TERMS OF THIS "AMERICAN."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum. $2 50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & E. WILVERT, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 41. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1865. OLD SERIES, VOL. 25, NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One square of 10 lines, one time,	$1 00
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One square, 3 months,	4 00
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UP DE GRAFF'S
Eye and Ear Infirmary,
On the Square, Three Doors from Steel's Hotel)
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

THIS INSTITUTION is now open and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large and convenient and well adapted. The Surgical apartment contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and thus his faculties will enable him to meet any and all emergencies in practice. He will operate upon the various forms of BLINDNESS, Cataract, Occluon of the Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closure of the Tear Ducts, Inversion of the Eyelids, Pterygium, &c., &c. And will treat all forms of Sore Eyes, Granuled Lids, Opacities of the Corneas, and Scrofulous diseases of the Eye, together with all the diseases to which the eye is subject.

DEAFNESS.—Will treat all the diseases common to the organ. Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Ear, Catarrh, difficulties of hearing, total Deafness, even where the Drum is destroyed. Will insert an artificial one, answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose will be treated.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club-feet, Hair Lip, Cleft Pallate, Tumors, Cancers, Enlarged Tonsils, &c. Plastic operations by healing new flesh into deformed parts, and General Surgery of whatever character it may present.

HERNIA, (OR RUPTURE.)—He will perform "Labins," operation for the radical, (complete,) cure of Hernia, this unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. Out of the many hundred operated upon in Boston there has been no failures, it having met the approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial eyes, giving them the motion and expression of the natural. They are inserted without the least pain.

HEMORRHOID, (PILES.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

DR. UP DE GRAFF visits Wilkes-Barre with a view of building up a permanent Institute for the treatment of the Eye, Ear, and General Surgery.—The experience of more than a quarter of a century, in Hospital and general practice, he hopes, will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may be disposed to employ him.

January 14, 1865.—1y

BROWNING'S
EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERY WHERE"
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear,
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any store
Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior"
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the Right One if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior"
Some of my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, ("Browning's Excelsior")
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test,
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Three years have passed away since I first sold a store;
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere" in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share;
But reader, you may rest assured, 'tis Not "Sold Everywhere"

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING.
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

Retail Dealers may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

February 11, 1865 —6m

JONES HOUSE,
Corner Market street and Market Square,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Acknowledged a First Class House.

THE Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the surrounding country, to the accommodations of his house, assuring them they will find everything that can contribute to their comfort. It is situated far enough from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.

An Omnibus will be found at the Stations on the arrival of each train

C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

April 9, 1864.—3m

TO CONSUMERS OF
HARD COAL.

THE undersigned dealer in Coal from the following well known Collieries is prepared to receive orders for the same at the Lowest Market Rates, viz:

MORDECAI'S DIAMOND MINES
GRAY'S "
PARRISH & CO'S "
CONSOLIDATED CO'S "

He is also prepared to furnish the

Baltimore Co's Celebrated Coal,
Lump and Prepared,

on the line of the Susquehanna River and Havre de Grace. He has made arrangements for the best

PITTSTON AND FLYMOUTH COALS

which he is prepared to deliver on board Boats at Northumberland, or by Cars over Northern Central Railroad, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on the best terms.

He is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and respectfully solicits orders from the Trade.

Address JOHN McFARLAND,
April 9, 1864. Northumberland, Pa.

Deafness, Blindness and Catahr.

Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable 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, 1864.—1y

FLOUR & FEED STORE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his new WAREHOUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Railroad Depot, in SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks of all kinds of Feed by the ton

The above is all manufactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

J. M. GIDWALLADER

Sunbury, June 4, 1864

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS!
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine.

Is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hays, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

The Peruvian Syrup.

Is a Protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron A new Discovery in Medicine that strikes the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with its vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

The Peruvian Syrup.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Infuses strength, vigor and new life into the system and builds up an "Iron Constitution"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a Bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians Clergymen and others, will be sent Free to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of testimonials.

JOHN E WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank N. Y.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS.
Late Editor Christian Advocate & Journal.

Rev. P. CHURCH.
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.
" Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M D
" Arthur B Fuller,	K Kendall, M D.
" Gurdon Robbins,	W R Chisholm, M D
" Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M D
" T Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M D
" Ephraim Nute, Jr.	J. Antonio Sanches, M D
" Joseph H Clinch,	A A Hayes, M D
" Henry Upham,	Abraham Wendell M D
" P C Headley,	J R Clifton, M D
" John W Olmstead,	H E Kinney, M D

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve.

FORTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

Over all other healing preparations

It cures all kinds of Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sties, Piles, Corns, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, &c., &c., Removing the Pain at once, and Reducing the most angry looking dwellings and Inflamation as if by Magic.

Only 25 cents a Box.

FOR SALE BY

S. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont st., Boston
And by all Druggists

December 10, 1864.—y

NAME THIS PAPER

The ONLY reliable self-Adjusting Wringer.
No Wood-Work to Swell or Split.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.
Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipto Price.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.

No. 2, $6.50. No 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50 No. A, $9.50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named:
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the sceptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO:

Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 160 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most. Hon HORACE GREELEY.

June 18, 1864.

ELIDA JOHN
Regular Licensed Conveyancer
SHAMOKIN Twp., near BEAR GAP,
Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

HAS taken on hand business, and is prepared to do all kinds of Conveyancing, at reasonable rates.

Shamokin twp., Jan. 7, 1865—4m

JACOB O. BECK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.

INFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY
And at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which he will make up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and the most reasonable terms.

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

Goods furnished by customers will be made up to order as heretofore.

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his shop.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Sunbury, April 15, 1865.

NEW GOODS!
SPRING AND SUMMER
JUST OPENED
BY
ISAAC FURMAN,
In Zetlemoyer's Building, opposite Gearhart's Confectionery Store, Market street, SUNBURY, Pa.,

HAS just opened a well selected assortment of Goods, which he offers for sale at very low prices

DRY GOODS!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Sheetings, Ticking, Calicoes, De Laines, Silks, Ginghams, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS of every description.

NOTIONS & VARIETIES.

Consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Suspenders, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Head Dresses, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop-Skirts, Carpet-bags, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Cotton-Yarn, Soaps, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE,

such as nails, hinges and screws, door latches and knobs, and CUTLERY of every description.

Dyes, Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Queensware and Glassware of every description.

STONE AND EARTHENWARE.
An extensive Stock of
GROCERIES.

Composed of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Corn-starch, Molasses, Candles, Meat, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Tobacco, and Segars.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Also,
BOOTS & SHOES

for men, women and children.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sunbury, April 22, 1865.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH St., above Fifth, Philadelphia,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE
and Superior Silver Plated Ware.

March 25, 1865.—3m

NEW GOODS!

Two doors west of Wm. H. Miller's Shoe store, Sunbury, Pa. Just opened a fresh supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Such as Fancy Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs Gent's Linen and paper Collars, Netts, Belts, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Hair Rolls, Velvet Ribbons, Red, White and Blue Neck-ties, Corsets, Quaker Skirts, Yokes and Sleeves.

SHAKERS, PARASOLS, &C.

Photographs of President Lincoln, in frames.

Also, Swiss, Jaconet and Victoria Muslins Crape Collars and Veils, Grenadine and Lace Veils and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

MARY L. LAZARUS.

Sunbury, May 13, 1864.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 Market Street, north side, PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of

Ribbons,	Bonnet Materials,
Straws &	Fancy Bonnets,
Ladies' &	Misses' Hats,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
Millinery Trade!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling Orders.*

March 4, 1865.—3m.

HO! FOR NEW BONNETS
AND
Millinery Goods!

Just opened at the GRAND MILLINERY STORE, of

Miss M. L. Gussler,

Fawn street, two doors south of Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad,

SUNBURY, PA.

HAVING purchased my goods at reduced prices, I am enabled to sell cheaper.

The stock consists of BONNETS of every description for Spring and Summer.

Shakers, and every style of Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ladies' Caps, &c.

Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Silk, Grenadine and Mourning Veils, and numerous other notions, usually kept in Millinery stores,

Call and see her stock.

Sunbury, April 22, 1865.—3m

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unoppressed for Whitening, Fine Gloss, Durability Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other.

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
Office, No. 187 North THIRD Street
Large Store-room, PHILADELPHIA.

March 4, 1865.—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKETCHES OF THE ASSASSINS.

Lewis Payne.

