The Sunbury American.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

☞ Mexican Bonds.—There is no doubt that the French Emperor will withdraw his forces from Mexico, as soon as he finds a favorable pretext for doing so. After that event, the reign of the Emperor Maximilian will be of short duration. The probabilities are, that seeing that he is not wanted he will abdicate in favor of young Iturbide, the grandson of the first Emperor who he recently adopted as his successor, and leave for Europe. The Iturbide family, having once before sold out, will not long stand in the way of the restoration of the Republic.

These things must necessarily enhance the value of the bonds of the $30,000,000 loan of the Republic of Mexico, advertized for sale in our columns. These bonds are payable in 20 years and are handsomely got up, with coupons attached, and are offered at rates which will make it an inducement for many capitalists to invest. A specimen of the bonds can be seen by calling on the editor.

☞ The New Party.—For months past a movement has been in progress for the formation of a new political party which should combine the rebel element at the South with the democratic and conservative elements at the North. With this combination it has been thought practicable to seduce the administration into co operation with it, when the new party would be fairly set up in business, and would proceed to use all its advantages for the perpetuation of its power.

This explains the concerted assault, by both the Northern democrats and conservatives upon the authority of Congress, as the law-making department, over the reconstruction of the revolted States. The design has been to prepare the way for a great and fatal defection which should restore the pro-slavery party to its old authority.

The first public demonstration to this end was made in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana. It did not succeed, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, poured a whole broadside into this new piratical venture, and virtually sunk it, amid the applause of the members and the spectators in the gallery.

☞ Cheap Honors.—We find the following announcement in the Bloomsburg *Democrat*:

"Hon. Wm. H. Jacoby, left home on Monday last for Harrisburg, to resume his seat as a member of the H. of R."

There is no warrant for this assumption of the title of Honorable by members of either Houses. But democrats of the Jeff. Davis school have always had a weakness for titles of honor, notwithstanding these professions of equality, and this aspiration for titles and honors was one of the incentives of the Rebellion.

☞ An editor of a copperhead Journal in a neighboring county is in want, and publishes the following:

"What we want. We want some one, who has the flex and the ability, to write ut in a book form, in regular alphabetical order, a book with this title: "Annals of ...ies during the Reign of Abolitionism in America, from the year 1856 to the year 1866."

This want is easily supplied. The editor has only to bind together the last ten volumes of his own paper, and he will have the desired book. If he wants something more extensive let him get a volume of the New York *News* or the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*.

☞ The Legislature.—In the Senate, resolution was offered instructing the committee on Railroads to adopt a more liberal policy in regard to Railroads by reporting general law for the organization of roads, develop the State, and declaring that the scheme of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ought to be encouraged. After such discussion it was postponed.

In the House, a bill was introduced to ...y a bounty to veteran volunteers, who ...ve not received any bounties.

☞ We find the following morsel of consolation in one of our exchanges:

"To our Democratic friends, we say don't ... discouraged because our party has been swallowed. Remember, the whale swallowed Jonah. Jonah was heard of afterwards, ...e whale *never*."

There is, however, this very important difference in the present case. Then the whale swallowed Jonah, and threw him up. This time Jonah swallowed the whale and ...uld not throw him up, if he would.—...uly, Jonah will be heard of, but the whale ...ver.

☞ Stamps.—The Commissioners of ...ernal Revenue have issued a circular ...pecting the cancellation of revenue ...mps, which will be of general interest to ...siness men. Referring the different sec...ns of the stamp-act of June 30, 1864, he ...ides that authority has been given to print the initials and date upon stamps ...ink instead of writing them. The im...ut must be distinct and legible. If pro...etary stamps cannot be so affixed to the ...es, bottles or packages, that in opening ...same, or in using the contents thereof, ...y shall and must be unavoidably and ef...ually destroyed, they should be cancelled ...he ordinary manner, by writing or im...ting thereon the initials and date

☞ Indians.—Another delegation of ...ians is in Washington, and intelligence ...been received of the coming of represen...ves from about a dozen additional tribes. ...principal object of these visits on the ...of the Indians is to become reconstruct...nd to obtain official certificates of their ...wed loyalty, they having joined the ...l army in the late war.

