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SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 26, NO. 7.

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specially, who have become the victims of Solitary ice, that dreadful and destructive habit which innually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might other wise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of elequence or waked to exitaty the living lyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating tharriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsa, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutio al Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death,

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A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Merevry or Nauscous Druge.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of ideas. Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Avertion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, fimidity, &c are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing neir vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and innelated, having a singular appearance about the ives, cough and symptoms of consumption.

yes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned rom evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if no ured renders marriage impossible, and destroys of mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched over all preparents and enjoyments of life, by the works and far down in front of these again

effect that a sound mind and body are the most cessary requisites to promote connubial happiness, adeed without these, the journey through life beames a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly arkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed ith despair and filled with the melancholy reflection. on that the happiness of another becomes

When the misguided and imprudent votary of casure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this zinful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed nee of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him om applying to those who, from education and spectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till e constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease ake their appearance, such as ulcerated sore roat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head d limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the in bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and tremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the se fall in, and the victim of this awful disease comes a horrid object of commiseration, till death DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. comes a harrid object of commiscration, till death ts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending a to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no veller returns."
It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims

this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of norant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly rison, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make

STRANGERS Frust not your lives, or health, to the care of the ny Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. inston's advertisements, or style themselves, in newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, apable of Curing, they keep you trifling month or month taking their filthy and poisonus commids, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, it in despair, leave you with ruined health to sighty your galling disappointment.

in despair, leave you for your galling disappointment.

If your galling disappointment.

If oredential or diplomas always hang in his office.

Its remidies or treatement are unknown to all lers, prepared from a life spent in the great hosals of Europe, the first in the country and a more ensive Private Practice than any other Physician the world.

DORSEMENT OF THE PRESS he many thousands cured at this institution year ir year, and the numerous important Surgical trations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many er papers, notices of which have appeared again again before the public, besides his standing as tleman of character and responsibility, is a

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. ersons writing should be particular in directing r letters to his Institution, in the following maner JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.. i the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. une 24 1865—1 y.

JONES HOUSE,

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

All Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the surding country, to the accommodations of his e, assuring then they will find everything that contribute to their comfort. It is situated farigh from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusation to railroad stations, and at the same only a few minutes walk from the same.

3 Omnibus will be found at the Stations on the said of each train

of 9, 1884 S. M. MANK, Proprieter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prison Pen at Florence. THE STOCKADE AS IT IS NOW-HOW OUR SOL-DIERS LIVED-CITY OF THE LIVING DEAD.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes a long letter from Florence, South Carolina, describing particularly the stockade at that place, and its surroundings. As the subject is one of general interest, we make the following extracts:

PLORENCE

Is a name, rather than a place-or, say, a point at which three railroads center, rather than a town. There is a hotel and a church and a machine shop, and two so-called stores, and three bar-rooms, and twenty-five or thirty residences, and a great pine forest. There is a long broad street, at one end of which is the hotel—a somewhat pretentious two story wooden building, with a wide and lofty piazza in front, and an ungainly tower in the centre. At the further end of the street are the stores and the machine shop. Midway are the apothecary's and the hospital and a vacent law effect. pital, and a vacant law office. Back of this street, in the pines, are the dwellings which constitute the town. The three railroads have a common starting point just in front of the hotel. Passengers from Wilmington to Charleston reach her about seven in the evening, and leave about three in the morning, after paying two dollars each for sup-per and lodging of a passably good charac-ter. Passengers from Charleston to Wilmington reach here about the same hour, leave at the same time, and pay the same tax for the supper of the landlord. Those from Columbia get supper here, and are taxed one dollar. Those for Cheraw are obliged to disburse three dollars for supper, lodging, and breakfast. The town is therefore, a railroad eating house, with sleeping rooms attached.

Situated at the intersection of the great ross line of railroad with the great coast line, about one hundred miles from either Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name ty-five miles from either the coast or Columbia, it was pecularly adapted for the location and safety of a prison.

The Dector's Diplomas hang in his office.

