SUNBURY, PENN'A. Business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Is also duly authorized and Licensed Claim Agent for the collection of Bounties, Equalization Bounties, Pension, and all manner of Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

G. W. ZIEGLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. North Side of Public Square, adjoining residence Geo. Hill, Esq., SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.
Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

SINON P. WOLVERTON SKORGE HILL. HILL & WOLVERTON. SUNBURY, PA.

BUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pentons.

apl. 1, '66.

JACOB SHIPMAN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY PENN'A. REPRESENTS

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Jumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., vew York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hartord Con. General Accidents.

Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Momeopathic Physician.

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House JOHN BOWEN, LEVI SEBSROLTS

Bowen & Seesholtz, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL J. Haas & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury, Pa. Orders solicited and filled with promptness and

despatch. Sunbury, June 2, 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 careful y and
ounctually attended to. Consultation in the Engfish and German languages.
Sunbury, April 8. 1865.—

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

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

### J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. (ahonoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a ) mes in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. ness entrusted to his care, will be promptly tended to: April 22, 1866 —1y

M. M. ROCKEPELLER. LLOYD T. ROHEBACH. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. TYDRUBUS AT LAW SUNBURY, PENN'A.

PFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly op-ite the residence of Judge Jordan. unbury, July 1, 1865.—1y

H. B. MASSER. tiorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.— Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-aberland, Union, Sayder, Montour, Columbia

REFERENCES. in. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
G. Oattell & Co.,
in. Wm. A. Porter,
wron McMichael, Esq., "
Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
in W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
tthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
bury, March 29, 1862.

ALENTINE DIETZ, in every variety of

NTHRACITE C O A L. Opper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn's.

pury, May 12, 1866,-y E. C. GOBIN, ruey and Counsellor as Law, ONVILLE, CCOPER CO, MISSOURI. LL pay taxes on lands in any part of the itate. Buy and seltreal Estate, and all other entrusted to him will receive prompt atten-3, 1865 .- oct 15, '64.

DR. E. D. LUMLEY. SICIAN AND SURGEON NORTHUMBERLAND, PA. .UMLEY has opened an office in Northum-and offers his services to the people of that d the adjoining townships. Office next door jott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all

imberland August 19, 1865 .-

UR & FEED STORE HOLESALE AND RETAIL. ubscriber respectfully informs the publis he keeps constantly on hand at his new JUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Railroad SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks ds of Feed by the ton ove is all mannfactured at his own Mills, e sold at the lewest cash prices.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

April 1, 1866.

JEREMINH SNYDER, ucy & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. trict Attorney for Northum County.

March 31, 1866 -: y

W. HAUPT y and Counsellor at Law. th side of Market street, four doors west of Eyster's Store, d promptly to all professional business in its care, the collection of claims in land and the adjoining counties.

April 7, 1866.

Ryer and Builder,

Sunbury, Sept. 29, 1886.



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

## JACOBO. BECK MERCHANT TAILOR,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel, SUNUBRY, PA.

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.

Sunbary, May 12, 1866.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Bealers in WHITE & RED ASH COAL.

Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry LOWER WHARP, SUNBURY, PA.

### Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866 Pensions Increased.

The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz : the following Pensions, viz:

ist. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or totally disabled so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$25.00 per month.

2d To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$20.00.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor \$15.00 per month, and other cases in proportion.

The subscriber is duly prepared for the immediate procurement of these claims.

S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law.

Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

HOUNNEY.

THE following persons are entitled to receive an increase of Bounty under the Act of Congress passed July 1866, to equalize Bounties.

1st All soldiers who enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for 3 years, and served their time of enlistment and have been honorably discharged, and have received or are entitled to receive a Bounty of \$100, are entitled an additional Bounty of \$100.

2d All such soldiers who enlisted for 3 years, and have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100.

3d The Widow, Minor Children, or Parents of such

an additional Bounty of \$100.

3d The Widow, Minor Children, or Parents of such soldiers who died in the service of wounds or disease, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100.

By application to S. P. WOLVERTON, Eq., of SUNBURY, Pennsylvania, who is an authorized Claim Agent, all such claims can be speedily collected.

Sunbury, August 4, 1866.—tf

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Bounties Collected.

war of 1812. Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

## TIN-WAIRES Sheet Iron and Stove

STORE. Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA.