☞ The State Agricultural Society met ...Harrisburg on Tuesday. Officers were ...ed, and resolutions adopted asking Con...s to levy a tax on dogs, on account of ...great destruction of sheep by these ani...s.

☞ Proposed Increase of Salaries.—Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, has prepared a bill, which has, among other provisions, the following: The Governor of the State, after the expiration of the term of Governor Curtin, is to receive $6,000 per annum; after the first of June next, the attorney general to receive $3,600; the secretary of State, auditor general and treasurer, $3,600 each; and the surveyor general and superintendent of common schools, $2,400 each; each member of the Legislature, $1,000; each judge of the Supreme Court, in full, for pay and mileage, $5,200, and the chief justice $300 additional; each law judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny, $4,400; each president judge of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, $3,200; and each assistant law judge required to be learned in the law, in full of all pay and mileage, $3,000, except only the holding of special courts in other judicial districts to remain as heretofore. Each associate judge of the several counties, not required to be learned in the law, to be paid as follows: For those whose attendence at court does not exceed four weeks, $200; between four and six weeks, $240; between six and eight weeks, $300; between eight and ten weeks, $400; between ten and twelve weeks, $480; between twelve and twenty-four weeks, $550; and all exceeding twenty-four weeks, $600. These last figures also include all pay and mileage.

☞ A bill was introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the 10th inst., by Mr. Osterhout, to enable parties to civil suits to testify as witnesses in their own cases. This change has been adopted in several other States. The legal profession, and the public generally, will feel interested in the measure proposed.

☞ The Quartermaster General's Department is daily discharging civilians employed as messengers in that department. The vacancies thus created will be filled by "honorably-discharged soldiers."

☞ The agreement between the Reading Railroad Co., and the Atlantic & Great Western Company, is destined to make some changes in railroad enterprise. A new route to New York, by way of this place, Shamokin, and Mt. Carmel, to the Quakake road it is rumored, will be established in the Spring.

☞ The Universal Path-Finder.—This is the title of a small volume intended as a business man's pocket companion, which contains much useful information.—Published by M. M. Olmstead, New York.

PAYMASTER GENERAL BRICE ON THE EQUALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Proposed Extension of Bounties.

It appears from an official statement that the total number of men who have received respectively $400, $300, or $100 bounty during the war was 1,730,341, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $301,500,000.—The total enlistments during the war were 2,461,000, of whom upwards of 731,000 received no bounty.

In answer to an inquiry by Gen. Schenck, chairman of the Military Committee, respecting a proposed law equalizing the bounties of all soldiers who served during the war to suppress the rebellion, the Paymaster General says the sum required to pay each soldier ... to bring up his bounty to $400, the largest sum paid, is nearly $683,000,000, and the sum required to pay each soldier such higher bounty, in proportion to the time of service, is $550,000,000. The Paymaster General says the sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, if even reduced by one half, give an amount so enormous and startling in its proportions as to awaken the gravest consideration as to the expediency of the measure, if indeed it can be regarded as at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing financial ruin.

In further argument against the measure, he adds: "It is certain that, to a greater extent than is now apprehended, such legislation will enure to the benefit of speculating adventurers all over the land, who have been buying soldiers' discharges with a view to such an anticipated legislation, and who are now, doubtless, earnestly pressing its consummation. The large bounty allowance thus far given, in spite of the careful vigilance and scrutiny of the officers of the Department, have led to frauds incalculable. It cannot be doubted that such extension of these allowances as is proposed will give new impetus and opportunity to evil-doers in that line beyond anything known to the past."

LOSSES BY ARMY PAYMASTERS.

The interesting statement is made, derived from an official source, that during the Mexican war the loss by paymasters in the army was $7,000, while during the war with Great Britain, when as much more was expended as in the Mexican war, the loss through paymasters was $2,000,000; and during the war of the rebellion, although the disbursements amounted to $1,028,000,000, the loss will be about $500,000, or less than half a million of dollars.