THE STOCKADE Is about a mile and a half north of east from the hotel, about a third of a mile from the railroad, and near the centre of a great opening in the pine forest, which is locally known as the "the old field." The field is a sandy, rolling, fenceless, irregularly-shaped tract of 500 acres, more or less, which pro-bably, at some time, formed the tillable portion of two or three plantations, mostly given up to turpentine and rosin-making. The stockade is about thirty-five rods long, cast and west, containing perhaps, sixteen such height above the ground as a well fill-or seventeen acres. Through the middle of ed grave. Do you deem it awful that men Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured them, selves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habite of youth, viz. Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Organical Power, Palpitation of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally,—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of two holes and rheumatic complaints—the making and rheumatic complaints—the sees with pleasure a score or two of chimthis enclosure, from north to south, flows should live in such habitations as these? rank and pestiferous home of disease and death, than which hellish malignity could scarcely have fashioned one more fit to the purpose of that foul treason which laid its too, a few of the wooded huts have doors Rapine and Anarchy as twin deities in the land of Law and Liberty!

ountry, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the onsequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons usr, before contemplating the start HEAGE. from the walls, are the long lines of earth-works and far down in front of these again dozen small ovens. The barracks stand almost as they did when last occupied, but the houses over the ovens have been burned. Just north of this entrance is a handsome little grove of a dozen trees, among which remain the benches and stools of the officers of the guard. Fifty feet in front of the middle of the northern wall was the flag staff whence floated the banner of treason and slavery. Its stump only remains and loyal and disloyal alike cut chips of memento therefrom. Across the pestilential quagmire, beyond the northwest corner, is another deserted village of log houseshouses of the guard for the rear of the prison-pen, not one of which had been touched. I went among them with the wonder if some long-haired, lean-bodied, leeringeyed Johnnie might not spring out with ready musket and bid me hult; and sure enough, from one of them suddenly emerged a fellow in grey, who looked at me a moment, and then strode away with a swinging and defiant step. In the southeast corner of the pen was the rear entrance-thence the prisoners went to fetch wood, a dozen cords of which yet lie piled only five or six

rods away.

The walls of the stockade are fifteen feet high, built of unhewn logs, some nine or ten inches in diameter, set deeply in the ground. This solid wall of oak and pine logs is unbroken, except by the gate open-ings and the quagmire—the marshy ground necessitating the substitution of a steut board fence for the wall of logs. Outside the wall is, of course, a wide and deep ditch, the earth from which is thrown against the ogs and forms a narrow path about three or four feet below their tops, whereon the guard walked and overlooked this prison-pen; and whence fiends in human shape shot halfcrazed boys who straggled over this dead line, which runs just behind the hut within which I sit. A ditch could not be dug through the quagmire, and so there are picket platforms built on the fence there-

one, noticeably, on each side over the brook.
Inside the stockade there has been very little change save such as time makes. In the northwest corner, near the main entrance, was the hospital—seven log houses, each some forty feet long and twenty feet wide. These the guard partially burned when they left. Through the centre of the enclosure from east to west is a narrow graded road—the bridge over the creek has partially fallen in, but the road-bed is as hard and smooth as it was six months ago. The re-bels attempted to burn the stockade wall by firing piles of wood thrown against it on the inside, but the fire refused its work and only scorched the logs at seventy-five or a hundred points of the long line, and the half burned sticks of wood and the little bundles of pitch-pine remain in their places to show how the most destructive of the elements enlisted in the service of the

Union and saved this prison-pen as an elo-quent token of the cost of Liberty.

Does any man, borrified by the stories told concerning it believe the famous and infamous "dead line." Go no more, even in dreams, to Pompeii and Her ulancum, buried cities of the old

CITY OF THE LIVING DEAD,

City as prosperous as those, as fruitful as those in the signs and tokens of a life that was and is not. On those eleven or twelve acres there were at least 2,500 houses—perhaps 3,000 would be a more correct figure; and not less than three-fourths of them are nearly as good as they were on the day of their sudden evacuation, and in hundreds of them are memorials of that life of want and woe which 18,000 men knew here, and from which 4,000 passed out through the door of the dead house to the slope way yonder by the timber, and laid themselves down in long rows for the final sleep, and for the glorious reward due unselfish souls.

