These terms will be etrictly adhered to hereafter If subscribers neglector refuse to take their news-papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them dissontinued.

Postmasters will please set 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

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. J. BRUNER. BRUNDE & KASE. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lararus, Esq.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on south side of Market street, five doors East of the N. C. Raitroad, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business emtrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, April 13, 1867.

EDWIN A. EVANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, Collections promptly attended to in this and adjoining Counties. April 13, 1867.

J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mahonoy, 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, 1867.-1y

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. APPORABLE AT POM.

OFFICE the same that has been heretofore occupied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly opposite the residence of Judge Jordan.
Sunbury, July 1, 1865.—ly

SIMON P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVERTON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penions.

G. W. KIEGLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building.

SUNBURY, PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, ATTORNET AT LAW. Business in this and adjoining counties carefully Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store,

SUNBERY PENN'A. II. B. MASSER. A tiorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.-

perland. Union. Snyder. and Lycoming. REFERENCES. Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,

Hon. John M. Reed., Philaderphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Hon. Wm. A. Portor,
Morton McMichael, Esq.,
E. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York,
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

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. & Hart ord Conn. General Accidents. Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

W. J. WOLVERTON, ATTORNEY ATLAW, Market Street, 5 doors west of Dr. Eyster's S

SUNBURY, PENN'A. All professional business in this and adjoining coun-ties promptly attended to. Sunbury, November 17, 1866.—1y DR. B. D. R.B.M. E.W. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA. DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northum-berland, 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

Northumberland August 19, 1865.— JEREMIAH SNYDER, Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum

berland County. Sunbury, March 31, 1866 .- : y L. SEASHOLTZ, C. H. WOLVERTON, C. P. SEASHOLTZ

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sunbary and vicinity, that they have opened a

ti J. Haas & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury, Pa.
shere they are prepared to supply all kinds of Shamokin Coal, at cheap rates. Families and others
promptly supplied. Country custom respectfully
selicited. SEASHOLTZ & CO.
Sanburg, Jan 12 1867

Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1867. COAL! COAL!! COAL!! GRANT & BROTHER, shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED ASH COAL, Eolo Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Thy Conl. Lower Whare, Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

WALLTIN DITZ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

in every variety of Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn's

ANTHRACITE COAL, rders solicited and filled with promptness and

Sunbury, May 12, 1866.--y

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

innted that it will require three years to adjust an the 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 soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received.

Macase contracted in line of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, August 18, 1866



AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 39.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1867.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Domaopathic Physician.

Graduate of the Homocopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House, SUNBURY, PA.

Office Hours—7 to 9—morning; 1 to 3—afternoon; 7 to 9—evening.

May 18. JACOBO. BECK.

MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.

Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel. SUNBURY, PA.

AUGUSTA HOTEL. SAMUEL MANN, Proprietor,

(Formerly of the Mansion House, Mahonoy City, Schuylkill county, Pa.) In Cake's Addition, near the Machine Shops, SUNBURY, PENN'A Transient and permanent bearders will find this a most comfortable house and possessing the advantages of convenience to the railway and business part of the town. Being newly furnished with all the modern household improvements, there is every facility for the convenient accommodation of guests. Good stabling and experienced hostlers in attendance.

Sunbury, June 22, 1867. BINGHAM HOUSE. ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., PHILADEL'A 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 parlors are spacious, and elegantly furnished. The tables will be supplied with all the delicacies the market will afford, and it is the intention of the Proprietor to keep in every respect a First Class Hotel.

Terms \$3.00 per day.

Terms \$3 00 per day. OURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor. February 2, 1867.—6m DR. J. S. ANGLE.

CRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, with five years practice, offers his professional services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity—will attend all calls promptly.

OFFICE Market Street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. OFFICE HOURS | from 8 to 10 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M. Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

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. api. 7, 1y

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 atten-July 8, 1865.—oct 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL.

CHAS. ITZEL, Proprietor. In Cake's Addition to SUNBURY, near the Penn's Railroad Company's Shops. PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, cooks and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet com-forts of home with fare equal to the best hotels. His Liquors are of the choicest kinds. Sunbury, June 8, 1867.

DOUTY HOUSE. J. S. HALL, Proprietor, Corner Sunbury and Rock Streets,

SHAMOKIN, PENN'A. 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. The sleeping apartments are siry and comfortable, and the furniture entirely new. The Bar and Table will be supplied with the best in the market.

the market.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

April 13, 1867.