A Nimmense stock of every kind of Tin Ware,
and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions. STOVES,

COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the best Brands which are unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented. Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterns

hades. Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved

etylee.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting and Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ. ZETELMOYER. Sunbury, July 7, 1866.-ly

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS. I HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. I have also received the proper blanks to prepare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is estimated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims. he claims.
All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who

have not received more than \$100 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Act, as well as soldjers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, disease contracted in line of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

Bunbury, August 18, 1866.

FINE Myrtle Pomatum, at the Fancy Store of ANNA PAINTER.

HOOP SKIRTS HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE." New Pall Styles!

Are in every respect First Class, and embrace a a complete assortment for Ladies. Misses and child-ren, of the Newest styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist. OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more univer-OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and realy Cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them: They are now being extensively sold by Morehants, throughout the Country, and at Wholesale & Retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room.

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th., Philadelphia. Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make."—buy no other! CAUTION.—Nose genuice unless attemped on each Fid Pad.—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

made Skirts, at very low prices. Terms Net Cash. Sept. 1, 1806.—4m One Price Only.

BOOTS, SHORS AND TRUNKS! H. G. THACHER, SUCCESSOR TO

W. W. APSLEY IN addition to our large stock, already on hand, we are now receiving a full supply of Fall and Winter goods for hadise, Gentlemen, Misses and Childern's wear.

Also a good assertment of Trunks. A large lot of R. R. Bags, Gents' fine leather batchels. We wish it distinctly understood that we intend selling our goods at small profits, exclusively for the cash.

Don't forget the place. Apriley's old stand, in the well-known house of Mrs. Boulton, Market street,

well-known house of Mrs. Boulton, Market street,
Sunbury, Pa.
NOTICE—Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at
short notice. If any bought of us should rip they
shall be fixed for nothing.

H. G. THACHER.
Sunbury, Sept. 29, 1886.

# POETICAL.

SLAIN AT BADOWA.

The following incident has been reported in th London Daily Telegraph Correspondence.] The cannon were belohing their last,
O'er the fields where the routed were flying,
And shouting pursuers strode fast.
Through the heaps of the dead and the dying.

War's rage was beginning to wane; The fierce cared no longer to strike; And the good stooped to a ften the pain Of victors and vanquished alike. A yellow-haired Austrian lad
Lay at length on a shot-furrowed bank;
He was comely and daintly clad
In the gluttering dress of his rank;

Not so white, though, his coat as his cheek,
Nor so red the sash crossing his chest
As the horrible crimson streak
Of the blood that had welled from his breast.

His foes approached where he was laid,
To bear him in resort of their skill;
But he murmured, "Give others your aid;
By our Fatherland! let me lie still!" At dawn they came searching again,
To winnow the quick from the dead;
The boy was set free from his pain,
And his faithful young spirit had fied.

As they lifted his limbs from the ground,
To bear them away out of sight,
Lo! under his bosom they found
The flag he had borne through the fight. He had folded the silk he loved well,
Lost a shred should be seen at his side;
To wave it in triumph he fell,
To save it from capture he died.

The head of the sternest was bared
As they gazed on the shot-riven rag,
And the hand of the hardiest spared
To make prey of the Austrian flag. O'er the tomb of their brother they bowed, With a prayer for a spirit as brave; And they gave him the flag for a shroud In his narrow and nameless grave.

# THE BLESSINGS OF THE

Text-Pealm L, 14:-"Offer unto God thanks-In accordance with a time-honored custom, and in compliance with the proclama-tion of the President of the United States, seconded by the Governor of this Commonwealth, we are assembled here to-day, to "offer unto God thanksgiving" for His blessings during the past year. In the lan-guage of the President's proclamation: "Al-mighty God our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people an-other year of that national life which is an L. H. KASE,

Attorney at Law, Sumbury, Pa.

Is daly authorized and Licensed by the Government to collect all Military Claims against the United States. Bounty money due soldiers under the late Equalization Act of Congress, and all military claims against the Ntate, due soldiers of 1812 for Pensions and Gratuity. Claims due soldiers of the Pensylvania Reserve Corps from collistment to the date of muster, promptly collected.

Sunbury, August 4, 1866.

