SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2, NO. 32. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866. OLD SERIES, VOL. 26, NO. 32.

TERMS OF THE "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 them 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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, one time,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	50
One square, 3 months,	4 00
Six months,	6 00
One year,	10 00
Executors and Administrators notices	3 00
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Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	5 0
Merchants and others advertising by the year with the privilege of changing quarterly, as follows:	
One quarter column, not exceeding 4 squares,	$15 00
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Editorial or local advertising, any number of lines not exceeding ten, 20 cents per line; 10 cents for every additional line.

Marriage notices, 50 cents.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pension. apl. 1, '66.

JACOB SHIPMAN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT
SUNBURY PENN'A.
REPRESENTS
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa. Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hartford Conn. General Accidents.
Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR,
Homœopathic Physician.
Graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania
OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31, 1866.

SOLOMON MALICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa.
OFFICE in East end of Weaver's Tavern, Market Street.
All business entrusted to him will be carefully and punctually attended to. Consultation in the English and German languages.
Sunbury, April 8. 1865.—

J. R. HILBUSH
County Surveyor, Conveyancer
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a
Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 22, 1865.—1y

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.
ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE the same that has been heretofore occupied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly opposite the residence of Judge Jordan.
Sunbury, July 1, 1865.—1y

G. W. ZIEGLER. L. H. CASE
ZIEGLER & CASE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.
☞ Also, special attention paid to the Collection of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Widows Orphans and Soldiers
Sunbury, March 18, 1865.—

H. B. MASSER,
Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.
REFERENCES.
Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Oattell & Co., "
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, "
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketcham & Co., 280 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 26, 1862.

E C GOBIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BOONVILLE, COOPER CO., MISSOURI.
WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other matters entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
July 8, 1865.—apl 15, '64.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
in Simpson's Buildings,
MARKET SQUARE, Sunbury, Pa.,
J. B. BUSKINE, Proprietor.
Sunbury, July 15, 1865.

DR. E. D. LUMLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.
DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northumberland, and offers his services to the people of that place and the adjoining townships. Office next door to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all hours.
Northumberland August 19, 1865.—

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

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
SUNBURY, PA.
☞ **District Attorney for Northumberland County.**
Sunbury, March 31, 1865.—1y

G. W. HAUPT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of Eyster's Store,
SUNBURY, PA.
Will attend promptly to all professional business trusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, April 7, 1866.

C. S. WILDER,
BUILDER,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Masonry, Brick and Carpenter Work, Excavating and Repairing,
all description done in the most modern styles and substantial manner at short notice, and at prices to suit the times
Sunbury, Feb. 17, 1866.—

JACOB O. BECK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Pavn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31, 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.

JOHN WILVER
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
One door East of Frilling's Store, Market Square
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that having safely returned from the army, will again resume his business, and manufacture, to order, Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, of the best material, and at the lowest rates for cash. He hopes to receive a full share of patronage.
Sunbury, Dec. 16, 1865

INSURANCE!
GEO. C. WELKER & SON,
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY,
Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Companies. Capital Represented **$14,000,000.**
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Corner Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa.
S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR,
Photograph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in the best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y

VALENTINE DIETZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.
☞ Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

1866. 1866.
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Time of Passenger trains at Sunbury,

Leave Eastward.	
Erie Mail Train,	11.40 p. m.
Erie Express Train,	4.15 a. m.
Elmira Mail Train,	10.40 a. m.
Leave Westward.	
Erie Mail Train,	4.50 a. m.
Erie Express Train,	7.05 p. m.
Elmira Mail Train,	4.25 p. m.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
New York Connection.
Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. arrive at Erie 9.15 a. m. Leave Erie at 1.55 p. m., arrive at New York 3.40 p. m.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
For information respecting Passenger business apply at Cor. 30th and Market St., Philadelphia.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market St., Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada.
H. W. GWINNER,
Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada.
A. L. TYLER,
Gen'l Manager, Williamsport
March 24, 1866.