In the construction of these habitations there is almost infinite variety on a common general plan. This one in which I sit, and through which the still driving storm begins to beat, furnishes that general plan, with very little elaboration or decoration.

Come in and see it. Do you find the door ow and narrow, and have you a horror of this squat roof and these smoky walls, and this floor? Yet here lived three or four men-for many weeks, doubtless, and, perhaps, for many months! The hut is six and a half feet long, four feet and three inches wide, and about five feet high in the centre. A hole of fifteen inches depth was dug; and at either end of it was set a forked stick; in these two forks were laid a ridge pole. The wall of our house is the side of the hole; the roof is the slope of sticks or slabs of wood resting on the ridge pole, and at the edge of the hole. This is the general plan. The huts smaller than this are more numerous than those larger. The back end is made of sticks driven into the ground, against which earth has been thrown." The front end is built with more care. Half of it is of mud brick, and the door and the little chimney at the corner occupy the other half. The door is simply le; the chimney is seemingly built up of little bricks, and gives a tiny fire place of about fifteen inches square. The roof was first covered with pine brush and then

six or eight inches of earth. Perhaps a hundred of the huts are entirely above ground. Possibly a score are so high that an ordinary man can stand straight in them. But then there are a thousand built over holes three feet deep-a thousand not more than four feet high in the ridge—a thousand not more than four feet square—some hundreds that show only neys that are models of architectural beauty; one finds not a few fire places that are confoundation in slavery, and sought to enthrone | curiously braided or woven of splinters .-There is, indeed, over in the southwest corner, one whole house above ground, woven walls and roof, like a basket. These things, though, are exceptional; generally there was only so much as would answer

the baldest utilitarianism. I saw with gladness that there was plenty f wood. Some of it as I have already said. is still piled in a long rank just outside the stockade. There is an abundance, also, scattered all about the enclosure-particulary east of the brook. Look into a hundred northwest corner. Near this corner were buts, and you shall see the wood ready cut the log houses of the guard, and half a for the little fire place—in seventy-five of them surely. In a few cases it even yet lies nicely piled against the chimney on the

> In one of these, a little square, deep hole house, was a page of Hazzlitt's Table Talk, a rude wooden spoon, a pair of wooden knives, a tin plate, and an armful of pine Was it this morning that the tenant moved out into the large world?

HERE LIVED A YANKEE BOY OF EDUCATION It is six months since he last passed through the door, yet everything is as orderly and neat as if arranged but an hour ago. His wood is carefully piled in the corner next to the fire-place, his stool is sound and strong, his seat against the wall has not fallen down, the bowl of his brierwood pipe is sweet and clean. He was saving and thoughtful-here is the spring of a pocket knife laid away against a possible need; carefully in the pine bush cover-ing of his roof is a little roll of blue army cloth for patches; on a string tied in th corner are strung three buttons. He read somebody's history of English literature, for here is a leaf from the book—pages 229 and 230; he kept the roll of his company, I judge, for here is a page, wet and dingy, from his diary, on which are a dozen names.

ICED CHAMPAGNE.-A gentleman who has been in the ice trade at St. Thomas, relates funny anecdotes about the natives there and their luminous idea of Boston hard water.

He once sold a lump to a gentleman, who sent a colored servant for it, with directions to have it kept for the dinner table. The servant took it home, and inquired of the cook how it was to be prepared. After considerable discussion in the kitchen cabi-net, it was decided to have it boiled. At dinner the gentleman called for it, and was in high glee, for he had drank iced cham-pagne in the State, and he felt a mighty nankering for a second trial of the same beverage.

Soon Sambo maed his appearance, with eyes rolling on the outside, grinning like a rightened monkey. Where is the ice, Sambol" said the gen-

"Oh! glory, massa!" replied Sambo, "I put him in the pot and boiled him for more an half an hour, and when I went to look for him, he wasn't dar."

