

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum. \$1.00 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 papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have notified the office, and ordered them discontinued.
 Postmasters will please cut out our Agents and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do so 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 most stylish and varied of Printing.

BUSINESS CARDS.
 C. J. BRUNER, L. S. KASB, **BRUNER & KASB,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office on south side of Market street, five doors East of Sunbury, Pa.

EDWIN A. EVANS, Attorney at Law, Market Square, near the Court House, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa.

J. R. HILBUSH, Surveyor and Conveyance, Justice of the Peace, Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penna.

W. M. ROCKEFELLER, Lloyd T. Rohrbaach, **ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH,** Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Penna.

THOMAS HILL, Simon P. Wolvorton, **HILL & WOLVERTON,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Sunbury, Penna.

C. W. KIEGLER, Attorney at Law, North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building, Sunbury, Penna.

J. O. KAY CLEMENT, Attorney at Law, Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to. Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genner's Store and Tinware Store, Sunbury, Penna.

H. F. MANASSE, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa. Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

JACOB SHIPMAN, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Sunbury, Penna. Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. York Pa. New York Mutual Life, Glard Life of Phila. & Hartford Gen. Mutual Accidents. Sunbury, April 7, 1867.

W. J. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law, Market Street, 5 doors west of Dr. Eyster's Store, Sunbury, Penna. All professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Sunbury, November 17, 1866.—ly

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 be found at all hours. Northumberland August 19, 1865.—

JEREMIAH SNYDER, Attorney & Counselor at Law, District Attorney for Northumberland County, Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—ly

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that they have opened a COAL YARD at the lower wharf, Sunbury, Pa., where they are prepared to supply all kinds of Shanthons, Humberston, and other coals, and other promptly supplied. Country custom respectfully solicited. SEASHOLTZ & CO. Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1867.

COAL! COAL! COAL! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in WHITE & RED ASH COAL, in every variety. Sole Agents, westward of the Calabazated Henry Clay Co., Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1867.

VALENTIN DITZ, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL, Upper Wharf, Sunbury, Pa. Orders solicited and filled with promptness and dispatch. Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS. I HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounties under the 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.

All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than \$100 bounty are entitled to the bounty of this Act, as well as soldiers who are entitled for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, Means contained in this circular will be sent to any address. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH, Sunbury, August 19, 1866.

THE AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 39. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1867. OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 39.

DR. CHAS. ARTHUR, Homoeopathic Physician. Graduate of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Office, Market Square opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. Office hours, 9—10—morning; 1 to 3—afternoon; 7 to 9—evening. May 18.

JACOB O. BECK, Merchant Tailor, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fanner street, south of Weaver's Hotel, Sunbury, Pa. March 31, 1866.

AUGUSTA HOTEL, SAMUEL HANN, Proprietor. (Formerly of the Mansion House, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.) In Coker's Addition, near the Machine Shop, Sunbury, Penna. Transient and permanent boarders will find this most comfortable home and possessing the advantages of convenience to the rail way and business of the town. Being newly furnished with all the modern household improvements, there is every facility for the convenient accommodation of any Good stabling and experienced waiters in attendance. Sunbury, June 22, 1867.

BINGHAM HOUSE, ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA. THIS new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests. It has been fitted up in a manner equal to any in the country. The location being central makes it a very desirable stopping place, both for Merchants and parties visiting the city. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the market, and in every respect a First Class Hotel. Terms \$3.00 per day. CURTIS DAVIS, Proprietor. February 2, 1867.

DR. J. S. ANGLE, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, with five years practice, offers his professional services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity.—will attend calls promptly. Office, in Coker's Addition, opposite Weaver's Hotel. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. 12 to 2 P. M. Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Corner Market & Fawn Street, Sunbury, Pa. S. BYERLY, Proprietor. Photographs, Ambrotypes and Melanotypes taken in the best style of the art. April 7, 1867.

E. C. GOBIN, Attorney and Counselor 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.—Oct 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL, CHAS. FETZEL, Proprietor. In Coker's Addition to Sunbury, near the Pen's. Railroad Company's Shop. PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, kept with full ample accommodations. Good cooks and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet comfort of home with care equal to the best hotels. His Liquors are of the choicest kind. Sunbury, June 8, 1867.