A great mystery envelopes this man, a mystery which seems impenetrable. As the assassin who attempted the life of Secretary Seward, more than ordinary interest was attached to the testimony affecting his case. Who he is no one seemed to know on the trial. The nearest approach to anything satisfactory is, that he is the son of a Rev. Dr. Powell, a Baptist Minister, residing in Florida; but even this is not positively ascertained. Miss Brandon, a witness produced in his behalf, remembered him as a nurse in one of the hospitals after the battle of Gettysburg. He then went by the name of Powell; but early in 1865, while boarding with Miss Brandon's mother, in Baltimore, he assumed the name of Payne.

During the progress of the trial he remained apparently indifferent to all around, and was possessed of a most extraordinary control over his feelings. He maintained a dogged and sullen demeanor throughout, and when the colored waiter at Mr. Seward's was placed upon the witness stand, Panye was directed to stand up and face the witness. Both looked steadily at each other for a few moments, when the colored boy pointed to Payne, saying "*That is the man!*" This positive recognition did not in the least disconcert the prisoner. But when Sergt. George B. Robinson, the nurse at Mr. Seward's, was called, and Payne was again directed to stand up and look at the witness while he detailed the circumstances attending the attempted murder, the prisoner grew red in the face at the recital of Robinson, particularly while he held in his hand the knife which Panye used on the occasion, and gave a demonstration of the manner in which the assassin had struck at the defenceless man as he lay upon his sick bed.

The court room was almost breathless at this moment, every eye being turned upon the prisoner, to read in his countenance the confirmation of the truth of the witness, statement, but he not so much as stirred. His wild stare was fixed upon the witness. His mouth was closed tightly, as if his teeth were firmly clenched together, and he stood up as straight as a statue, with no sign of fear, trembling, or trepidation. Two coats worn by Payne on the night of the attempted murder were produced.

The irons were taken from Payne's wrists, and he was directed to put on both coats and the hat which he dropped at the Secretary's house when he fled. The colored boy was again brought in, and Payne stood up, dressed in the cloths he wore on that night, and he again indentified as the man who forced himself into Mr. Seward's house while in this dress. Facing the witness, Payne would occasionally betray a sneering defiant smile, and looked like a perfect desperado.

Major Seward, son of the Secretary, also positively indentified Payne as the man who entered his father's house, and in a tone of deep emotion, narrated the incidents of the stabbing of his father and brother, and pointed to Payne as the man who did it. He was positive as to his identity and the counsel for the prisoner, after a short cross-examination, desisted, as a refutation of this evidence was hopeless. The sleeve of the woolen shirt which Payne had improvised into a skull cap on the night he visited Mrs. Surratt's house, and the pickaxe he carried were exhibited.

The sleeve was put on Payne's head, and he was fully indentified by the respective officers as the man who attempted to pass himself off as a laboring man when he was arrested by the detectives at Mrs. Surratt's. The boots he had on that night were also given in evidence, and it was shown that the name originally inside of them had been blotted out to prevent indentification, but being experienced upon with oxalic acid, the name of "J. W. Booth" appeared. This completed the chain of evidence connecting Payne with Booth.

An attempt was made by his counsel to prove him insane, but a rigid examination, under direction of Surgeon General Barnes, furnished conclusive evidence of his sanity. The testimony against him during the trial brought out the fact that he was employed by the rebel plotters who had taken refuge in Canada to assassinate Secretary Seward. He was a fit tool for these persons, Rev. Tucker, George N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, W. N. Cleary, et al. Booth succeeded, but, thanks to kind Providence, Payne failed. If Abraham Lincoln was to be the martyr, Wm. H. Seward, his trusty counsellor and friend, was to live and behold the triumph of our cause.

Payne went on to play his part in the work on the 4th of March, but as the scheme was postponed, he found his way to the house he passed under the name of Wood. The part which he enacted in the assassination plot is explained in the testimony given during the trial.

Payne is a bad looking man, tall and of huge proportions, neck bare, face smoothly shaven, a shock of black hair over a low forehead, and fierce eyes with small corner, around which the white is always disagreeably visible. He leans his head streight back against the wall, and when looked at glares the looker out of countenance.

David C. Harold.