Since President's proclamation: "Almighty God our Heavenly Father, has been other year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security, and progress; that year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings.—
The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened; foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or G. W. HAUPT, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Paoffers his professional services for the collection of
bounties due to soldiers under the late Equalization
Act passed by Congress. As an authorized claim
Act passed by C loyalty and patriotism have been widely reconstruction. For the sake of the freedmen, abundantly, our mining industry has been should be abundantly, our mining industry has been should be abundantly of a place marriage. S. G. Howe, of the Perkins Institution, Boston to the sake of the freedmen. It is a should be abundantly of a place marriage and our mining industry has been should be abundantly of a place marriage and our mining industry has renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly, our mining industry has been to extend our railroad system into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

> It is eminently fitting, then, that the Chief Executive of this Nation should call upon the people of the several States and Territories to observe a common day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, and that the people come together in His temple to call to remembrance his goodness, and praise him for His wonderful works. Even the heathen nations, ignorant though they were of the true worship of Jehovah, were taught the light of Nature and Reason the duty acknowledging the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. Revelation leclares it everywhere, and gives specific directions concerning the manuer in which the duty is to be performed. Guided by these lights, the Fathers of the Republic set apart a day in each year of the war of Indepen dence, for public thanksgiving to God for all their blessings and all their successes Their example, in this respect, has been fol lowed by nearly all the States of the Union, from that day to this. President Lincoln was we believe, the first President of the United States who appointed a National Thanksgiv ing on account of the signal victories which God had granted our armies. This was re-sponded to by the Governors of all the loyal States, and observed throughout the entire North. To President Johnson belongs the privilege of calling upon the people of the entire country-now happily re-united, to observe the same day in this Festival of public rejoicing, and to day is witnessed the sublime spectacle of a Nation engaged in the duty of giving thanks to "Almighty God our Heavenly Father, for His blessings upon us." This day marks an epoch in the history of the Republic which will henceforth be quoted throughout the world as one of its holiest triumphs and highest honors. In order suitably to discharge the duty we are this day called upon to perform, we must ponder the many favors to which we are indebted to a kind Providence, and set in order the mercies of the Lord. To aid the people in this work is the duty of the min-ister of the Gospel. To accomplish this ob-ject, we have selected as the basis of our re-

marks, the command of the Psalmist; an injunction appropriate at all times, but par-ticularly on such an occasion as this :- "Offer unto God thanksgiving." In the beginning of the Psalm the Divine Majesty and glory are exhibited. So glorious a Being is worthy of the highest homage, and the most ardent praise. But He will not be mocked with mere formal services. Sacrifices, the most costly and splendid; offerings the most munificent and pompous, presented to Him without the heart, are an abomination in His sight. In praise, in thanksgiving—in all worship, the heart is demanded. Bearing this in mind, let us consider some of the reasons why we should at this time "offer unto God thankegiving." I say some of the reasons, for to enumerate all the mercies which call for gratitude would be a vain undertaking, an utter impossibility. More in number than the hairs upon our head, or the sands upon the sea shore, are the blessings which we receive from heaven. Every morning brings with from beaven. Every morning brings with it new mercies, and every moment we have occasion to bless God for his goodness to us. For individual mercies, we should offer unto God thanksgiving every day of our lives. His praise should be continually upon our lips. Passing by, then, at this time those mercies which we enjoy as individuals, exis-

tence, preservation, health, reason, the spiritual blessings of His grace—let us simply notice some of the reasons which call for national thanksgiving and praise. Taking summary in the Governor's message as our guide, the first blessing for which we are called upon to thank God is "the abundant gathered fruits of the Earth." Everywhere throughout the entire land have the labora of the husbandant been righty rewarded. of the husbandman been richly rewarded. I am not furnished with statistics to which to refer, but I believe it is safe to assert that while the yield of the most of the producwhile the yield of the most of the produc-tions of the country has been quite equal to that of former years, the corn and wheat crops, the great staples of the land, have ex-ceeded those of any former year. Our barns are filled with plenty. We have been fed with the finest of the wheat. There is no scarcity, at least in this highly favored com-monwealth of any of the percessaries of life.

monwealth, of any of the necessaries of life. Famine has not been permitted to waste us, nor bave failures been allowed to stint us. Here and there through the country, may be found a region the people of which impoverished by war have had to endure privations—here and there may be found individual cases of sufferings, but, in general, plenty has reigned; and it may be said that the people of the United States are the best fed in the world.