Reading Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23d, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New-York, as follows: 3.00, 7 40 and 9.05 A. M. and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10.00 A. M. and 5.40 and 10.35 P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M. and 9.20 P. M. Trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M. and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations; the 9 20 p m. Train making no close connections for Pottsville, nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.15 p. m.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 Noon at 3.30 p. m.; Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Pottsville at 8.30 a.m. and 2.45 p m.; Ashland 6.00 and 11.15 a. m. and 1.05 p. m.; Tamaqua at 9.45 a m. and 1.00 and 8.55 p. m.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7 00 a. m.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M. returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.20 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8 30 p m., Philadelphia 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P M. the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8 00 a m., Tamaqua 7 30 a m, for Harrisburg, 9 05 a m. and Reading at 1 30 a m, for Harrisburg 10.52 a. m. for New York, and 4 25 p m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 Pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent

Northern Central Railway.
FOUR TRAINS DAILY to and from Baltimore and Washington city.
THREE TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of Northern New York.
ON and after MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1866, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.		
Mail Train,	leaves Elmira	4.45 p. m.
	" Harrisburg,	1.30 p. m.
	arr. at Baltimore,	5.30 p. m.
Elmira Express	leaves Elmira,	6.30 p m.
	" Harrisburg,	2.50 a m.
	arr at Baltimore,	7 00 a m
Fast Line,	leaves Harrisburg,	9 45 p m
	arr at Baltimore,	12 30 p m
Harrisburg Accom.	leaves Harrisburg,	5 05 p m
	arr at Baltimore,	9 35 p m
Erie Express	leaves Erie	1 55 p m
	arr at Harrisburg,	7 05 a m
NORTHWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Baltimore	9 00 a m
	" Harrisburg,	1 45 p m
	arr at Elmira,	10 45 p m
Elmira Express	leaves Baltimore,	9 45 p m
	" Harrisburg,	2 05 a m
	arr at Elmira,	11 35 a m
Fast Line,	leaves Baltimore,	12 10 p m
	arr at Harrisburg,	4 15 p m
Erie Mail	arr at Baltimore,	7 20 p m
	" Harrisburg,	11 45 a m
	arr at Erie.	6 55 p m
Erie Express,	leaves Harrisburg	4 35 p m
	arr at Erie	9 15 a m
Harrisburg Acc,	leaves York,	7 10 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	8 40 a m

Erie Express North and Harrisburg Accommodation South run daily, except Sundays. Elmira Express North daily, and South daily, except Sundays.
Fast Line North and Harrisburg Accommodation North arrive daily, except Sundays. Elmira Express North arrives and Fast Line South leaves daily
Mail North and South runs daily, except Sundays.
Erie Express South arrives daily, except Mondays.
For further information apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
For further information apply at the Office.
I. N. DeBARRY Gen. Supt.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.
ON and after Nov 27th, 1865, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Scranton,	5.50	10.05	4.50
" Kingston,	6.55	11.15	5.20
" Rupert,	9.15		8.53
" Danville,	9.50		9.30
Arr. Northumberland,	10 30		10.15
NORTHWARD.			
Leave Northumberland,	8.00		3.05
" Danville,	8.40		3.40
" Rupert,	9.15	A. M.	4.15
" Kingston,	9.35	8.30	6.55
Arr. at Scranton,	9.45	9.35	8.10

Trains leaving Kingston at 8.30 A. M. for Scranton, connect with Train arriving at New York at 5.20
Leaving Northumberland at 8.00 A. M. and Kingston 2.30 P. M. connect with the Train arriving at New York at 10.55 P. M.
Passengers taking Train South from Scranton at 5.50 A. M. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg 12.30 P. M., Baltimore 5.30 P. M., Washington 10.00 P. M. via Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.
H. A. FONDA, Sup't.
Kingston, Nov. 25, 1865.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS at W. W. Apsley's

A NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.
G. S. SANDERS
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has taken the room in Pleasant's Building, in Market Square, two doors east of the Express Office, for the purpose of carrying on the **Boot and Shoe** Business, in all its various branches, would respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has purchased an entire new stock of Goods which he intends to dispose of at the very lowest prices.
His stock comprises Gent's Fine Pegged and Stitched Boots, Men's Walking Boots and Boy's Boots.
Ladies' Fancy Buckle Gaiters!! And Fine Shoes, Misses' Gaiters, Balmorals and Children's Shoes of every description.
Hats and Caps.
He has also in his employ superior workmen, and is prepared to do the Finest of Customer Work—Gent's Fine Dress Boots, Ladies' Gaiters & Children's Shoes.
☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED! Call and examine my stock, even if you do not wish to buy. I am determined to sell at the most liberal rates.
GEO. S. SANDERS.
Sunbury, March 30, 1866.