To KEEP SAUSAGE MEAT.—Prepare it in small, round cakes, fry them as for the table, pack them closely in an earthen jar, pour the fat from frying over them, and put a weight on them to keep them down until cold, then remove the weight, and cover the top over with lard. Keep in a cool, dry place.

THE DISCONTENTED INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1865, A delegation of chiefs representing the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians, named respectively Mameeno-ka-ke-ka, (Bear,) He-pea-tu-ka-to, (Wolf,) Na-ma-ke-na-ha, Sa-ke-kam-ke, (Polecat,) Shes-in-ka-no-ashwa, (Grey Eagle,) and Me-ke Ruma, had an interview with the President at ten o'clock this morning, in the Executive Chamber. The chiefs were dressed with their usual ac-companiments of blankets, beads, paint and feathers, and the wolf-teeth necklace formed a conspicuous feature of their costume. Their heads were variously arrayed. Some of them had their hair cut in short tufts, others were it long and tied up with gaily colored scarfs, and others contented themseives with the single ornament of a red quill feather arranged upon and fastened to the crown of the head. The car-rings of the pendants, were almost universal, and the style in which they were manufactured, was med, for your true lady never wears a 'dress' the father went, and after he had been some time with the third son he also found him troublesome, and said to him, 'Father, the people run in and out here all day as if it were a pigeon house, and you as much like one of the prevailing fashions adopted by our American ladies as anything that can be imagined. The chiefs were all differently ornamented-some of them used vermillion, which contrasted pleasantly with the sombre hue of their complexions, while others had their countenances disfigured with dark blue and black colors. They wore handsomely decorated moccasins, and, although the Fox are said to be the most friendly of all the tribes, none of the gar-ments peculiar to civilization, save one, was adopted by them. They differed in this respect from many of the delegations that come here, some of which accept at once and gladly assume the dress of American citizens. The chiefs were accompanied by Mr. Sells, agent for the Southwestern De-partment; Hon. N. D. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and George Sunnis, Uni-ted States Interpreter. The chiefs were severally introduced to and shook hands with the President. The counseller, He pea-tu-ka-to, said they bad come to see their grandfather, and would like very much to have his advice in regard to the business which brought them here. They had always been kind and friendly to the Govern-

ment of the United States.

The President replied that he was glad to meet and receive them here. His object would be to cultivate peace, anity and friendship, and he hoped that the Government would be met with a corresponding spirit on their part. If the friendly relations which should exist between the President of the control of the co dent, the Government and those chiefs represented were cultivated, they could be made to result in the promotion of their interest and the interest of the Government. He would spare no pains to see that their interests were promoted, and that they were protected in the enjoyment of all their rights. Provision would be made for them while they remained here, and they would be entertained in a manner that was suita-ble to their condition. He would be pleased to see them again before they returned, and assured them that when they did leave for home they would carry with them the best

wishes of the President. Commissioner Cooley explained that the to the division of their annuities and their face." lands. The Sac and Foxes were settled on under a treat issued about 1842. They have a perpetual annuity of fifty-one thousand dollars. The Sacs are largely in the majority. About two-thirds of them have not their rights on the reservation. Some of the Fox tribe have left, and purchased a tract of land in Iowa. The Commissioner said measures would be taken to ascertain how they were situated in Iowa; after considering their complaints, the matter would be left to the President to decide whether they should be permitted to remain in Iowa, or be sent

back to their reservation. The President said he would hear with patience the statements that might be made in reference to what they desired or the objects of their mission. After barning all the facts of the case, it would be his purpose to do what was right, and he hoped that some arrangements would be made that would be satisfactory to them and to those they represented.