Harold, the accomplice of Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln, is not over twenty-three years of age. He was born in Maryland, and received his education at Charlotte Hall, in St. Mary's county. His father, a most estimable man, resided for many years in Washington, and held the position of principal clerk in the naval store. Young Harold was perfectly acquainted with the topography of the lower portion of the State, lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river, and made a most excellent guide for Booth; with whom he was on most intimate terms for several months previous to the assassination. Harold led a very dissipated life, and was notoriously indolent, while it was a matter of general surprise how he obtained means to live. It is probable now that money was furnished him from the secret service fund of the rebel government, as to Booth, Payne and the other conspirators.

Harold is an inveterate talker, and a great coward, as his anxiety to surrender when in Garrett's barn sufficiently proves. Since his capture he has been talkative and reticent by turns, and although wearing generally an indifferent air while in Court, when in his cell he frequently gives way to fits of weeping.

Mrs. Mary E. Surratt.

Mrs. Mary E. Surratt is the mother of John H. Surratt, and the evidence adduced during the trial, proves her to have been one of the most active and energetic of the conspirators. There is no denial but that she aided them in every manner in her power. She had the carbines prepared and the bottles of whisky ready for Booth and Harold when they arrived at her old tavern in their flight. She is a woman of great nerve and energy, and an out and out rebel at heart. Mrs. Surratt is a Marylander, about forty-five or forty-eight years of age. Mrs. Surratt shut up her house after the murder, and waited with her daughters till the officers came. She was imperturbable and rebuked her girls for weeping, and would have gone to jail like a statue, but that in his extremity Payne knocked at her door. He had come, he said, to dig a ditch for Mrs. Surratt, whom he very well knew. But Mrs Surratt protested that she had never seen the man at all, and had no ditch to clean.

"How fortunate, girls," she said, "that these officers are here; this man might have murdered us all!"

Her effrontry stamps her as worthy of companionship with Booth.

Geo. A. Atzerott.

Atzerott, who was to murder Mr. Johnson, is a vulgar looking creature, but not apparently ferocious; combativeness is large, but in the region of firmness his head is lacking where Payne's is immense. He has a protruding jaw, and moustache turned up at the end; and a short, insignificant looking face. He is just the man to promise to commit a murder, and then fail on coming to the point. Mrs. Surratt calls him a "stick," and she is probably right.

Atzerott was captured during the week which succeeded the crime, and was taken to Washington. He had a room almost directly over Mr. Johnson's. He had all the materials to do murder, but lacked spirit or opportunity. He ran away so hastily that all his arms and baggage were discovered; a tremendous bowe-knife and a Colt's cavalry revolver were found, between the mattresses of his bed. Booth's coat was also found there, showing conspired flight in company, and in it three boxes of cartridges, a map of Maryland, gauntlets for riding, a spur and a handkerchief marked with the name of Booth's mother—a mother's souvenir for a murderer's pocket! Atzerott fled alone, and was found at the house of his uncle in Montgomery county.

General Grant Kissed by the Ladies at the Chicago Fair.

On Monday, at 9 o'clock, the General performed the greatest military movement of his life. He performed a successful flank movement on the people of Chicago, and visited Union Hall in quiet and peace, remaining there till 10 o'clock. There were present a large number of most beautiful "aids," and the General was instantly surrounded by the volunteer staff. Here a most laughable incident occurred.

Mrs. Livermore said to him, "General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant General, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here." Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted to retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead, pelted him on the nose, smacked him on the cheek, chin or neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying round loose hidden in the General's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal, the hero of a hundred battle fields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage," and he escaped.—*Voice of the Fair.*

A REMARKABLE COW.

Her Marches and Services in the Field with Sherman's Army.

The correctness of the statement respecting the performances of the cow spoken of in the subjoined note is vouched for by an officer of the highest respectability:

IN CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.—Messrs. Editors Washington Daily Republican: Sirs—Brevet Major General J. D. Morgan presented (June 12, 1865) to the Soldiers' Home a cow for the use of the institute. She has belonged to the general's mess since Sherman's army left Atlanta to Savannah, from that place through all of General Sherman's marches from Atlanta to Savannah, from that place through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C., and from there through Raleigh via Richmond to this city. During all these marches she gave a gallon of milk per day.

Below I gave the number of miles traveled as follows:

From Atlanta to Savannah, three hundred and twenty six miles.

From Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C., four hundred and seventy-one miles.

From Goldsboro to Cape Fear river, eighty-one miles.

From Cape Fear river to Washington, via Richmond, Va., three hundred and forty-two miles.