SUNBURY CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG MEN,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Instructors.
REV. S. S. MILLER, A. M. } Principals.
REV. W. C. CREMER, A. M. }
Miss S. E. POWERS, Assistant Teacher.
THE first quarter of the above institution will open MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1866, at 8½ A. M.
For further particulars, apply to or address the PRINCIPALS.
Sunbury, March 10, 1866.—3m

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW STOCK at the LOWEST PRICES! Having sold out our new stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing is the Newest, as our prices are the lowest.
MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK,
Now ready, to suit everybody.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics, for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, Civil and Military, made up to order promptly, in the highest style, and at moderate prices.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
In this department our stock is also unrivalled the best in the city, at the lowest prices! Orders executed at short notice.
THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,
Apl. 28, '65.—3m PHILADELPHIA.

Pure Liberty White Lead,
Will do more and better work at a given Cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
January 27, 1866—1y.

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

SADLER AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURER.
A. J. STROH,
Door Street, opposite the Central Hotel,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
INFORMS his friends and the public that having removed to his new establishment, and extended his line of business, is now prepared to manufacture more extensively, and invites all to call and examine his large assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars,
Whips, Common and Fancy Fly-Nets,
Blankets, Buffaloe and Fancy Robes,
Horse Combs, Sleigh-Bells, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings for manufacturers.
LIVERY! LIVERY!! LIVERY!!!
In connection with the above he has also a Livery Stable, good and safe Horses, Buggies, and Conveyances, which are hired at reasonable rates.
AUCTIONEER!
He is also a Licensed Auctioneer, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Sunbury, March 3, 1866.—6m

NEW LIQUOR STORE!
WM. HOOVER,
Railroad Street, above Market,
NEAR THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
SUNBURY, PA.
RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his large assortments of liquors before purchasing elsewhere.
His stock consists of Brandies, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Yankee Rum, Monongahela and Bourbon of the best quality. Wines, Cider, Vinegar, &c., &c.
Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others are invited to call, as his stock is genuine, and will render general satisfaction.
Sunbury, February 3, 1866.

Inventors' Offices.
D'EPINUEIL & EVANS,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND PATENT SOLICITORS.
No. 435 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Patents solicited—consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to rejected cases and interferences. Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
February 3, 1866—1y.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
OFFICE, MARKET STREET,
Sunbury, Penn'a.
G. W. HAUPT, Esq., having taking out license, under the United States excise Laws, as Real Estate Agent, offers for sale the following property, to wit:
Sixty (60) good building lots and five (5) dwelling houses, in the borough of Sunbury.
A farm in Upper Augusta township, containing 100 acres, more or less.
A small farm containing 50 acres, more or less, about one mile from Paxinos, Shamokin township.
A small farm containing 52 acres, more or less, in Irish Valley, Shamokin township. There are good buildings on these three farms.
Sunbury, March 10, 1866.—tf.

DIARIES for 1866. An assortment of Diaries, large and small, for Sale by
ANNA PAINTER.
Sunbury, Jan. 6, 1866.

IF you want good Tin-Ware, go to SMITH & GENTZER'S New Shop dr 3.

POETICAL.

IN THE WILDERNESS, VIRGINIA.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

[The incident contained in the following poem is narrated by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, in a letter from the battle-field, dated Wilderness, May 7th, 1864:]

Mangled, uncared for, suffering through the night,
With heavenly patience the poor boy had lain;
Under the dreary shadows, left and right,
Groaned on the wounded, stiffened out the slain.
What faith sustained his lone
Brave heart to make no moan,
To send no cry from that blood-sprinkled sod,
Is a close mystery with him and his God.

But when the light came and the morning dew
Glittered around him like a golden lake,
And every dripping flower with deepened hue
Looked through its tears for very pity's sake,
He moved his aching head
Upon its rugged bed,
And smiled, as a blue violet, virgin meek,
Laid her pure kiss upon his withered cheek.

At once there circled in his waking heart
A thousand memories of distant home;
Of how those same blue violets would start
Along his native fields, and some would roam
Down his dear humming brooks,
To hide in secret nooks,
And shyly met, in nodding circles swing,
Like gossips murmuring at belated Spring.