The Indians gave vent to their gratificaion in their usual expressive but not very elegant manner, and after the customary salutatations had been repeated, they re-

How the Western Indians Fight. A correspondent of a Circinnati paper, describing a recent attack or a Government train, on the Western plains, has the following as to the Indian method of fighting :

They rarely, if ever, attack, except on horseback, and each man keeps his horse on the run, riding generally in a circle, so as to avoid shots, discharging is the meantime showers of bullets and arrows, and shouting to stampede the animals. When a weapon is pointed at one of them, he shelters himself almost entirely by langing over one side of his horse, and from this position continues firing. Dashing suddenly upon a train in this manner, they can discharge a great number of shots before the teamsters, taken by surprize, and encumbered by the care of their teams, can nake any organized furnishes a considerable protection, and ases have occurred when corrals have been besieged for several days, by large bodies of Indians too numerous to be encoustered on

the open plain. Although arrows are still much used nany of the Indians are well arned with rifles and revolvers, though some o' them at least do not understand the ue of the breech loading guns, and they have been known to leave captured weapons of that description, after breaking so n to render them useless.

Mr. Wm. E. Doster, one of the ounsel in the assassination trial, has received a letter from the father of Lewis Payne Pwell, the young man who attempted to take the life of Secretary Seward, and who wa executed for connection with Booth's assissination operations. The letter is dated a Live Oak, Florida, on the 30th of Septemer, and is the first direct intelligence whin has been received from young Powell's faily since the time of his arrest. It is bref, out shows the father's grief over the cripe and terrible

A clergyman who lost his carpe bag with clothing and sermons in New Hiven, recorrered all but the sermons among the baggage of an opera company at Albany. Hicaused the arrest of the agent of the opera by confiscating the sermons.

How to tell a Lady.

Ten women shall get into an omnibus. and, though we never saw one of them before, we shall select you the true lady. She does not titter when a gentleman, handing up her fare, knocks off his hat or pitches it awry over his nose; nor does she receive "change," after this (to him) inconvenient act of gallantry, in grim silence. She wears no flawered brocade to be trodden under foot, nor ball-room jewelry, nor rose tinted gloves; but the lace frill round her there, where your arm-chair stands the craften is armountly fresh and the string un face is scrupously fresh, and the string un-der her chin have evidently been handled my brother who has a large room?" After der her chin have evidently been handled only by dainty fingers. She makes no parade of a watch, if she wears one; nor does he also grew tired of him, and said, 'Pather, she draw off her dark, neatly fitting glove to display ostentatious rings. Still we notice, nestling in the straw beneath us, such a ker? The father went, and after he had hat' in an omnibus. She is quite as civil to the poorest as to the richest person who sits beside her, and equally regardful of their rights. If she attracts attention, it is by the unconscious grace of her person and manner, not by the ostentation of her dress. with my daughter.' She grew weary of him and she was always so fearful when her fa-We are quite sorry when she pulls the strap an disappears; if we were a bachelor we should go home to our solitary den, with a resolution to become a better and a-married man.

A SINGULAR STORY .- The Macon Telegraph tells the following sad story of the war: "I learned on yesterday the circum-stances of a melancholy quandary in which a young lady, one of the most estimable and lovely in this part of the country, was placed. A gallant young officer was be-trothed to her. He fell on the fatal field of Sharpsburg. She loved him dearly, and was afflicted far beyond what lovers of a more buoyant temper would have suffered. She went into mourning, secluded herself from society, devoted herself to religious and charitable deeds, and was "dead to the world." A few months ago, a young gentleman of great wealth, superior talents, and handsome person, accidentally formed her acquaintance in the progress of a busi-ness transaction. He was fascinated with her; persevered until he overcame her aversion little by little, and finally they became engaged to be married only a fortnight ago. She had already made out her order for an day afternoons. This is the right spirit. We ellegant trousseau. But four days ago the first lover returned. He had been carried to a Northern hospital from the battle field, with no hope of life, and has just been lib crated and returned. He has a frightful scar across his face, only one eye, is an invalid for life, and is poor; but in his bosom burns a manly and noble soul. The poor girl has shut herself up, and will not see either of them. The meeting between her and her first lover the other day is said to have been distressing. His letters had failed to reach her, and she firmly believed he was dead till he stood before, the ghastly ruin of her lover, once so handsome and manly. Poor fellow! I have caught a patriotic men. glimpse of him once as he passed along the question now before the department was as street, with his crutches and melancholy