The component laborer here enjoys luxu-

The commonest laborer here enjoys luxuries unknown to the peasantry of any other country. Henry IV, of France, who, more than any other King of that country, studied the interests of his subjects, expressed a hope that the time would soon come when 'every peasant in France should have a fowl in his pot." With us, not only has every laboring man a "fowl in his pot," but a larder well stocked with the good things of this life. Contrast the prosperity and plenty of this land with the poverty and scarcity of some other countries. Contrast it with the fa-

in our bodies as well as in our stores .-

we have enjoyed a comparative immunity from the fell destroyer.

It is true that God has permitted the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth as noon-day, to come nigh us, but He has mercifully restrained its dread ravages. He has smitten us but lightly, that we might recognize his hand and adore His power; and then he has benignly removed the plague from us. Oh! what fervent gratitude do we owe to Him for His goodness. Our iniquities have provoked his displeasure, our sins as a people have justly exposed us to his wrath, and yet He has stayed his hand and averted the

While some of the cities of the old world have been almost depopulated by pestilence,

merited punishment of our crimes.

He has also spared our cattle. While hunareds of thousands of cattle have perished in England and on the continent by the plague, the cattle upon our beautiful hills have been preserved and our supply of wholesome beef has not been limited. "Oh! the children of men."

Another matter for which we are called upon by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth to offer unto God thanksgiving is "the thus far continued activity of indus-try." Our great manufacturing and mining interests have been greatly prospered during the past year. No branch of industry within the State, so far as I am aware, has been suspended. There have been no alarming casualties to interfere with the develop-ment of our resources; no long continued strikes to stop our mills or factories; no wretched, of providing for the orpusal or strikes to stop our mills or factories; no the soldier, of protecting and educating the panics to prostrate the trade and commerce of the soldier, of protecting and educating the panics to prostrate the trade and commerce of the soldier, of protecting and educating the freedman, of advancing the kingdom of the course for gratiin public improvements has been, despite the consequences of the war, unparalleled. The immense mineral resources of the State have been still farther opened up, and new sources of wealth discovered. Villages and towns have sprung up as if by magic; cities have increased in population and in com-merce; railroads have been laid; canals been dug; telegraph lines erected, and forests have been changed to farms. And what is true of the State is true in a measure of the whole country. The rattling of our mills, the noise of our manufactories, the horn of our boatmen, the splashing of the oars of our raftsmen, the rumbling of our wagons, the putting of our steamboats, the tickings of our telegraphs, and the snorting of our iron horses, are sounds that never cease. The Pacific Railroad, that great highway which is to connect the East with the West, to rivet together the extremes of our country, has progressed to within 275 miles of Den-ver city, Colorado, and bids fair to be speedily completed; while New York and San Francisco are brought by the telegraph with in speaking distance of each other. Our commerce, too, interrupted to some extent by the civil war, has resumed its customary

no tread of martial hosts, nor clashing of hostile arms has disturbed the quiet of the nation. Nor has any foreign nation menaced our peace.

Those empires that, jealous of our power,

Those empires that, jealous of our power, while we were brought low by our internal dissensions, waited but an opportunity to attack us and destroy us from the earth, now stand obsequious, ready to do our bidding. France, that a short time ago defied us, now manifests her willingness to withdraw her troops from Mexico at our request, and proud and haughty England, that mocked at our distress, now shows a disposition even to pay the Alabama claims. Revering the lamentation of the ambitious Roman, we may say. "but vesterday, none seemed so

land with the poverty and scarcity of some other countries. Contrast it with the famine that has been raging for some time past, in India, and that has carried off, at the lowest estimate, two millions of her people. While we have been raveling it as matter of records. THE BLESBANGS OF THE PASTOR, THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SUNBURY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1866, BY THE PASTOR, REV. S. W. REIGART.

the lowest estimate, two millions of her people. While we have been reveling in profusion, hardly knowing what it is even to be hungry, the wretched inhabitants of that sunny land, owing to the failure of the rice crop. (the chief article of food.) have been dying of starvation, the most awful council of the nation; that eleven stars of council of the nation; that eleven stars of the people. While we have been reveling in profusion, hardly knowing what it is even to be ungry, the wretched inhabitants of that the chasm which the civil war created, though bridged over, has not yet been completely closed; that eleven States of our glorious Union are still unrepresented in the council of the nation; that eleven stars of council of the nation; that eleven stars of the people. our fellow countrymen, for the sake of the whole country, and the great cause of freedom and civilization I hope to see the speedy re-union of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered. If this be preaching politics, make the most of it! As a mock marriage has obtained. A regularly and cover an