And then he thought of the beloved hands
That with his own had plucked the modest flower;
The blue-eyed maiden, crowned with golden bands,
Who ruled as sovereign of that sunny hour,
She at whose soft command
He joined the mustering band;
She for whose sake he lay so firm and still,
Despite his pangs, nor questioned then her will.

So, lost in thought, scarce conscious of the deed,
Culling the violets, here and there he crept,
Slowly—ah! slowly—for his wound would bleed;
And the sweet flowers themselves half smiled, half wept.
To be thus gathered in
By hands so pale and thin,
By fingers trembling as they neatly laid
Stem upon stem, and bound them in a braid.

The strangest posy ever fashioned yet
Was clasped against the bosom of the lad,
As we, the seekers of the wounded, set
His form upon our shoulders, bowed and sad;
Though he but seemed to think
How violets nod and wink;
And as we cheered him, for the pain was wild,
He looked upon his flowers and smiled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cholera and its Treatment.

The following letter from Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., who has been for many years a resident if Constantinople, as a missionary of the American Board, to the Christian Mirror, gives the best view of the cholera and its treatment we have seen. As the pestilence, if it has not already reached our shores, is evidently making its way westward, it is well for every one forewarned to be forearmed against it.

In a communication addressed to the Mayor of Burlington, under date of November 2d, Dr. Thayer, Surgeon General of the State, says:

"Cholera, in its westward course, is rapidly approaching this continent, and in a few months more may be sweeping over this country more fatal and wide-spread than ever before."

DEAR SIR: The cholera which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1st. On the approach of cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2d. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretion of some member of the household may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will prove fatal.

3d. *Causes of attack.* I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of the cholera, and after the danger was passed, I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had laid down to take his customary noon nap, right against an open window, through which a very refreshing breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4th. *Symptoms of an attack.* While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when a diarrhœa commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of the Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is *the cholera* nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get a hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into a collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhœa continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

1st. *For stopping the incipient diarrhœa.* The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of—1. Laudanum and Spirits of Camphor. 2 Tincture of Rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return, care should be taken to continue the medicine every 4 hours in diminishing doses 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stop the diarrhœa, continue to give increasing doses, 35, 40, 45 60, at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of the diarrhea taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of the advanced diarrhea, and especially of relapse, paid no attention to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course. Prepare a tea cup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoontul of laudanum for injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in 10 grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued must be followed up, and the diarrhea controlled, or the patient is lost.

2d. *Mustard poultices.* These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3d. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When the attack comes in the form of diarrhea, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4th. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective and should be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn, have used it in very many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamon seeds. Dose, 30 to 40 drops, or a half teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be give immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging, by at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

Collapse. This is simply a more advanced state of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the odor of death, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply-sunk eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, *brandy* (a tablespoonful every half hour,) bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapism and friction, will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst. In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worse symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gumarabic water, or of chamomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Lyndenham's White Decoction" may also be given both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority it has been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Diet. Rice water, arrow-root, Lyndenham's White Decoction, crust water, chamomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Chamomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever. A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrow-root and brandy revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2 (for vomiting etc.,) a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, and a pound of chamomile flowers, and a paper of gum-arabic.

I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera, I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion. The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the malignant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks, which all have suffered from, are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

Yours truly, C. HAMLIN.

Two young men in Troy, N. Y., went to serenade a lady of their acquaintance one night last week, and had just commenced singing "Oft in the Stilly Night," when the lady's father raised the sash and threw hot water upon them. "Slumber's chains" didn't "bind them" to the spot any longer.

Sunshine.

By the use of this term we do not mean merely *sunlight*, but the rays or *shine* of the sun. Mankind are dying for the want of it. We build our houses, to be sure, with a world of windows, but they are chiefly put in to make a handsome display outside. We are careful to curtain them inside and blind them outside, so as to shut out the precious rays of the sun. It is a good argument in favor of curtains and blinds, that if the light be let in too strongly it will fade the carpet. So far as carpets are concerned this is true, as they are generally made, but can we have no colors in carpets which the light will not seriously affect? If carpets fade by letting the light in, there is another thing that fades by keeping the light out, viz., the human being. On the shady side of the street, the hospital and prison, cholera, scrofula, billious complaints, and nervous diseases are more frequent and fatal than on the sunny side. We advise everybody to live on the sunny side of their houses. The room in which the family spends most of its time should be on the side where the sun can find its way into it. Let the parlor, if it be seldom used, be on the shady side. We observe that there is not a cottager so ignorant that will not set her plants, if she have taste enough to grow them, in the east window in the morning, and at noon carry them to a south window, and in the afternoon put them in a west window. But perhaps she is careful to keep her children in the shade, and her precious self, so far as possible, out of the rays of the sun. The plants, in obedience to natural law, are kept healthy, while the children and mother, being kept in the shade, suffer in consequence.