Mount Carmel Hotel. MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co., Pa., THOS. BURKET, PROPRIETOR.

This large committious Hotel is located near the depots of the Shamokin Valley and the Quakake & New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depart daily.

This house is located in the centre of the Coal Re-This house is located in the centre gion and affords the best accommodations to travelers gion and permanent customers. jay 5. GIRARD HOUSE,

THIS well known Hotel, situate near the corner of Ninth & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is, on account of its superior location and excellent accom-modations, one of the best and most desirable stopping places in the city.

II. W. KANAGA, Proprietor. February 16, 1867.-6m

HERDIC HOUSE,

E. A. UPSON, Sup't, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved of immense service to this large class of our afficied fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst causes to be found in the following complaints:

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Fustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparalitta, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Screfula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract or Sarsaparitta.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because

blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something protending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanic, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PHLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dys-

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Janudice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dyspentery, Foul Stemach, Readache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowds, Flatuleney, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropey, Worms, Ront, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unequalitied.

od.

They are sugar coated so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. physic.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYERS & CO., Lowell,
Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in
medicine everywhere.
June 29, 1887.—8t

Clothe Wringers, for sale by B ZETELMOYER Sunbury, July 7, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE EX-EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

His Private Life and Character.

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 enthusi. astic admirer of the ex-Emperor, and many of his statements are, we believe, exaggerations : but, as the account comes from a man

be read with interest: Maximilian is rather above the middle height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decihigh square shoulders. In face he is deci-dedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and mustache of the same color, a small mouth and excel-lent teeth, with a good-tempered smile per-petually 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 necktie usually 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 uniorm, 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-a-wake 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, jacket, vest and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroi-

bered and ornamented like the others.

The daily habits of Maximilian were always very simple; rising early, a good deal of business, writing, &c., was generally got through with before breakfast, which was partaken of punctually at 81 o'clock; dinner was held at 21 o'clock, and there was no repast later. The table was plain, but abunlant, the principal wines consumed being avoid the numerous salutations of the people, for though naturally very shy and reti-ring, Maximilian was too much of a gentle-man not to acknowledge the salutation of the most humble. On returning from his drive, a few moments were again devoted to busi-ness, 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 Chapultapec, distant one league from the City of Mexico, from whence he usually drove in 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, termed the "tierra caliente," or hot land. This 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 bathing; these last were his chief delights. The writer was once passing a small lake, and seeing some clothes lying on the bank, and approaching a little nearer, discovered His lajesty enjoying himself in the water to his heart's content, totally unattended, with no one, perhaps, within three miles of him, save the beholder. He seldom rode on horseback, being, as is usual with sailors, a bad horse-man, he always preferred "shank'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 po-lite and kind, no matter what the rank of the person he addressed, he had that charming gift of setting them at their case 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 neces-sary, never permitting them to be uncomfor-table 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 inter-esting subjects; discovering that he was an Englishman, he discussed the late Prince Consort, who he said was his greatest friend, the Prince and Princess of Wales and her baby, describing how big and fat it was, how many teeth it had cut, &c., &c., and all the that he thought would be pleasing to an Englishman. He also inquired if he had been at either of the Universities, what school he went to as a boy, &c., and showed by his conversation that he was nearly as well acquainted with England as with his by 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 cara sposa, Carlotta, would separately make a round of the guests, stopping and speaking to each one individually, in sometimes half a dozen different languages, and always addressing some kind little remarks peculiarly interesting and pleasing to the person

and frequently tried to persuade them that if they devoted a little less time and money if they devoted a little less time and money to dress and frivolous amusements, and a little more to works of charity and benevolence, they would be much happier, and much more respected. She set them an excellent example on this point, spending immense sums from her private means on all kinds of charities, public and private; nor was money the only thing lavished; the poor and sick were frequently visited by her, often accompanied by her royal husband, and scarcely a day passed without their jointly visiting some charitable or other institution for the public good.