DOULTY HOUSE, J. S. HALL, Proprietor. Corner Sunbury and Rock Streets, SHAMOKIN, PENNA. THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests, and being new, spacious and attractive, has all the facilities and advantages of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. For sleeping apartments, etc., airy, comfortable, and the furniture entirely new. The Bar and Table will be supplied with the best in the market. The patronage of the public is solicited. April 13, 1867.

Mount Carmel Hotel, MT. CARMELE, Northumberland Co., Pa. THOS. BURKET, Proprietor. This large commodious Hotel is located near the depot, and has been improved by some of the best New York Railroad Transients and especially this Hotel is located in the centre of the Coal Region and affords the best accommodations to transient and permanent customers. Travellers by St. Louis, Mo. June 16, 1867.—6m

GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THIS well known Hotel, situated near the corner of Chestnut & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints: Scrophulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erythema, Tetor, or Sialk Issues, Head Itches, Ringworm, &c. Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSA-PARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health. Female Diseases are caused by Scrophulous in the blood, and are often cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSA-PARILLA.

HERDIC HOUSE, E. A. UPSON, Sup't., WILLIAMSPORT, PA. May 25, 1867.—6m

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, IS a concentrated extract of the cholon root, so combined with other ingredients of powerful and salutary power as to afford an effectual antidote for all diseases Saraparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Scrophulous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to the large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will be proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints: Scrophulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erythema, Tetor, or Sialk Issues, Head Itches, Ringworm, &c. Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSA-PARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health. Female Diseases are caused by Scrophulous in the blood, and are often cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSA-PARILLA.

His manners were perhaps what procured him so many friends in Mexico, for whatever may have been asserted of the unpopularity of his cause there can be no doubt but that he was very much beloved by a large portion of the population of all classes. Always polite and kind, no matter who brought him the person he addressed, he had that charming gift of setting them at their ease immediately when he began to converse with them. Should they be indifferent linguists, (he usually talked in French), he was always patient, and would help them out if necessary, never permitting them to be uncomfortable by noticing any little mistake. On the first occasion that the writer had the honor of an interview, he kept him nearly half an hour discoursing on indifferent though interesting subjects; discovering that he was an Englishman, he discussed the late Prince Consort, who he said was his greatest friend, and he spoke of the University, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and her baby, describing how big and fat it was, how many teeth it had cut, &c., and all the little minutiae of the English Royal family that he thought would be pleasing to an Englishman. He also inquired if he had been at either of his chambers, and how he liked it, he said he was a boy, &c., and showed him his conversation that he was nearly as well acquainted with England as with his own country. On public receptions, balls, dinner parties, &c., the Emperor and his Empress, Carolina, would separately make a round of the guests, stopping and speaking to each one individually, and sometimes half a dozen different languages, and always addressing some kind little remarks peculiarly interesting and pleasing to the person addressed, and though at one time this was a weekly occurrence, and the guests constantly changing, they were invariably always charmed with the kindness and affability of the Emperor and Empress, each one fancying that their conversation was particularly extended toward themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

His Private Life and Character.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The following sketch of the private life and personal character of Maximilian, the ex-emperor of Mexico, who was executed on the 19th of June, is from the pen of an Englishman who was for many years a resident in Mexico, and claims to have enjoyed the special confidence of Maximilian. The sketch was written some time since, and as the report shows, the writer was an enthusiastic admirer of the ex-emperor, and many of his statements are, we believe, exaggerations; but, as the account comes from a man who is fully familiar with his subject, it will be read with interest.

Maximilian is rather above the middle height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and mustache of the same color, a small nose and excellent teeth, with a good-tempered smile perpetually on his countenance. He has light blue eyes and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance.

In dress, he is always scrupulously neat, a black frock coat, light-colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black tie, his usual constituted his morning costume; while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a General of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when traveling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-brimmed hat of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding dress was like the rancheros of the country, namely, light vest and pair of buff-colored breeches, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others.

The daily habits of Maximilian were very simple; rising early, a good deal of business writing, &c., was generally got through with before breakfast, which was taken always at five o'clock; dinner was held at five o'clock, and there was no repeat later. The table was plain, but abundant, the principal wines consumed being light Hungarian and German, though at dinner parties, at several of which the writer has had the honor of being present, no other or other luxury food or wine was ever wanted. After dinner the Emperor almost invariably drove out, generally in an open carriage drawn by his favorite team of seven cream-colored mules, which always went at a tremendous pace; through the streets especially the coachman and injunctions always to drive fast, in order to avoid the numerous salutations of the people, for though naturally very shy and retiring, Maximilian was too much of a gentleman not to acknowledge the salutation of the most humble.