GANG OF RATS. On Wednesday night last a friend of ours of the legal profession was savagely attacked in his bed chamber by a gang of rats, who mounted his bed and began to vigorously assault him on all sides with their teeth. Astonished at the boldness of his pigmy asmilants, the gentleman sprang from his bed and seizing a pair of tongs commenced slaying the rats right and left when the few survivors taking fright beat a hasty retreat into the fire-place and up the chimney. Our friend lighted a newspaper and stuffed it up the chimney with a view to "burning them out." The application of heat had the desired effect. The rats were soon afterwards heard jumping down upon the tin roof of the building. Of so strange a freak of these little animals we have never before heard. It is almost needless to mention that the experience of Wednesday night induced our friend to visit early next morning both apothecary shops and hardware stores, where he laid in an abundant supply of poisons and rat traps of every description. Petersburg Express.

CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF -A YOUNG man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with whole-some looking fish, he sighed :

"If now I had these I would be happy, would sel! them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."
"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chancel to

overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor.1

"And what is that ?" asked the other cagerly.
"Only to tend this line till I come back, I

wish to go on a short errand." The proposal was gladly accepted. The fisherman was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited book, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling or effective resistance, and if unsuccessful in them in, and he had caught a large num their attempts to shoot the drivers or stam-pede the animals, they are often able to as were in the basket and presenting them make good their retreat vithout loss. The to the young man, the old fisherman said principal defence against an attack of a for-midable nature is to form a corral, which caught, to teach you, whenever you see caught, to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast aine for

Rev. Dr. Cartwright, an old border State veteran of the M. E. Church, at the recent session of the Illinois conference, was reappointed Presiding Elder of the Pleasant Plain District. This officer is a kind of sub-bishop. He is eighty years old, and has been a traveling minister sixty-three years, and during that time has held the office of Presiding Elder forty-six years longer than any minister ever held that po sition since the foundation of Methodistism. Twenty years in this office is considered great honor, and rarely enjoyed by one min-ister. Dr. Cartwright is about as he has been for twenty years, and has even gained a little in strength. He is a remarkable man, and holds the hearts of the preachers and people still,

The new Hymn and Tune Book ordered by the Old School Presbyterian General As-sembly, which has been in preparation for some time, is almost ready for publication. It will contain about five hundred hymns, and about two hundred and fifty tunes. There will also be in the volume nearly fifty pages of chants, with Scriptural selections. The Book will be as originally designed, ene for congregational rather than

INGRATITUDE TO PARENTS.-There is a proverb that "a father can more easily maintain six children, than six children one father." Luther relates this story: "There was once a father who gave up everything to his children—his house, his fields, his goods—and expected for this the children would support him; but after be had been for some time with the son the latter grew 'Father, the people run in and out here all day as if it were a pigeon house, and you cannot get your noonday sleep; would you not be better off at my sister Kate's near the town wall? The old man remarked to himself, 'yes, I will do so; I will go and try it ther went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to decend the steep stairs; and at her sister Elizabeth there were no stairs to decend, as she lives on the ground floor. For the sake of peace the old man assented, and went to the other daughter; but after some time she too became tired of him and told him by a third person, that her house near the water was too damp for a man who suffered with the gout, and her sister, the grave-digger's wife, at John's, had much drier lodgings. The old man himself thought she was right, and went to his youngest daughter Helen; but after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather, 'Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth that there was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs. These words broke the old man's heart so that he sunk back in his chair and

The Galveston News of Sept. 25th, says: "We saw a planter in town yesterday buy-ing a large lot of books for his freedmen. It is his purpose to establish a Sunday school and night school for them, and also have them taught on Saturday and Wednesare glad to see it prevailing in one manifestation or another to a very large extent .-Nothing should be done to alienate our former slaves, but everything to conciliate ed to know if I had asked the price of

The Nashville, Tenn., Times says that in East Tennessee peace and harmony prevail. | since Large numbers of the rebels are leaving for | Tr Brazil and Mexico. The people are all gathering their crops, fattening their hogs and beeves, and joining the church. We house runs up other expenses.

satisfactory news from the Russian Ameri- cherubim, who, in tones that go to his fond 23d of September. They were then at Plover-bay. Sounding of Behring's straits proved that the cable could be laid across of your affections, your pocket, and draws there very satisfactorily. The other surveys were equally flattering.