PICKPOCKETS.

A celebrated picpocket who was lately sent to the State Prison for misdeeds, being noted for his marvelous adroitness in pocket lifting, was requested to reveal the secret of his success, when the following among other disclosures were made. We publish them as likely to be useful to those who are willing to take the hint:

"I never," said he, "attempt to pick the pocket of an old resident of the city, but uniformly strangers and countrymen." But on being asked how he distinguished them, replied, "Very easily," and gave the following list of persons who were regular victims of the craft.

"Persons in an omnibus who take out their pocketbooks after the stage starts, are sure to be countrymen. Those who stop to converse on the sidewalks or thoroughfares, or take out pocketbooks at the box or pit offices in the theatres or steamboat offices. All those who stop to gaze at shop windows, or count money, or show pocketbooks in the street, or call in the Funk auction rooms. All these are our common victims. If I find a man eating oysters or fruit, in nine cases out of ten he is green, and we victimise him. Persons who stand up in a theatre, or stand on cross walks, are generally country folks, and we make sure of them."

The shrewdness of these observations of the pickpocket must be obvious to all city people, and accounts for the remarkable fact that city residents seldom suffer from the operations of the light-fingered gentry.

☞ Gen. Frank Blair, like his brother Montgomery, has gone over to the Democrats. The St. Louis papers announce that he has joined the Free Trade League just formed in that city.

Mormon Domestic Life.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from Austin, says:

Polygamy introduces many curious cross-relationships, and intertwines the branches of the geneological tree in a manner greatly to puzzle a mathematician, as well as to disgust the decent minded. The marrying of two or more sisters is very common; one young Mormon merchant in Salt Lake City has three sisters for his three wives. There are several cases of men marrying both mother (widow) and her daughter or daughters; taking the "old woman" for the sake of getting the young ones, but having children by all. Please to cipher out for yourselves how this mixed things. More disgusting associations are known, even to the marrying of a half sister by one Mormon. Consider, too, how these children of one father and many mothers, the latter often blood relations, are likely to become crossed again in new marriages, in second and third, if not in the first generation, under the operation of this polygamous practice; and it is safe to predict that a few generations of such social practices will breed a physical, moral and mental debasement of the people most frightful to contemplate. Already, indeed, are such indications apparent, foreshadowing the sure and terrible realization.

Brigham Young's wives are numberless—at least no one seems to know how many be has; and he has confessed himself to forgetfulness in the matter. The probability is he has from sixteen to twenty genuine or complete wives, and about as many more women "sealed" to him for heaven and glory. The latter are mostly pious old ladies, eager for high seats in the Mormon heaven, and knowing no surer way to get there than to be tacked on to Brigham's angelic procession. Some of these sealed wives are the early wives of other men; but lacking faith in their husband's heavenly glory, seek to make a sure thing for the future by the grace of gracious Brigham.

In many cases the Mormon wives not only support themselves and their children, but help to support their husbands. Thus a clerk, or a man with a similar limited income, who has yielded to the fascinations and desires of three or four women, and married them all, makes his home with No. 1, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in sewing or washing, or engaged in other employment, to keep up her establishment and be no charge to her husband. He comes around, once in a while, to make her a visit, and then she sets out an extra table and spends all her accumulated earnings to make him as comfortable, and herself as charming as possible, so that her fraction of the dear sainted man may be multiplied as much as possible. So the fellow, if he is lazy, and has turned his piety, to the good account of getting smart wives, may really board around continually and live in clover, at no possible expense but his own clothing.

Postal Law.

Mr. Dixon has introduced a bill in Congress to amend the postal laws, which provides:

First. That after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid, and none shall be carried without prepayment except those coming from foreign countries.

Second. That the Postmaster General may sell stamps, and envelopes at the value of the stamps impressed upon them.

Third. After the first of April next, letters forwarded from one post-office to another at request of the person addressed shall be sent without additional postage, and dead letters shall be returned free.