> last but not the least of the blessings for which we are called upon to offer unto God thanksgiving, the moral and religious pro-gress of the past year. This is not particu-larly specified in the proclamation of either the President or the Governor, and yet to speak of the material prosperity of the nation, and ignore its intellectual and spiritual advancement would be a grave omission. wholesome beef has not been limited. "Oh! Material progress is nothing, unless morality that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to be some who can discern no improvement in this respect, but I think I can point to some signs which indicate moral and religious progress in the State and Nation. Do we find no cause for thankfulness to God that the enemies of the Subbath have not been allowed to triumph in their attempts to secularize the day? that the running of the street cars on the Lord's day has been stopped? Do we find no cause for thankfulness in the many organizations that have been established during the past year for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor and Redeemer? Do we find no cause for gratitude in the Sabbath Schools that have been planted, and the churches erected during the past year? Do we find no cause for gratitude to Almighty God in the glorious revivals of religion that have blessed large portions of his church in this land; in the souls that have been converted and saved through the preaching of the truth ? That, despite the wickedness of the times, the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ has been great and astonishing during the past year, what ob-servant mind can fail to perceive? what Christian heart can fail to acknowledge? Is it nothing that among a people who a short time ago, made no public recognition of the existence of a God the coin that circulates from hand to hand, bears the inscription, "In God we trust?" Is not the very appointment of this day of National Thanksgiving, a thing unknown a few years since, an indication of an advance ir National morality and religion? For all these indications of religious progress, let us "offer unto God thanksgiv-

Francisco are brought by the telegraph with in speaking distance of each other. Our commerce, too, interrupted to some extent by the civil war, has resumed its customary activity in fareign seas, and our steamers and merchantmen are found in every harbor in the world. Every isnut constitute of its products to promote our comfort, and every vessel that comes to our shores brings its cargo of hardy laborers to fell our forests, build our railroads, till our feldes, dig our feldes, dig our feldes, dig our railroads, till our feldes, dig our railroads, till our feldes, dig our feldes

the past year. The flames of civil war, despite the angry winds of passion, have not again burst forth, and comparative tranquillity has prevailed throughout the land.—
Europe has been convuised by war.

The armies of proud Austria have been routed by the hosts of Prussia, armed with the terrible needle gun, and the thrones of Germany have toppled over like ten pins.

Mexico, poor Mexico, has been rent and torn by civil war, and oppressed by the armies of France and Austria, while the States of South America have been engaged in bloody battle; but within our own borders, at no tread of martial hosts, nor clashing of the greatness of the blessings which we enjoy, and to improve them aright, and while we offer unto God thanksgiving for the abundant harvests with which he hath blessed us, for the preservation of health, and the mitigation of the threatened pestilence, for our national property, for peace, freedom and the blessing of equal government, for the religious advantages which we enjoy, let us resolve to discharge our duty faithfully as citizens of this mightiest Republic on earth, to devote our treasures. in our power to promote the cause of reli-gion throughout the land and the world.

ding. France, that a short time ago defied us, now manifests her willingness to withdraw her troops from Mexico at our request, and proud and haughty England, that mocked at our distress, now shows a disposition even to pay the Alabama claims. Revering the lamentation of the ambitious Roman, we may say, "but yesterday, none seemed so poor to do us reverence; now, we may stand against the world!" God has restored to us our proud position among the nations of the earth; nay give us a lofter place than up one nation and putteth down another, be all the praise.