In point of education and scientific acquirements Maximilian has few equals and without their works. The writer in Harper's who gossips about our generals tells some good stories of Grant, Sherman, Howard, Mitchel, Steedman and Nelson—among them the following:

"With all his ouict reservedness Grant is

quirements Maximilian has few equals and who is fully familiar with his subject, it will very few superiors. He is complete master of ten languages, including English; he is also very deeply versed in astronomy and all sciences connected with navigation, on several of which he has written some very clever works. As a mathematical scholar few can compete with him, while in general history. geography and rise and progress of nations, he is a perfect walking encyclopedia. Natural history and geology are among his favorite studies, and he spent much of his leisure time in the Museum, which he added to and improved greatly during his stay in Mexico. He was always perfectly happy to be left alone on the hills with nothing but his butterfly net and hay for specimens. his butterfly net and box for specimens, always, as he said, finding some new object of interest either among the living or past state of creation. As an artist he is tolerable, evincing a great love for pictures, especially those of the old school. The Napecially those of the old school. The National Gallery in Mexico, which was an old neglected place, but in which were several good paintings, has been very much improved and added to by him. His great fault, and which has no doubt been the cause of many of his failures, is that he is essentially a theorist, totally without any practical system, and living half his time in a bygone age, he is sadly deficient in the very necessary staple called common sense.

In point of morality the least that can be said is that Maximilian is a good sincere Christian, and a high toned gentleman. Any action savoring of insincerity or untruthfulness would have been looked upon by him with indignant horror. He is as pure and innocent minded as a child, and could never be persuaded of deception and insincerity in others. He is strictly honest in all his dealings, both public and private, the ru-mors which were rife of his remitting large sums of public money to Miramon being totally without foundation; on the contrary, he spent a large portion of his private dant, 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 wine or other luxury procurable for money was ever wanting. 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 want at a transpage procurate ry, he spent a large portion of his private means in improving and beautifying his residences in Mexico, and many public institutions. When recently hard pressed for money, and finding that there were several tradesmen, and others, with large outstanding bi!ls against him, he insisted on his horses, carriages, and even clothes, if necestary, being immediately sold, until the last junctions always to drive fast, in order to toward his most bitter enemies, his interference to prevent the execution of notorious guerrillas being the first cause of his misunderstanding and subsequent open rupture with Marshal Bazaine. He frequently said

that if he could not govern the Mexicans by love he would not do so at all.

He is devotedly fond of his wife, and since the news reached him of her severe illness he has never been the same man. It has always been a subject of regret with him that he had no children of his own, and his and the Empress's fondness for them in-duced them to adopt the young Prince Itur-bide, son of the former ill-fated Emperor, intending, if their reign in Mexico had been fortunate, that he should have been their successor. A canard was rife some few months since of an amour of his with a very beautiful Indian girl, and of the birth of a child, but no credit was ever attached

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 be carried out the work already commenced by the Liberal party-the destruction of convents, the curbing of the ower of the Church, permitting universal toleration and freedom of worship, and gen-eral 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 most strict in all their 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 seceeding bareheaded with a solemn procession from Whenever he the palace to the church. 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 pas-

Maximilian, as heir apparent to the throne of Austria before the birth of his nepbew. 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 has already been said, he declared his intention to govern them by love, or not at all. These monarchy, but his views have a very liberal dy been said, he declared his intention to govern them by love, or not at all. These praiseworthy designs were, however, over-ruled by Marshal Bazaine, and poor Maximilian found at every turn that he was nothing but a tool in this man's hands and those of his equally unscrupulous master. Louis Napoleon. Had he been left to himself he would never have simed at a despotic government, but would to the best of his power have endeavored to govern the control of the search of the own country. On public receptions, balls, dinner parties, &c., the Emperor and his cara sposa, Carlotta, would separately make a round of the guests, stopping and speaking to each one individually, in sometimes half a dozen different languages, and always 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 all invariably came away charmed with the kindness and affsibility of the Emperor and Empress, each one fancying that their condescension was particularly extended toward themselves.

It is government, but would to the best of his ing; a large excess is anticipated. Fruit in never looked better at this season.

Kansas—Promises an unusual quantity of wheat add corn.

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

Louisians—Has suffered much on the low lands from floods, and crops will be short.

Peaches and plums have been injured by frost. Oranges, grapes and figs are unharmed.

Maine—Here, as all over New England, everything looks well, and more wheat than usual has been sown.