On returning from his drive, a few moments were devoted to the newspaper, and at 5 o'clock he invariably retired to his private apartments, where many hours were often spent in study, writing, &c. Half of his time was spent at the country palace of Chapultepec, distant one league from the City of Mexico, from whence he usually drove to business immediately after breakfast arriving punctually at 10 o'clock, and returning at 5 p. m. He also passed different periods at his summer palace at Cuernavaca, situated in what is called the "tierra templada," or temperate country, which is half-way between the high plateau and the low land near the coast, and here, "tierra caliente," or hot land. The palace, though small, is a perfect little gem, delightfully situated on the slopes of the mountain. Here Maximilian gave himself up entirely to enjoyment, which in him was of a very simple character, catching and preserving butterflies and insects, shooting and fishing; these last were his chief delights. The latter was once passing a small lake, and seeing some clothes lying on the bank, and approaching a little nearer, discovered His Majesty enjoying himself in the water to his heart's content, totally unattended, with no one, perhaps, within three miles of him, save the soldier. He seldom rode on horseback, being, as is usual with sailors, a bad horseman, he always preferred "shaak's pony" to any other; and when traveling, though he always had two or three of his horses led behind the carriage, he seldom mounted any.

His manners were perhaps what procured him so many friends in Mexico, for whatever may have been asserted of the unpopularity of his cause there can be no doubt but that he was very much beloved by a large portion of the population of all classes. Always polite and kind, no matter who brought him the person he addressed, he had that charming gift of setting them at their ease immediately when he began to converse with them. Should they be indifferent linguists, (he usually talked in French), he was always patient, and would help them out if necessary, never permitting them to be uncomfortable by noticing any little mistake. On the first occasion that the writer had the honor of an interview, he kept him nearly half an hour discoursing on indifferent though interesting subjects; discovering that he was an Englishman, he discussed the late Prince Consort, who he said was his greatest friend, and he spoke of the University, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and her baby, describing how big and fat it was, how many teeth it had cut, &c., and all the little minutiae of the English Royal family that he thought would be pleasing to an Englishman. He also inquired if he had been at either of his chambers, and how he liked it, he said he was a boy, &c., and showed him his conversation that he was nearly as well acquainted with England as with his own country. On public receptions, balls, dinner parties, &c., the Emperor and his Empress, Carolina, would separately make a round of the guests, stopping and speaking to each one individually, and sometimes half a dozen different languages, and always addressing some kind little remarks peculiarly interesting and pleasing to the person addressed, and though at one time this was a weekly occurrence, and the guests constantly changing, they were invariably always charmed with the kindness and affability of the Emperor and Empress, each one fancying that their conversation was particularly extended toward themselves.

It is of course known that Maximilian and his wife both profess the Roman Catholic faith, and both are very devout, and, to all appearance, sincere in it. It is true that on his accession he carried out the work already commenced by the Liberal party—the abrogation of the laws that had been passed by the Congress of Mexico, permitting universal toleration and freedom of worship, and general Church reform; but any one acquainted with the corrupt state in which he found both the Church and the priesthood can hardly wonder at his so doing. He and the Empress were the strictest in all European religious observances. Mass was usually attended daily in the private chapel in the palace, but on some occasions they might both be seen on foot attending the service at the Cathedral, the Emperor preceding bareheaded with solemn procession from the palace to the church, and as he encountered the procession of the host in the streets—a rather frequent occurrence in Mexico—he invariably, and his wife also, alighted from their carriage and prostrated themselves on their knees until it had passed.