Total number of miles since November 16, 1864, to May 19, 1865, one thousand two hundred and twenty miles. She traveled from Morrisville, N. C., to Richmond, Va., distance one hundred and seventy seven miles in seven days, and from Richmond to Washington, distance one hundred and forty nine miles, in eight days. She is now in excellent condition, and gives one and a quarter gallons of rich milk per day.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 21, 1865.—To the editor of the Pittsburg Commercial: In your Monday's issue I notice an extract taken from the Washington Republican, in reference to the remarkable march of a cow with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Washington. This same identical cow passed through this place on Friday last with the above named general's wagon train, which is now being moved in sections of two hundred and fifty wagons each to Louisville, Ky. She was in charge of the quarter master of the train, and supplied milk sufficient for the use of the officers, while making from twenty to twenty-five miles per day on the road to wards the home she left to follow Sherman in his victorious march through rebeldom. I was informed by one of the officers in charge of the train, who had been with Sherman that this extraordinary animal would search out the wagon she had been accustomed to travel with, if left loose among a thousand. She was consigned, we believe, to a gentleman in Kentucky, who intends placing her upon his farm.

ONE OF SHERMAN'S VETERANS.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH has, on his own responsibility, directed the issue of five cent notes to cease, with a view of bringing into circulation the nickel coin of the denominations, which it is believed have been hoarded to a great extent.

Of Mrs. Seward, the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes, "I remember hearing Dr. Baily say that, in his opinion, Mrs. Seward was not only one of the loviest of women, but also that she possessed a keen, discriminating judgment of political subjects. Before Charles Sumner delivered his celebrated South Carolina speech, (the one that provoked the murderous attack of Brooks,) he read it, or parts of it, to Mrs. Seward. She urged him to modify certain paragraphs, not because she did not believe the truth warranted them, but for the sake of peace. She thought that the language might honestly be interpreted as offensive. Mrs. Seward was from the first a warm-hearted anti-slavery woman, and it is pleasant to know that she lived to see slavery overthrown."

A NORTH CAROLINA correspondent of the New York *Times* says: I discover among all classes a feeling of antipathy against William L. Yancey, which appears very strange to me. In referring to the probability of hanging Davis, it is a common thing to hear people here say that they wish Yancey had not died—he was the man to hang. He was the most prominent secession leader in the South, who stumped North Carolina, advocating rebellion. His promises to pay the expenses of the war with a ten cent piece, and wipe up the blood spilt with his handkerchief, are often repeated now, and his memory is held in anything but a sacred revenge.

BUDDING.—Budding can be commenced on the first of July, and may be continued until the first week in September, though it is not so certain after August. Downing, who is good authority, says budding may be commenced with the different points in the following order, as they come into season: "Plums, cherries, apricots on plums, apricots, pears, apples, quinces, nectarines and peaches. Trees of considerable size will require budding earlier than the young seedling stocks, but the operation is always and only performed when the bark of the stock or parts separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the current year's growth are somewhat plump, and young wood is growing firm. Young stock in the nursery, if thrifty, are usually planted out in rows in the spring, and budded the same summer or autumn."

We prefer to graft apples, pears and plums. They do better, in fact never fail if well done, and grow twice as much the same season than if budded. Cherries, peaches, &c., are much more certain to grow if budded.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A GOOD PRODUCT IN ONE DAY.—One day lately a farmer acquaintance of ours in the lower section of the County, had the following addition to his stock and family: Two swarms of bees hived; two sows gave birth to fourteen pigs; a cow to two calves, and his wife presented him with twins, interest-little girls. If any strictly agricultural counties can do as well we should like to hear from them.—*Miners' Journal.*

Arizona is becoming the most populous point of emigration on the coast of the Pacific.

RECIPES, &C.

List of Preserved Fruits for 1864.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Pine Apple, Quince, Green Currants, Pie Plant, Apple, Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, String Beans, Hubbard Squash, Tomato Catsup, Currant, Blackberry, Quince, Crab Apple, Plum and Peach Jellies.

At the present time, (Oct.) the preserving group is engaged in bottling apples. One might at first question the expediency of bottling so common a fruit; but doubt on this point dissappears when it is considered that the labor of preserving apples in this way is scarcely more than the labor of preparing them for sauce, pies, or cooking them in any form—that it is even less than the labor of drying them—that the bottled apples are just as good as green apples in their best condition—much better than green apples that have been kept a few months—altogether preferable to dried apples, which are never of first-rate flavor, and are often damaged by parasites—and, farther, by this means fall apples, and such fruit as would soon decay and become worthless, are made just as available in future months as the best keeping varieties.