A Georgia journal says that many of the leading Methodist clergymen of that State, in consequence of their hostility to their Northern brethern, have made overtures to the Episcopalians for a union with them.

title of the new road now in course of construction from Manheim to Lancaster. It is through Hammercreek Gap to Pinegrove. New Castle, Delaware, where coal can be shipped during any season of the year. Mrs. Lucinda Hall, of Springfield, Mass.

died at the breakfast table Sunday morning. She was the last of a family of eight children seven of whom died suddenly in their chair the eighth being found dead in bed. The Great Northern Railway in England

s going to introduce a system of consuming the smoke of the locomotives, and thereby, at the same time, manufacture the necessary gas for lighting the trains.

Among the worshippers at Christ Episco-pal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on the occa-sion of the preaching of Bishop Clark Rhode Island, were Gen. Winfield Scott, who is spending a few weeks at his rest dence in that city. Although four score and four years cld, he was able to go through the services by his natural eyesight, without the aid of glasses.

The contest in the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, between General Banks and his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, the opposing candidate, had its parallel some years since, when Rev. Dr. Breekinridge was a political rival of his nephew, the traitor rebel general. In that case the nephew was successful, as the nephew will be now. In both cases the uncle is a clergyman and nephew a lawyer.

"It's MIGHTY HARD."-A minister who had lost his wife and who had become weary of his second edition of single state, was once instructing a congregation from the passage, "Use this world as not abusing it," etc. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to mention some things which a Christian could dispense with in this world. In the category he placed a wife. He had however, scarcely said, "A man may do without a wife," when his experience stoutly protested, and he finished this branch of the subject by saying, in the simplicity of his heart, "but my brethren, it's mighty hard."

Civil law has been completely restored in Arkansas. President Johnson has sent Governor Murphy, of that State to its former relations to the Federal Government,

President Johnson has received a despatch that the Georgia State Convention, without a dissenting vote, declared slavery abolish

A New Yorker, living in Nineteenth street, discovered the other day that he had lived for two years on the same block with his brother, whom he had not seen for twelve years.

The Wife of Christian Wildt, of Schuyl kill county, Pa., gave him \$50 the other day to go away and not trouble her again. He returned, however, and asked for some clothes, but she refused him. He therefore hung himself in her barn.

Caleb Cushing has sailed for Europe on nission for the government.

A. H. H. Stuart says the test oath

TERMS' OF ADVERTISING

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HUMOROUS MATTER.

Cory O'Lanus on Family Affairs, The Brooklyn Eogle has a correspondent who knows a thing or two. Hear him:

It is a good thing for a man to pay attention to his family.

Provided he has one.

Married men generally have. I have, It is the natural consequence of getting

married. Families, like everything else, are more expensive than they used to be. Shoes and clothes cost a sight now-a-days, and children have mostly good appetites.

Mine have, Boys will be boys. They can't help it.— They were born so. It is their destiny to tear their trowsers, and wear out two pair of boots per month; keeping their blessed ma constantly employed like a besieged garrison repairing breeches, and their unfortunate pa paying out currency under the strong conviction that there is nothing like

'leather"-to wear out. I tried copper-toed boots on my heir,-The copper wore well, and I have an idea that copper boots would be a good idea, but I couldn't find a metallic shoemaker to carry it out.