The Empress Carlotta took very great pains to cultivate the Mexican ladies, rather a difficult task; having her own drawing rooms for ladies only, she endeavored to dring all classes and factions together, to introduce rational and useful habits and amusements, the that it was a gross libel on him, by who ever 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, requested her to dictate her own terms, and that her claim should be immediately arranged and paid as she demanded. He tried always to en-

"With all his quiet reservedness Grant is tion to others is necessary, he can be very fluent of speech. All of Grant's letters of instructions to his commanders have been noticeable for their completeness, their quiet, onversational 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 han 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 Generals 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, mean-ing his remarks for all:

"General, have I shown you what I pro pose 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 what he had decided upon for the campaign of 1864.
"'The main efforts will have to be made

n Virginia and Georgia, as a matter of ourse, since the powers—that is, the armies of the Confederacy—are there. Sherman is at Chattanooga and Knoxville; we shall have to reinforce bim, give him an over-whelming 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—he 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 always went at a tremendous pace; through cent was paid. He never could be persua-the streets especially the coachman had inshall be in the field-and he will push Lee. other. Meade will drive Lee, and about the time Sherman gets to Atlanta Meade will have arrived in the vicinity of Richmond-I hope in Richmond. But as the occupation of Richmond and Atlanta won't end the war, we shall have to push on after the armies. Sherman at Atlanta with one hundred thousand men can drive Johnston further-fol low him to the sea if necessary. The destruction of the Georgia railroads will maerially affect the armies in Virginia and the Carolinas. Sherman will push on to the sea and force Johnston into South Carolina at he 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 effec-tually prevent Kirby Smith from joining on, and at the same time destroy what stores the rebels have in the Southwest. This we shall have accomplished before win ter 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" 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 subse-quently 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 mo land has been cultivated 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 peach-es and other fruits is very flattering. Florida—The farmers have been drowned out by freshets; but average crops will sur-pass previous years. Wheat harvesting commenced a week ago. Georgia—Has now commenced harvesting

splendid crop of wheat. Rice and cotton romise well. Iowa— Will yield at least an average crop of wheat. Corn is backward. Fruit looks

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. Fruits look splendidly.

ing; a large excess is anticipated. Fruit never looked better at this season. Kansas—Promises an unusual quantity of

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 com-ing forward rapidly. The peach crop will

be good.

Missouri—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.

grain ever known there.

New Jersey—Grain promises well, and fruits of all kinds will yield a full 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.

over New England.
North Carolina—Winter wheat looks well. Ohio-Wheat is doing splendidly, and fruit promises profusion. Pennsylvania-Wheat never promised

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 har-

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 for-

merly. Corn, oats and tobacco promises a 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 Or-leans, 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 in bonds were set free, and recently this poor 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, the eldest, now fourteen years old, bound out 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 niggers were free in Louisiana they were not free in Maryland."

The poor woman sought out Gen. Howard, our poultry from year to year. 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 refuses to pay the wages due, and legal steps have been 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? Tathe new style of ladies' walking dresses? Taken as a class, wenen can contrive more outlandish and ugly costumes than one would think possible without the gift of inspiration. But this time they have been felicitous in invention. The wretched waterfall still remains, of course, but in a modified form; every change it has undergone was for the better. First it represented a bladder of Scotch snuff; next it hung down the woman's back like a canvass-covered. the woman's back like a canvass-covered ham; afterward it contracted, and counterfei ted a turnip on the back of the head; now it sticks strait out behind, and looks like a wire muzzle on a greyhound. Nestling in the midst of this long stretch of head and hair reposes the little batter-cake of a bonnet, like a jockey-saddie on a race-horse. You will readily perceive that this looks very unique, and pretty, and coquettish. But the glory of the costume is the robe-the dress. furbelows, no flounces, no biases, no ruffles, no gores, no flutter wheels, no hoops to speak of—nothing but a rich, plain, narrow black dress, terminating just below the knees in long saw teeth (pointing down-ward) 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, fascina ting, seductive, bewitching! To see a lovely girl of seventeen, with a saddle on her head, and a muzzle on behind, and her veil just covering the end of her nose, come tripping along in the hoopless, 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.

A CENTRE SHOT.—Henry Ward Beecher, n a sermon delivered in Plymouth Church, ecently, produced the following picture:

Men seemed ashamed of labor, and ofter you will find men who have made themselves you will find men who have made themselves respected by labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." Oh, these rich men's sons. They aim to lead a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floots paless and matry upon the sea all idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all flabby, no muscles, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence, or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, and built up their forms of iron and bone; but denying this to their sons, they turn them much the world boneless muscles. turn them upon the world boncless, muscle less, simple gristle, and soft at that.

