe on the estate of Martin Thomas, late of Lower Ar-gusts township, Northumberland country, Pa., dec'd All persons indebted to said estate are requested it make immediate payment, and those having claim to present them for settlement.

THOMAS SNYDER, Adm'r.

Low Augusta, June 2, 1865—61