Mrs. O'L. also became attached to copper, and thought it would be an improvement and save sewing if the boy's pantaloons were like ships and teakettles, copper-bottomed. The suggestion was A, No. 1, but we haven't tried it yet. Copper so ran in my head at the time

that O'Pake called me a copperhead. This was the origin of the term. Mrs. O'L. is a managing woman. She makes trowsers for our son Alexander

Themistocles, out of mine, when I've done with them. He can get through three pair to my one, ordinarily, and I'm obliged to wear out my clothes faster than I used to, in order to keep him supplied. I once suggested that it might be within the resources of art and industry to make

him a pair out of new material. Mrs. O'L. said positively that it could'nt be done. It would ruin us. She concluded

that it was cheaper to cut up a pair I had paid twelve dollars for.

I subsequently found upon inquiry that new cloth for that purpose could have been bought for about two dollars.

I ventured to tell Mrs. O'L., expecting a triumph of male foresight over female lack of judgement.
She gave me a look of scorn, as she want-

'trimmings." Trimmings were too much for me. I have been afraid of trimmings, ever

Trimmings, I suppose, means buttons In addition to clothes, each scion of our doubt if a more peaceaful region exists | But what is the expense compared with

south of the Ohio River than East Tennessee, that renowned land of women and borlous exercise at the office, wresting By the way of San Francisco we have some with a steel pen, he returns to his domestic retreat, and is met at the gate by a smiling can Telegraph Company's expedition to the parent's heart, and make him forget his of your affections, your pocket, and draws forth the coveted coin, which is is promptly invested in molasses candy.

I heard, a few days ago, a story of the oalls given at the Hotel de Ville, which gave me-a thing hard to be got in these cruel times-a hearty laugh, and which, I The Hammercreek Gap and Lancaster hope, may be as successfull with you. At a Railroad, says the Reading Record, is the ball given last winter by Baron Haussman, (who is Prefect of the Seine,) the crowd be come so dense that it was necessary to open to be extended from Manheim, northward an additional door. The ushers being all occupied at the other portals, the service of and ultimately from Lancaster southward to the new door was confided to a national guard, with strict orders to admit nobody except persons provided with a ticket, and well dressed. The first person who presented himself held this conversation with the

"Have you a ticket?" 'Yes; here it is."

"Well, that seems to be a good one. Now, let's see your clothes." The prefect's guest was a little startled and annoyed at this injunction, but-"a dog's obeyed in office"-he threw back his cloak and displayed a full evening dress. The sentinel scanned him carefully, and then saids

"That won't do; you must stand aside." The guest remonstrated. "Silence! or I'll lock you up in the guard-

house. Don't block up the way!"

Another gentleman appeared, showed his ticket, and held the same colloquy, with the same result; and then another, and another. In fine, nobody was allowed ingress by that door. The captain of service seeing this, came up to inquire the cause. He looked at the guests, and then, turning to the sentinel, said:

"What in the world do you mean by refusing these gentlemen?" "Why, the order is to admit none but well-dressed people."
"Are they not well-dressed?"

"That they ain't, and I ought to know, for I'm a tailor!"

WHO IS IMPUNITED - During the epidemio fever of 1853, a well to-do planter in a cer-tain region of Mississippi, used to send down his cotton by his trusty slaves, without venturing into the "city"-about fifty-five houses!-himself. After a short experience, however, he fancied that his factor was taking advantage of circumstances, and determined to go down and look after the next wagon load in propria persona. He was not a little afraid, however, of "Yellow Jack"and "small blame to him"-and so he re-solved on first consulting with a friend, as to the propriety of his venturing into the epidemic-infested locality,
"Do you think," said he, "I can go to—

with safety? No fear of the yellew fever? "Oh, no!" responded his friend, "you can go there, and stay as long as you please with

"Ah, ab!" replied our friend, "I am glad" you have told me that. I have long beer dissatisfied with _____'s and _____'s; bu I did not know there was any other place where a fellow could put up at. Now you have told me, however, dog on it, if I don try Impunity's. Whar is it?"

Efforts are being made by partics Washington to bring Colonel Moseby trial before a military court.

Barnum has purchased seven loss o ground in Union Square, New York, and will commence the erection of his new Mu