That the sunlight of peace has shone so That the sunlight of the sunlight

habitants of the city present a strange combination of incongruous elements. Creoles, Americans, Germans, Irish, Spanish and Mexican trash, with a goodly sprink!ing of bona fide Johnnie Crapeaus are to be found, been dying of starvation, the most awful of deaths. By the roadside, in the jungles, under the trees, to the shade of which they had crawled to die, their emaciated bodies have been found, the prey of dogs and unclean birds. The horrors of this famine, cannot be described, and yet it has hardly caused a ripple of excitement in the Christian world. Had it been some part of Europe or America that had been visited by this awful scourge, what excitement would it have aroused—what sympathy would it have called forth! But the sufferings of the most awful scourge, what excitement would it have called forth! But the sufferings of the most awful scourge, what excitement would it have called forth! But the sufferings of the most awful scourge, what excitement would it have all in his power to promote sentiments of soon as possible the complete re union of the states. To a Northerner, however, the quadroons and octoroons, who abound plentifully, are the strangest part of the severed fragments of the nation. In my humble opinion, the longer we delay to admissrable inhabitants of India have scarcely excited the attention of even phllanthropic England. England, that manifested such plous indignation at the barbarities of our flag are still obscured. To suggest and a more reckless, pleasure loving, and a more reckless, plea us has not been anywhere reopened; foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension, intrusive pestilence has been being louist with which He hath blessed us, and for the behastened. The chasm that remains untaken an olive complexioned creole for a

> a great and good man once said: "With ordained priest officiates, and a white man malice toward none, with charity for all, is 'placed with a colored girl in such a manwith firmness in the right, as God gives us ner that, although they violate law, decento see the right, let us strive to finish the work in which the nation is engaged, to bind up the nation's wounds, and to do all fessional. The American quadroons, how-which may achieve and cherish a just and ever, not being so strict Catholics, and in lasting peace among ourselves and with all some cases having no religion at all, accept an offer to be kept as a mistress from any But once again, I would enumerate as the reliable white gentleman without ceremony. Previous to the war the place obligation was more frequently incurred than since its close, and it is the universal evidence of those who should know that it was seldom, if ever, violated on the part of the females. They live as chaste and virtuous to their 'so-called' husbands as they would have done if they had been white and lawfully married. It was customary for planters who raised children by their "nigger queens" to free them, with their mother, and send them to this city to be educated; and in many instances the girls were sent to Northern schools and eyen to France. On leaving school and reaching maturity they met their inevitable fate of illicit semi-marriage. Young men "courted" them after the usual manner, "popped the question," and were referred to mamma, who generally decided the application with a view to money, demanding that a certain number of slaves be given to her; and, in short, a regular establishment be set and, in short, a regular establishment be set up for her. These young women, many of whom, as I have already stated, bear no evidence of their African blood, except a magnificent physique, are thus pledged to a magnificent physique m magnificent physique, are thus pledged to a life from which their cultivated minds sometimes revolt with honest indignation and horror. Having every sensibility that a refined and cultivated woman naturally possesses, they are doomed to a hateful existence, as disreputable and illegal as Mormonism itself. The existence of a bona fide white wife did not always interfere with the desire of a man to assume the place of obligation. If it is not the refinement of licenious amalgamation, I am mistaken. A race of bastards is the result.

Cyrus W. Field, the Atlantic telegraph pioneer, was bankrupted by the financial storm of 1837. The success of the cable en-terprise has brought back a portion of his lost wealth. He has sent a circular to every creditor of his house, requesting him to send a statement of the amount compromised and as fast as presented, a check is returned in full for principal and interest.

One skate factory in Worcester, Mass., has consumed during the present year 5,000 gross of screws, two tons of brass, 1,000 lbs. of German silver, nearly six tons of rosewood,

Sise. | | 1 t. | 2 t. | 1m. | 2m. | 6m | 1 s Square, \$1,00 \$1,50 \$2,50 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$10.00 \$10.00 \$1

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square.

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notice.

\$3.00. Obituaries rexcept the usual announcemen
which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates
Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 9. Docal Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line, per line, and vertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published un tordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly

### Printing for the Blind.

The invention of printing for the blind forms a new era in the history of literature. In European countries, one individual in every 1200 or 1400 of the entire population is blind, and in America one in every 2000. To open up to this large and unfortunate class such a source of profit and pleasure as reading could afford, was long considered very desirable, and also very doubtful; but while, of late years, embossed books have rapidly increased, it is exceedingly gratifying to find that blind readers have far more rapidly multiplied. The credit of this inin our power to promote the cause of religion throughout the land and the world.