Fourth. Letters endorsed to be returned to the writers, act of March 3, 1863, shall be returned free.

Fifth. Authorizes the sending to any port of the United States and any foreign port, at a cost not exceeding the sea postage.

Sixth. The provision for publishing lists of non-delivered letters in newspapers of largest circulation is repealed. Advertising ... to the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Seventh. That the balance of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars under thirteenth section of act of May 19, 1864, may be used as far as necessary to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the money order system for the current year.

Eighth. That any sum not exceeding 50 dollars may be sent by money order, and the fee for thirty to forty dollars shall be 20 cents, and for forty to fifty dollars 30 cents.

Ninth. That a money order shall be good for twelve months, and if lost a duplicate shall be issued free.

Tenth. That all railroads carrying the mails shall carry without extra charge all printed matter directed by the Postmaster General to be sent thereon.

Eleventh. That persons maliciously interfering with letter-boxes shall be fined from from one hundred to one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years.

Twelfth. That the President may direct appropriations from one branch of postal service to another when necessary.

Perils of a Sleighing Party.

The Cedar Falls (Iowa) *Gazette* says: "On Wednesday morning, about half past four, a load of passengers, consisting of eight or ten gentlemen and two ladies, attempted to cross the Missouri river at Dubuque to take the early Eastern train.

The sleigh was the public conveyance running from Dubuque to Dunleith, and the agent accompanying it carried a lantern, for it was yet dark. The sleigh had proceeded but a short distance when the ice gave a lurch to the north, and the passengers were precipitated into the river. Colonel W. H. Sessions and his daughter Mary, of this city, were among the passengers. The Colonel went over backwards, and passengers and trunk came on top of him.

The agent had jumped from the sleigh as he saw it going down, and in seeking to rescue those in the water had broken in and lost his light. It was so dark now that nothing could be distinguished, and the situation was terrible. The Colonel was perfectly self-possessed, and repeatedly cautioned those around him not to be frightened and they would all get out. He knew his daughter was in the water, but where she was he could not tell. He got hold of a lady whom he supposed to be her, but soon discovered it was not. He held her up, however, and finally got her out. His daughter had gone entirely under and came up without her bonnet. She was finally helped out by a stranger, who told the Colonel that it didn't matter what his name was.

"A ladder was brought and put down into the water. This the Colonel grappled, and he says it seemed to him he could hold on to it forever. But his muscles relaxed in spite of him and he went down. He came up and ran his arms through the rounds of the ladder and held on by his forearm. He went under the water three times before he got out. Miss Sessions went under twice, and when taken out was almost insensible. Her clothes were soon frozen stiff, and she was unable to walk.—Her father, who was the last of all out of the water, having forgotten his own safety in the perils of others, was still active, and carried her to the omnibus on shore."

Mason, Jacob Thompson, Benjamin and Col. Fuller are in London. Slidell, Mrs. Gwin and daughter, Judge Rost, (rebel commissioner to Spain,) and Major Huse, agent for the rebels for the purchase of arms, are in Paris. We hope they will forever stay there.

How to Clear Out Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* has found out a new plan of settling the Mexican question, which he assures his readers is the only genuine method, and that all others are spurious. He says—First, that the French Emperor wants some decent excuse for withdrawing his troops from Mexico. Second, that he has found such excuse. Third, that Max. knows that he will have to "vamoose the ranche." Fourth, that he is anxious to find a decent excuse for doing so. Fifth, that he has found such decent excuse. Sixth, that it will be abdication in favor of little Iturbide, who has been formally adopted as heir of the Empire. Seventh, that he will abdicate in favor of that scion of the first Mexican Emperor. Eighth, that France will then withdraw her troops. Ninth, that the reign of Iturbide will then commence. Tenth, that it will not last long. Eleventh, that there will be a revolution, and the Republic will be established. Twelfth, that Louis Napoleon will be satisfied. Thirteenth, that Maximilian will be satisfied. Fourteenth, that Andrew Johnson will be satisfied. Fifteenth, that everybody will be satisfied. These things "if not true, are well invented," as the Italians say.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The "Cow Trees" in South America produces milk from which the people obtain regular supplies.