Maximilian, as their apparent to the throne of Austria before the birth of his nephew, was brought up in the school of an absolute monarchy, but his views have a very liberal tendency, he always considering that the people should be fully and thoroughly represented, and that the power of the sovereign against their will should not be absolute. He was always very much beloved by the Austrian people. When he assumed the government of Mexico he distinctly stated his wishes that the people should be represented by a Congress, firmly believing that it was by the popular will that he had been called to the throne, and as he already been said, he declared his intention to govern them by love, or not at all. These praiseworthy designs were, however, overruled by Marshal Bazaine, and poor Maximilian found at every turn that he was not only being but that his hands were not his own, he equally unscrupulous master, Louis Napoleon. Had he been left to himself he would never have aimed at a despotism, but would to the best of his power have endeavored to govern the country on his own pet plan. For the United States he has always expressed the most friendly feelings; the writer has frequently heard him say that an amicable relation with that country was all he desired to make his rule happy and his Government stable. He was very partial to Americans, always showing marked courtesy to them. An American lady, wife of one of his chamberlains, had an interview with his touching some money due to her, and in a jesting manner told him that she had heard he was not fond of her countrymen. He replied, assuring

her that it was a gross libel on him, by whoever had told her so; that there were no people on the earth for whom he had a greater respect and admiration, and as proof of his sincerity, he requested her to dictate her own terms, and that her claim should be immediately arranged and paid as she demanded. He tried always to encourage American emigration to the country, well knowing the strength it would afford him, and that for Basadre, who would not hear of it, he would have had a large legion of Americans in his own service.

her that it was a gross libel on him, by whoever had told her so; that there were no people on the earth for whom he had a greater respect and admiration, and as proof of his sincerity, he requested her to dictate her own terms, and that her claim should be immediately arranged and paid as she demanded. He tried always to encourage American emigration to the country, well knowing the strength it would afford him, and that for Basadre, who would not hear of it, he would have had a large legion of Americans in his own service.

Grant's Plan for the Campaign of 1864.
 The writer in Harper's who gossips about our generals tells some good stories of Grant, Sherman, Howard, Mitchell, Steedman and Nelson—among them the following:

"With all his quiet reserve Grant is not always taciturn. He can talk enough and well enough when it is necessary. He is not by any means confiding; he does not tell everything but his intention, his purposes, his unfinished plans; he seldom asks advice upon plans merely outlined; but when he has decided in his own mind, and explanation to others is necessary, he can be very fluent of speech. All of Grant's letters of instructions to his commanders have been noticed for their completeness, their quiet, conversational tone, and the absence of any rhetorical display in style or boasting in manner. I particularly remember the easy and familiar style of his secret instructions for the battle of Chattanooga; they read more like a pleasant letter from one friend to another discussing domestic affairs, rather than the commander-in-chief's circular ordering the grand movements of an important battle. Shortly after he had been appointed lieutenant-general, and before he had actually received his commission, but after he had been told what would be expected of him, General Grant was the host of General Hooker, Howard and Geary, and one or two of their staff-officers who had been invited to dinner at his headquarters. After the meal and while host and guests were enjoying their cigars the former taking down his map remarked to Howard, meaning his remarks for all:

"General, have I shown you what I propose to do as commander-in-chief?"
 "Howard, Hooker and Geary gathered about Grant as he spread out his map on the table, and began to explain his plan. He had drawn upon the map the campaign of 1864."
 "The main effort will have to be made in Virginia and Georgia, as a matter of course, since the powers—are there, the armies of the Confederacy—are there. Sherman is at Chattanooga and Knoxville; we shall have to reinforce him, give him an overwhelming force, and let him move toward Atlanta. Of course he will meet with serious opposition, but we shall keep him well supplied with men—drafting will be necessary, perhaps—we must have men, of course; he will keep battering away, and some time during the summer he will get to Atlanta. In the meantime Meade will be strengthened—we must see that all the men we can spare shall be in the field—and he will push Lee. Both Johnston and Lee will be kept busy, and neither will be able to reinforce the other. Meade will drive Lee, and about the same time Sherman will have reached Atlanta. Sherman at Atlanta with one hundred thousand men can drive Johnston further—followed as he is by the Georgia railroads will materially affect the armies in Virginia and the Carolinas. Sherman will push on to the sea and force Johnston into South Carolina at the same time that Meade will have forced Lee into North Carolina, and then we shall have the Confederacy narrowed down to reasonable limits. In the meantime I mean to send a large corps of cavalry to destroy communications west of Sherman, and effectually prevent Kirby Smith from joining Johnston, and at the same time destroy what stores the rebels have in the Southwest. We shall all have accomplished before winter sets in, and then we can determine what is next to be done. How do you like the general plan?"