One practical suggestion, in conclusion. We best show our gratitude to God by deeds of justice and of mercy. We best testify our appreciation of the favors of a kind Providence by remembering the poor. When you sit down, therefore, to your well-filled tables this day, if you have a poor or a sick neighbor, one upon whom God's bounties have not been lavished as freely as upon you, remember such a one and set aside a portion of recertain the first book at Paris with raised letters, and proved to the world that those for whom such books were intended could easily be taught to read with their fingers. He seems to have caught the hint from a blind pianist of Vienna, who distinguished the keys of her instrument by the sense of touch. After many experiments as to the form of his raised letters, he at last chose a character a little approaching the up one nation and putteth down another, be all the praise.

That the sunlight of peace has shone so brightly upon us, after the long night of war that enveloped us in gloom, that sentiments of conciliation have so largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism been so widely renewed, our deepest gratitute is due to God. But while we find so much in the present peaceful condition of embossed books with renewed vigor. Still, however, be that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye wery little progress was made toward the extension of Hauy's system; and their books could only be read by those possessing a very delicate touch. In 1806 M. Hauy established schools for the blind in Germany and St. Petersburg, but they have made very slow progress. It was in Scotland and the United States that improvement and praise the Lord. Praise ye ments were first made in embossed typo-graphy. To Mr. James Gall of Edinburgh belongs the merit of reviving and im-proving this very useful art. After canvassing every form of letter, he at last adopted sing every form of letter, he at last adopted his angular alphabet. Before 1826, when Mr. Gall began his experiments, not a single blind person using the English language could read by embossed printing. On the 28th of September, 1827, he published A Firet Book for Teaching the Art of Reading to the Blind, the first book printed for the blind in the English language. In October, blind in the English language. In October, 1834, this zealous individual published in a perfected alphabet The Gospel by St. John, for the Blind. The text, which was embossed, and, unlike his former effort, printed not with wooden but with metallic types, consisted of 141 pages, with 27 lines on a page of 70 square inches. This book was counted a great improvement, but it was objected that the types were too angular.— He afterwards printed a number of books with serrated edges. It is unquestionably to Mr. Gall, more than any other man, that the interest in the education of the blind was awakened throughout Great Britain and America. While Mr. Gall was engaged in perfecting his plan in this country, Dr. S. G. Howe, of the Perkins Institution, Bos-

> The Society of Arts in Edinburgh awarded a medal, on the 31st of May, 1887, to Dr. Fry, of London, for the invention of an alphabet, which seems, however, to have been in use in Philadelphia since 1833 .---Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, improved upon Fry's alphabet, by reducing the size of the letters, and sharpening the embossing. In 1840, Mr. Alston published the entire Old Testament in 15 quarto volumes, of 2,535 pages, and 37 lines to a page, in double pica type. Alston, in his just pride, designated this "the first Bible ever printed for the blind," in which he was wrong, however, for Boston had claimed the honor years before. Some 70 distinct volumes have been printed by the Glasgow press; but since the death of Alston, on the 20th of August, 1846, it has almost ceased to work. Since 1837 it has supplied England, Ireland and Scotland, with embossed books in Roman Read" has been gradually improving since its establishment in 1839. In May, 1838, "The London and Blackheath Association for Embossing the Scriptures" adopted the A cheap plan of embossing or stereotyping was devised by Mr. Frere in 1839. His books read from left to right, and back, after the style of the ancient Greek writing. Mr. Moon, of the Brighton Blind Asylum, slightly improved on Mr. Frere's method. Dr. Howe's typograpy is judged, however, to be superior to the British both in cheapness and in size. There are at present no less than five different systems of pagraphy in the interior of the pagraphy. phy in use in Great Britain.

> basis of his system, and soon effected those improvements upon it which have given so wide a fame to the Boston press. He chose

the common Roman letter of the lower case,

reducing it by cutting off the flourishes, etc.,

until it occupied but a space and a half,

instead of three. This alphabet remains

unchanged. So rapid was his progress,

that in 1836 he printed in relief the whole of the New Testament for the first time in

any language, in 4 small quarto volumes, comprising 624 pages, for four dollars.— More than twelve times this amount has now

been printed, and seventeen of the Ameri-

can States have adopted Dr. Howe's me-

THE UNITED STATES ARM. The President has completed his appointments for the new regiments, and they are now being recruited to the minimum strength, viz; 45 regiments of infantry, 836 men 87,630

10.280

each. 10 regiments of cavalry, 1028 men

5 regiments of artillery, 1130 men