The Nepenthus of India, furnishes water in its leaves, which not only have pitchers, but covers to them.

There are 149 different species of Oak in the world, 70 of which are found in America, and 30 in Europe.

The celebrated Botanist, Roy, counted 32,000 seeds in the head of a poppy.

There are 360,000 seeds in the capsule of a Tobacco Plant.

The Canada Thistle, the enemy of farmers, is a native of Canada, but it has crossed the Atlantic by means of wings, with which its seeds are provided.

The Ewe trees of Surry, England stood in the days of Cæsar. There is an apple tree in Hartford, Conn., 200 years old. A fig tree in Palenstine 780 years old. An Olive Tree in Asia Minor 850 years old. A live oak in Louisiana 1000 years old. A cedar on Mount Lebanon 2120 years old. A pine tree in Asia Minor 1890 years old.

A sycamore in the Bosphorus 4000 years old.

There are no less than 900 different species of Roses and 50 pinks.

There are 550,000 grains in a bushel of wheat, 520,000 in barley, 260,000 in oats, 37,000 in horse beans.

The Rajah of Mysore.—The Neilgherry Excelsior draws a strange picture of the life led by the Rajah of Mysore. His palace is filled with upwards of 800 people. There are some fifty wives of his highness, with about four attendants on each, and the remainder is made up of night watchers, prophesying Brahmins, officers of the Zenana, &c.

Mr. Hiram Penny, station agent on the Harlem railroad, at Towner's station, was knocked senseless while in the act of counting some money last week, and robbed of over $6000, by an unknown man, who is supposed to have escaped on the next train. Mr. Penny was so much injured as to be delirious for a time, but recovered.

A gentleman in New York made a Christmas cake for the Five Points Missions which weighd 400 pounds, and contained 120 pounds of sugar, 100 pounds of flour, 70 pounds of butter, 60 pounds of fruit and 850 eggs. It was 9 feet long, 21 inches wide, and 10 inches thick.

Dr. Judson, the celebrated Baptist missionary, in a letter written thirty years ago, describing the costume of Karen women, said they wore fancifully constructed bags enclosing the hair, and suspended from the back part of the head.

Trenholm, ex-rebel Secretary of the Treasury, has been at the White House. He wants a pardon, so that he may be enabled to save his immense estate accrued from the profits of blockade running. He stands in great fear of Congress, and wants his case expedited.

There are eight requisites to success in a lawsuit—a good cause, a good judge, a good counsel, a good attorney, good witnesses, a good jury, a good purse, and last, though not, least, good luck.

A spirited young lady, who was about to marry a man whose purse was larger than his head, said she preferred his dollars to his sense.

Dean Swift once said that Providence showed how little it thought of riches by the fools whom it permitted to possess wealth.

Twenty-one pieces of handsome furniture were recently sent to Mrs. General R. E. Lee by her female friends in Baltimore.

Mr. Bussell, postmaster of Somerville Massachusetts, says that the business of his office has fallen off, and he wants his salary reduced. Good for Bussell.

Commodore Winslow, of the famous Kearsage, has been transferred to the command of the Gulf Squadron, which consists of twenty vessels carrying 138 guns.

General Dix, who is a most accomplished scholar, has written a translation of the difficult Latin hymn, *Dies Iræ* which the *Evening Post* pronounces superior to any former translation of that wonderful production.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the object of the southern cruise of Sec. Seward. One paper asserts that the voyage is simply one of relaxation and pleasure, while another says it has been "ascertained from a trusty source that the Hon. William H. Seward's destination in his proposed pleasure trip is Vera Cruz, and that there is combined with it a little diplomatic business."