Light is beginning to be considered a great *curative* agent, and we apprehend the time is not far distant when there will be sun-baths. Corridors with glass roofs will be so adjusted that persons can properly remove their clothing and take a bath in the sun for an hour or two, much to the improvement of their health. The chief advantage of going to the country is to get into the sunshine, and to be in the pure breezes. If we desired merely to keep cool, we should stay in the shady city. People talk of "hot walls" and "burning pavements;" it is much hotter in the country, for the breeze that plays there in midday brings only heated air in from out doors.—But in the city the breeze brings air in from the shady side of the street, and the lower rooms of a city house are consequently much cooler in midday than the exposed houses of the country.

Our soldiers, who were able to bear the labor and fatigue of war, are invigorated by the out-door life they lived. We know a young man in New York who came back from the war and resumed his former occupation of book-keeping, and lost thirty pounds' weight in six weeks. It would do him good to be a farmer.

Parents can do nothing better for their puny sick boys than to put them on a farm for three or four summers, and let the sun bathe them the livelong day. They will, by such a life, grow rapidly, and become tough, brawny and broad. We have seen this tried to the highest advantage in more than one instance under our advice.

How Napoleon became President.

There is no character in modern or ancient history more curious than that of the present Emperor of the French. Just now when his relations with Mexico bring him so prominently to our notice, it may be of interest to glance at some of the earlier events of his career.

Prince Louis Napoleon, as he used to be called—the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine—had always been a schemer. He had indulged from his boyhood in dreams of empire. Being according to statute, the heir of his uncle, the first great Napoleon, he was driven by the very exingencies of his inheritance into contrivances to obtain the supreme power over France, which he without doubt persuaded himself was his right. Through long, silent years he studied, until he became learned in jurisprudence. He knew well how to veil his designs by high sounding talk about freedom and honor, and loyalty to the will of the many. Still for a long time he was not appreciated or considered a personage of much importance. It was, indeed, rather the fashion to laugh at him, and to regard him as harmless, because of sheer want of capacity to do great things.

His attempts to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people, in 1836, covered him still more with ridicule. He presented himself before the army wearing the clothes of the first Napoleon, and conscious that in point of hat, coat and boots he resembled perfectly the hero of Austerlitz, he imagined himself secure of welcome from the troops. He was utterly quenched, however, by a certain resolute Colonel Taldier, and was shipped off to America by a good-natured King of the French, Louis Philippe.

In 1840 he made another attempt, this time carrying with him a tame eagle, which he had taught to perform some exploit that he trusted the people would resolve as an omen. The eagle failed lamentably in its programme; and again a firm, resolute officer forced his way to the theatre of action—a barrack yard—and disposed of the Prince, his fifty armed followers, his flag, his eagle, and his counterfeit staff, with as much ease as though he had been dealing with a band of strolling players. This time the would-be Emperor was tried for treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, from which he escaped, six years afterwards, in the garb of a workman, and went to England.

He took advantage of the revolution of 1848, in which King Louis Philippe was deposed, to return to France. "The third time wins," says the old proverb, and this third time he found more favor in the eyes of his country. He was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly. Lamartine, always opposed to the Bonaparte dynasty, endeavored to effect his banishment, but was unsuccessful; and after a stormy debate, the Prince, at this time forty years old, was found to be the most popular candidate. The election was conducted with perfect fairness; the Prince became President, and perhaps, as he had already made two attempts on the throne of France, he had some right to infer that the millions of citizens who elected him as Presidency were willing to make use of him and his well known ambition as a means of restoring to France an imperial form of government. At any rate, he acted upon this inference and no more held himself bound to the support of the constitution by his oath of office, than did Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee consider themselves bound to the United States by theirs.

How Coal was Discovered in Pennsylvania.

A writer in the New York *Observer* asserts that Col. George Shoemaker, a gentleman of Teutonic origion, was the discoverer of