"I have not attempted to give the general's exact language, but its import. This plan, in its general features, was decided upon and thus announced by Grant within a fortnight after he had received notice of his appointment as lieutenant-general, and upon this plan the campaign of 1864 was subsequently carried out."

The Crops.
 The following account, compiled from the most reliable sources, is a fair estimate of the crop prospect in the States named:

Arkansas—The season is backward, but crops look well, and are coming forward rapidly.

Alabama—Wheat and corn have been planted largely and promise an abundant yield. Harvesting has commenced.

Canada—Promises an extraordinary crop of wheat.

California—Promises to excel her crop of last year, which was large. Much more seed has been sown than ever before.

Connecticut—Will produce a good deal of grain this year, and indications are favorable for a good fruit season.

Delaware—The present prospect for peaches and other fruits is very flattering.

Florida—The farmers have been drowned out by freshets; but average crops will surpass previous years. Wheat harvesting commenced a week ago.

Georgia—Has now commenced harvesting a splendid crop of wheat. Rice and cotton promise well.

Iowa—Will yield at least an average crop of wheat. Corn is backward. Fruit looks splendidly.

Illinois—Wheat is growing magnificently, and promises more than at average; much more than the usual quantity has been sown. Corn is backward; but the present fine weather will hasten it forward. Fruit looks splendidly.

Indiana—Wheat was never more promising; a large excess is anticipated. Fruit never looked better at this season.

Kansas—Promises an unusual quantity of wheat and corn.

Kentucky—Wheat looks tolerably well; but tobacco and fruit were seriously injured by frosts. Oats will be short.

Minnesota—Hardly promises to equal her wheat crop of last year, which was large. Corn is backward; but everything now looks more promising.

Michigan—Promises a bounteous yield of wheat. Fruit, too, promises an abundance.

Mississippi—The prospects of both wheat and corn are very flattering.

Maryland—Wheat looks well, and is coming forward rapidly. The peach crop will be good.

Massachusetts—The grain crop promises to be the largest ever known. Peaches have suffered by frost.

Nebraska—Will have the largest crop of grain ever known there.

New Jersey—Grain promises well, and fruits are all making a fine average.

New York—Wheat looks finely, and promises more than an average crop. Fruits will be abundant.

New Hampshire—Here, as in all New England, the high price of flour has occasioned an unusual sowing of wheat. Crops look well. The hay crop will be large all over New England.

North Carolina—Winter wheat looks well. Oat—Wheat is doing splendidly, and fruit promises profusion.

Pennsylvania—Wheat never promised a larger or better crop.

Rhode Island—As all New England, promises well for grain and fruit.

South Carolina—A large crop of wheat is anticipated, which is about ready for harvest.

Tennessee—There was never such a growth of wheat seen here before.

Texas—All crops are progressing finely.

Virginia—Wheat crops look splendidly. In West Virginia less was sown than formerly. Corn, oats and tobacco promises a fair average.

The first new wheat of the season reached Norfolk on Monday, from Newbern, N. C. A lot of three hundred bushels was received, and sold at \$2.75.

Vermont—As all New England, has sown an unusual amount of wheat, which promises to be good.

A Reminiscence of Slavery.
 A little more than twelve years ago a person well known in Washington became embarrassed, and his property in human flesh was sold under the hammer to pay gambling debts. One young woman was sold to a person who took her to New Orleans, while her two infant children (the oldest two years of age) were sold to a planter residing in one of the lower counties of Maryland. Mother and children separated for life, as was then supposed. The war came on; those mother and son, and recently this year their mother arrived in Washington in search of her long lost offspring. Twelve years absence had not healed the wound in that mother's heart, but she still yearned to press the children of her youth to her bosom. Four weeks ago she found them in Maryland, and for twelve dollars per year the mother demanded her child, and was threatened in response to this demand with personal violence—was, in fact, driven from the place, and was told, moreover, that "if negroes were free in her country, she would have no cause for complaint." The poor woman sought out Gen. Howard, and through his agency, a few days since, the long-lost girl was restored to her almost distracted mother. With characteristic meanness, the person to whom this child was bound refused to pay the wages due, and legal steps were taken to recover the amount.—Washington Chronicle.