H. Villiard, formerly a war correspondent of the *Tribune*, is to be married in a few days to Fannie, only daughter of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. George Wm. Smalley, one of the editors of that journal, was wedded some years since to the adopted daughter of Wendell Phillips, and two more of the attaches of that paper are now engaged to the daughters of Revs. Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that measures are in progress in that city to erect a fitting memorial to the late Bishop Potter. The contributions are to take the form of a thank offering for the restoration of peace and the "great enlargement of civil liberty," and a building is to be erected having, in the language of Bishop Stevens' pastoral letter to his clergy and laity, "as its central feature, a large chapel for the free preaching of the word of God and connected with it, the needed rooms and offices for all diocesan purposes, and for the use of the various church societies; constituting in its unity, a noble diocesan house, worthy to be the memorial tribute of a great diocese to a great and beloved Bishop."

The Brown-stone Clothing Hall.—The customers of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, will find the business department of the firm at No. 36 South Sixth street, the old rear entrance to their store. Their customer work will be attended to there as usual, and within a very few days the firm expect to be in full blast at their regular old quarters.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey, has written a letter to the Roman Catholic paper, *The Weekly Register*, which is likely to excite considerable attention. In his opinion there is little difference which need prevent a reunion between the Anglican, Greek, and Roman churches. He is quite willing to recognize the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and fears only that it may lead to that quasi-authoritative system which is the cause and justification of the present separation on the part of England. He has long been convinced that there is nothing in the Council of Trent that could not be explained satisfactorily—that is, authoritatively by the Church of Rome, and not by individuals. As to such questions as the Immaculate Conception, he asks that they should be made authoritative doctrines, but they should be held, if at all, only as pious private opinions.

The jury in the Brooklyn City Court has returned a verdict of $21,000 in favor of Edwin Whitney, proprietor of a boys' boarding school, in Connecticut. Some time since a lad of nine years of age was sent to the school with a view to the improvement of his temper, which, it seems, was rather ungovernable. He wasn't long there before he set fire to the establishment, causing damage to the amount of $12,000. As the boy had $50,000 coming to him in his own right, when of age, Whitney sued the estate and got damages as above stated.

A correspondent of the American Presbyterian writes from Elmira, N. Y., over three hundred rise in some meetings for prayer, and the number of conversions among young men is truly wonderful.

A new sect has recently sprung up in Germany under the name of "Cogitants." They have also established a magazine, which bears the following motto: "Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion is—our secret."

A Paris newspaper announces, as an inducement to subscribe, that none of its patrons have yet died of the cholera.

Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible class, for the benefit of those residing in the palace and its vicinity.

The latest novelty in Parisian fashions for gentlemen's costumes consists in boots reaching to the knee, iron-gray trowsers, black jackets, and low collars.

The Japanese send silk-worm eggs to France via Francisco and New York, to avoid the tropics. A recent ship from Japan brought $80,000 worth of them to San Francisco.

An innkeeper in Andernach, on the Rhine, lately made a bet that he could drink ten quarts of lager beer in a day. He won his bet, and drank five more quarts more than was required.

The town and canton of Vica, Andalusia, Spain, are being ravaged by an invasion of spiders. All vegetation is being eaten by those insects, and their bite produces a very painful swelling.

—An Example for Newsboys.—The Springfield *Republican* says in the winter of 1855 there were eight carrier boys employed to distribute that paper in Springfield. Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks in or near Springfield.

A Fact Heretofore Unadvertised.—The daily sales of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" exceed by more than one hundred per cent. those of any ten other perfumes for the handkerchiefs that figure in the list of choice extracts, whether original or imitations of French and English articles. Sold everywhere.

A good Wine needs no Puff.—Calling on a friend of ours of the American legation, the other day, he invited us to a glass of wine. We complimented his taste in the choice of so rich a port, but were somewhat astonished when he assured us it was an ... It was rich, juicy and high-flavored, possessing none of the peculiarities which distinguish the manufactured sugared wines and cider-champagnes. He told us the proprietor, Mr. A. Speer of New Jersey, U. S. A., had been awarded a gold cup by the American Institute for the excellence of his wine. This is a new phase in the produce of America—a wine country.

[Dickens' "All the Year round."]