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 Arenenberg, Col. Daniels, &c. No less than thirty-three Englishmen

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. The following are the rates for advertising in the AMBRICAN. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

\$1,00 \$1,50 \$2,50 \$4,50,\$6,00,\$10,00 \$2,00 \$3,00 \$4.54 \$5,50 \$7,00 \$12.00 \$6,00 \$0,00 \$15,00 \$20.00 \$10,00 \$14.00 \$20.00 \$3.00 \$10,00 \$15,00 \$35,00 \$15,00 \$25,00 \$35,00

Ten lines of this sixed type (minion) make one 3.00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 39.

| Description of the shore rates | Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates | Advertisements will be published until ordered to be discartinued, and charged accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL.

Breeding Poultry.

Phil. Million, in the Country Gentleman, gives some timely hints on the care neces

Now that the important season of hatching has come again, a few words on the breeding of poultry may perhaps be acceptable, even if there is nothing new to be said on the subject.

said on the subject.

Degeneracy in poultry manifests itself sooner in no other way than by the lessened fecundity of the hen and the inferiority in size and quality of the eggs. Shelter at night and during wet and stormy weather, appropriate food, good water, plenty of lime and asless and sand, contentment and cleanliness, are all essential to the abundant production of lesser and good eggs but with production of large and good eggs, but with all these, we will still be disappointed if we neglect to infuse into our stock fresh blood

from year to year.

To increase the average number of eggs per hen we must, of course, "weed out" the poor layers. Of a given number of pullets hatched at the same time, some may com-mence laying much sooner than others, some may lay larger eggs, some more frequently, while others may continue to lay longer. By a little attention on the part of the peron who has charge of them, the peculiarity of each hen in these respects may be known. Choose those combining the most good qualities, and breed from them only. Repeat qualities, and breed from them only. Repeat this process from year to year, and if the greatest number of eggs is the chief object sought, cultivate the laying propensities of your flock, by selecting those beens which lay most frequently and continue to lay the longest. Yet, these eggs and chickens are both objects of profit, the "everlasting layers" are not desirable, to the exclusion of all others. For rearing chickens, you will need some hens of a gentle and peaceable disposition, and not such as will try to kill every stray chick that happens to get into the wrong coop. Such ill-tempered hens are thought by some to be more watchful against cats or other enemies, but I find they lose more chicks than the more quiet hens for when a cat present itself at the hens, for when a cat presents itself at the coop, and Madame Spitfire commences her warlike demonstrations, she is almost sure to drive every chick out, and that is just what the attacking party wants. On the other hand, Madame quiet retains her "posish" in the far end of the coop, with her broad under her wings, as if conscious of her safety, and if the coop is properly constructed the is refer

structed, she is safe.

In selecting breeding stock, have an eye to plumage, for it is an admitted fact among poulterers that "fine feathers cover fine flesh." Select, also, from among the early broods. To kill off all the early chickens and save only the late ones for the next year is a mistake too frequently practiced on some farms. For the sake of having

our poultry from year to year. Well bred poultry is scarce here, hence it s harder for us than for Eastern farmers to keep up our stock. I find, however, it pays as well, in proportion to the investment, to send East for eggs to set occasion ally, as it does to import short horns or Chester whites. Yet let no farmer's wife, or daughter, or son, as the case may be, who has the care of the poultry, despair of its improvement, because the farmer himself cannot see that there is a science in rearing chickens as well as in rearing colts, and will not, therefore, consent to the purchase of a few eggs, or a pair or trio of choise fowls every year or two. If you cannot do this, then exchange eggs with your neighbors, and be all the more persever-ing. Take special care of the chicks thus obtained, and select from among them the best roosters, while from your own stock

RECIPES, &c. [From the Germantown Telegraph.]

select your pullets or vice versa,

To Make Currant Winc. . For several years we have made a' ten gallon keg of current wine which is of as 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 easily 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 into a large tub, in which picked; put them into 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, put the crushed fruit after the juice has been poured 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 first 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—a demi-john, 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 21; or who wish it very sweet

raise it to 31 pounds per gallon. The vessel must be full, and the bung or The vessel must be full, and the bung or stopper left off until fermentation ceases, which will be in twelve or fifteen days.— Meanwhile the cask must be filled up daily with currant juice left over, as fermentation throws out the impure matter. When fermentation ceases, rack the wine off carefully, either from the spiggot or by a syphoa, and keep running all the time. Cleanse the cask thoroughly with boiling 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 per-

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 Arenenberg, Col. Daniels, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune calls Gen. Sheridan "The Greatest Living Excavator," because he kept boring Wells until he reached Flauders.

drink, and can be bottled if desired.

All the vessels, caske, &c., should be perfectly sweet, and the whole operation should be done with an eye to cleanliness. In such event, every drop of brandy 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.