Bewitching New Fashions.—Who shall describe the exquisite taste and beauty of the new style of ladies' walking dresses? Taken as a class, women can contrive more outlandish and ugly costumes than the poor would think possible without the gift of inspiration. But this time they have been felicitous in invention. The wretched water-fellic still remains, of course, but in a modified form; every change it has undergone for the better. First it represented a bladder of Scotch snuff; next it hung down the woman's back like a canvas-covered ham; afterward it contracted, and counterfeited a turban on the back of the head; now it sticks straight out behind, and looks like a wire muzzle on a greyhound. Nestling in the midst of this long stretch of head and hair, it is a little button-cake of a bonnet, like a lockjaw, and is so tied to the head, that it will readily perceive that this looks very unique, and pretty, and coquettical. But the glory of the costume is the robe—the dress. No furbelows, no flounces, no biases, no ruffles, no gores, no flutter-wheels, no hoops to speak of—nothing but a rich, plain, narrow black in-rolled skirt, terminating in a pointed hem, and under it is a flaming red skirt, enough to put your eyes out, that reaches down only to your ankle bone, and exposes the restless little feet. Charming, fascinating, seductive, bewitching! To see a lovely girl in costume, with a saddle on her back, and a muzzel on behind, and her velvety just covering the end of her nose, come tripping along in the hooped, red-bottomed dress, like a churn on fire, is enough to set a man wild. I must drop this subject—I can't stand it.—Mark Twain.

RECIPES, &c.
 [From the Germantown Telegraph.]
To Make Currant Wine.
 For several years we have made a ten gallon keg of currant wine which is of so good quality as any we have tasted, and is generally so pronounced by those who have an opportunity to judge. The mode of manufacture is simple, and can be followed by any family having the currants and disposition to make the wine. For general information, as well as in reply to private inquiries, we give the receipt after which we make it.

The currants should be fully ripe when picked; put them in a large tub in which they should remain a day or two; then crush with the hands, unless you have a small patent wine press, in which they should not be pressed too much, or the stems will be bruised and impart a disagreeable taste to the juice. If the hands are used, pour off the juice after the juice has been pressed off, in a cloth or sack and press out the remaining juice. Put the juice back into the tub after cleansing it, where it should remain about three days, until the stages of fermentation are over, and removing once or twice a day the scum copiously arising to the top. Then put the juice in a vessel—demijohn, keg or barrel—of size to suit the quantity made, and

To each quart of juice add Three pounds of the best yellow sugar, and soft water sufficient to make a gallon. Thus, ten quarts of juice and thirty pounds of sugar, will give you ten gallons of wine, and so on in that proportion. Those who do not like sweet wine can reduce the quantity of sugar to 2½; or who wish it very sweet, raise it to 3½ pounds per gallon.

The vessel must be full, and the bung or stopper left off until fermentation ceases, which will be in four or five days. Then thoroughly wash the vessel with water, then return the wine, bung up tightly, and let it stand four or five months, when it will be fit to drink, and can be bottled if desired.

All the vessels, casks, &c., should be perfectly sweet, and the whole operation should be done with an eye to cleanliness. In such event, every drop of acidity or other spirituous liquors added will detract from the flavor of the wine, and will not in the least degree increase its keeping qualities. Currant wine made in this way will keep for an age. We have some made in 1856, which is really an excellent article.

No less than thirty-three Englishmen, twenty Frenchmen, as well as several Belgians, competed for the pigeon-shooting prize offered by Louis Napoleon for the international match which took place in Paris. Mr. Peters was proclaimed the winner, he having killed ten times in twelve shots. The Marquis de Langle was second, with eleven in fourteen. Among the competitors were the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Parker, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince de Ardenburg, Col. Daniels, &c.

The New Orleans *Picayune* calls Gen. Sheridan "The Greatest Living Excavator," because he kept boring wells until he reached Flaunders.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 The following are the rates for advertising in the American, no charge for having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Size.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
1 Square,	\$1.00	75c	50c	35c	25c	15c	10c
2 "	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.35	.25
3 "	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.35
4 "	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50
5 "	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75

Ten lines of this sized type (minimum) make one square.
 Auditors, Administrators and Executors' Notices \$5.00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free) to be paid for at advertising rates.
 Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.
 Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rate.
 Transient advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL.

Breeding Poultry.