We quote the above with pride that we do produce one wine in this country that Europeans acknowledge superior to their own production. Sold by W. A. Benntt.

Evidently the work of reconstruction in Virginia is about completed. The old normal state of affairs has returned. The editors have begun firing pistols at each other. The conservative editor, who spells music with a *k* final, and two of his rivals, have evidently returned to the ground they used to occupy in the Union. Who says they ought not to be represented at once on the floor of Congress?—*Providence Jour.*

We quote the following editorial paragraph from the Louisville *Democrat:*

It would be hard even for a white man, under the flush of new-found rights or liberties, to behave as well. The negroes have done very well during the war, and since the war. They have, in fact behaved much better than the white men. No such temptations could be laid before any other race or people without producing horrors, and savagery beyond paralell.

The man who called on Senator Wade last Wednesday night, and whose conduct originated the report of an attempt to assassinate the Senator, it has been ascertained was a man named Flemming, originally from Kansas, and during the last three years employed in the navy yards at Brooklyn and Charlestown, Mass. After his interview with Senator Wade he called on Senator Wilson, on the same mission on which he visited the former, namely, to get recommendations for employment in one of the navy yards. Mr. Wilson declined to recommend him, not knowing anything of his history, and the man left. Flemming is described as a dissolute and violent man, and as having had a number of difficulties while in the navy yards. It is not believed by those acquainted with his habits that he called on Mr. Wade for any other purpose than to get his recommendation, and that his conduct on the occasion was the explosion of violent temper usual with him on meeting a rebuff.

Testimony to the good conduct of the freedmen during and after the war, in their relations to their old masters, has been signed and sealed by all the Provisional Governors, if not the Governors elect of the South, and, not last by several religious conventions. On this point the favorable public opinion of the South ought to be in a vast majority.

Recent experiments in the British navy proved that the thick oil of petroleum, the residuum of the third distillation, is the best substitute for coal in generating steam.

The Chicago *Christian Times* tells of an amusing form of presenting a Christmas gift, in the case of a pastor who missed his stockings, and after diligent search through the house and much inquiry, was informed that they were last seen hanging outside of the window. On opening it the missing articles were discovered on the horns of a new milk cow.

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails easily for $6, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N.Y.
Sept. 16, 1865.—1y.

The bran new crozier of Bishop Conroy, of Albany, New York, is about four feet long, gold gilt, with most elaborate finish. The Episcopal ring is of massive gold, with a large saphire in the centre, costing alone, the sum of $1,000. This is surrounded by a circle of diamonds.

Crullers.—Six tablespoons of butter, 6 eggs, 6 tablespoons powdered sugar, 1 nutmeg, and as much flour as will make a soft dough. Roll out and boil in part. These are both admirable receiptts.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

Shamokin, Jan. 13, 1866.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending Jan. 13,	4,684 19
Per last report,	1,417 04
	6,102 03
To same time last year,	6,708 10
Decrease,	606 07

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
January 13, 1865—1y.

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.
January 13 1865—1y.

Strange But True.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something to their advantage by return mail, (free of charge,) by addressing the under signed. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
January 13, 1865—1y.

☞ We Clip the following from on of the Philadelphia Daily Papers. Our people visiting or sending down to the City, would do well to make a not of it:—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S FINE CLOTHING.

This establishment, located at the Cor. of Sixth & Market Street, Philad'a., familiarly known as "OAK HALL," is probably the largest and best conducted "Ready Made," Clothing & Merchant Tailoring House, in the State. Their superior styles, excellent workmanship and moderation in prices, have made their House deservedly popular.

In their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where elegant Garments are Made to Order, none but the very best Artists are employed, and the fine assortment of Materials to select from enables every one to be well suited.