For the information of those unacquainted with the process of preserving fruit, I may be excused for attempting to explain it as here conducted, somewhat in detail.

The fruit is first suitably prepared by hulling, assorting or paring and cutting, as the case demands; and, in most instances, is immediately placed in clean glass bottles, filling them full, and when such fruit as peaches, pears, quinces, &c., are cut in large pieces, it is best to take some pains to crowd the fruit into the bottle—otherwise the heating process will not leave the bottle properly filled with fruit.

Next prepare a syrup of melted refined or white sugar, and pour into the bottles by the following rule: Allow six ounces of sugar to one quart of fruit; or melt ten pounds of sugar in one gallon of water, and give one-half pint of the syrup thus produced to one quart bottle of fruit. This rule is adapted to the strawberry, cherry, peach and other similar fruits. More acid fruits, like the currant, require a greater proportion of sugar. Sugar for a few years, and especially the present season, has been so high, that the temptation has been great for those who put up fruit for sale to make the proportion of sugar much less than the above rule requires, and some parties have acknowledged that they had reduced the quantity of sugar to three ounces for one quart of fruit. Fruit put up air-tight will of course keep just as well without sugar as with it, but it is thought much better to heat the fruit in syrup, rather than to heat it in water and apply sugar as it is used for the table.

The filled bottles are then placed in a steaming-box—best when made throughout of wood—the bottles rest on false bottom of narrow slats, covering the steam pipe—cold water is then let into the box until the bottles are two thirds covered; the fruit is then gradually heated to the boiling point by letting steam into the water, through a pipe leading from the engine room in another portion of the building. It requires from fifty five to sixty minutes to properly heat or cook most kinds of fruits. They are commonly allowed to boil five minutes, but in some instances are taken out of the steam box before they reach the boiling point.

Corks are made sufficiently flexible by steaming them twenty minutes with the fruit. They should be large enough to fill the neck of the bottle tightly, and require some force to crowd them in.

Until last year the Community used for sealing wax a compound of the following proportion: 1 pound of rosin, 1½ ounce tallow, 3 ounce beeswax; but common boat pitch is now used, and is found to answer quite as well, and is much cheaper. It is prepared by first being boiled a few minutes, and then heated every time a batch of fruit is to be sealed.

The fruit being sufficiently heated, the corks steamed, and the boat-pitch ready, the bottles are taken successively to a table and quickly corked. The corks may be forced in by a blow from a mallet, or better by a small lever arrangement, or best by such a machine as that used here, and in other fruit establishments, which, worked by hand and foot, performs this operation easily and rapidly. The portion of cork remaining above the bottle is pared off with a sharp knife, and left in convex form.

Some fruit preservers, at this stage, pack their fruit away, laying the bottles down on the side and trusting to the cork, thus kept moist, to exclude the air, and sealing the bottles when they fill orders for the market, and when they are less hurried; but the Community have always sealed their fruit immediately after it is corked, which is done by dipping the mouth of the bottle in melted sealing wax, so as to cover the bulb. Then transfer it to a basin of cold water, dipping to the same depth to cool the wax. If the dipping is carried below the bulb or rim at the mouth of the bottle, there is danger of cracking the glass. Now examine the sealed parts to see if the wax has formed blisters. If there are blisters rub them away with the finger, using a little tallow or oil to prevent sticking. It was formerly thought necessary to repeat the dipping operation in wax and water; but it is now only done when the first dipping leaves the cork imperfectly covered.

The operation is now completed, and the fruit ready to be packed away on shelves or in chests, in a cool, dry cellar. If placed on shelves a cloth should be hung before them to exclude the light. In a few days after packing away, inspect the bottles to see if any show any signs of fermentation, which may be detected by a foamy appearance of the fruit. If this is observed in any bottle, it denotes either a crack in the glass or that the sealing was imperfect. The bottle should be opened and examined, the contents scaled, and the process of sealing repeated as before. In some cases during the season a little vegetable mold may be seen to gather on the surface of the fruit in the bottles but this is not to be regarded, as it can be