Samples will be sent by Mail, and instructions for measuring when written for.
Nov. 11, 1865.—3t

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh,

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 22, 1865.—1y

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
February 11, 1865 —ply

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 25, '65—6m.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest 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

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	$13 00	Eggs,	25
Wheat,	2 40	Butter,	45
Rye,	100	Tallow,	14
Corn,	1 00	Lard,	25
Oats,	45	Pork,	22
Buckwheat,	80	Bacon,	18
Flaxseed,	$2 50	Ham,	28
Cloverseed,	$7 00	Shoulder,	26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

HORSES! HORSES!

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, at Weaver's Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.,

Seven Good Sound Horses,

If not sold by Monday, the 22d of January, they will be disposed of at auction, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Persons desiring good working horses, are invited to attend.

E. NASH.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Mary St. Clair, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland County, Pa., deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER, Administrator.
Lower Augusta twp., Jan. 20, 1866.

FISHER'S
EATING & LODGING HOUSE!
A Few Steps North of the Depot,
SUNBURY, PA.
HOT MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1866.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
GRANT & BROTHER,
Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
WHITE & RED ASH COAL,
in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.
Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

Take Notice!

FARMERS and DEALERS in FERTILIZERS will please take notice that we have adopted the following Trade Mark to protect ourselves, and prevent those who use our RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE from being deceived when puroasing manures.

We have been obliged to give this protection to our customers, in consequence of several parties having unlawfully used our distinctive name, viz "Raw Bone," in offering their article to the public. This Trade Mark is adopted in addition to the title "Raw Bone," which is our exclusive property, and we caution all manufacturers from using it in future. We would state to the trade and consumers, that they will find it to their interest to see that the "Trade Mark" is upon every bag and barrel they purchase, as none other is genuine.

BAUGH & SONS.

TRADE MARK

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Manufactured by BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

The great popularity of our article has been found sufficient inducement to certain imitators to manufacture and advertise "Raw Bone Phosphates," a name which originated with us, and is our own rightful property. We will state for the information of all, that we are the exclusive manufacturers of this article—the original and sole proprietors of it—having been manufactured by us for a period of twelve years. Also that it is covered by several letters patent, held only by ourselves.

We are now ready to supply it in large quantities—having made recent additions and improvements. Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can load directly from the wharves of the works, which are located at the foot of Morris Street, Delaware River. We call the attention of DEALERS to this great advantage.

The present indications are that we shall have a greatly increased demand over last spring and fall seasons, and we advise Farmers to send in their orders to their respective Dealers at an early day, that all may be supplied promptly.

Soliciting your continued orders,
We remain,
Yours very truly,
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by SMITH & GENTHER, Sunbury, Pa.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1866.—3m.

THE
PERUVIAN
SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
Protoxide of Iron,
a new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
by supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,
and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD
or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.
Dunham, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

One of the most Distinguished Jurists in New England Writes to a Friend as follows:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An Eminent Divine of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy; from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physician, clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

☞ See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1866 —1y.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
JOSEPH KESSLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a large assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Spectacle Silver and plated spoons, Forks, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.—1y.

Wanted Immediately.

A white barber is wanted immediately to whom steady employment will be given. Apply to
WM. PURSEL,
Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

CHANGE OF DEPOT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has changed his place of loading Freight in Philadelphia from Freed, Wa... & Freed, No. 811 Market Street, to

A. D. ACHESON,
(Commission Merchant, dealer in Flour, Grain, Seed &c.)
No. 1015 Market St., Philadelphia
where all freight will be loaded on cars of the undersigned, for Dauphin, Sunbury, Shamokin, and intervening points.

All freight will be carried as low as on any other line. Orders to carry freight respectfully solicited which will receive prompt attention.

J. B. WEISER.
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.—3m.

The First National Bank of Sunbury, Penn'a.

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual election of Directors of "The First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa., will be held on Tuesday the 2d day of January, A. D. 1866, at the Banking House, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., of said day in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress.

S. J. PACKER, Cashier.
Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 23, 1865.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, for sale at the Fancy Store of ANNA PAINTER.

$1.500 **PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Upper and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co, and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. dec23 1

$90 **A MONTH!**—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. dec23 1y

A New and fine lot of PERFUMES, &c, for the Holidays, at LIGHTNER'S.