

# The Sunbury American

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

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## The Sunbury American,

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BY H. B. MASSER,  
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## Select Poetry.

SONGS OF THE PEERAGE.  
BY LORD TOMMOODY.

My Lord Tommoody's the son of an earl,  
His hair is straight and his whiskers curl;  
His lordship's forehead is far from wide,  
But there's plenty of room for the brains inside.

He writes his name with indifferent ease,  
But he is rather uncertain about the "ds,"  
Which does it matter, if two, or one,  
To the Earl of Fitzdottrel's son?

My Lord Tommoody to college went—  
Much time he lost, much money he spent;  
And when he came back, his brains were so full,  
That he never peeped inside of a book—

In two years' time a degree he took;  
And in the newspapers vaunted the honors won.  
By the Earl of Fitzdottrel's eldest son.

My Lord Tommoody came out in the world,  
Waits for tight-laced, and ringlets curl'd,  
'Tis true, his lordship is rather wild;  
In every queer place he spends his life—  
There's talk of some children, by nobody's wife;

But we must not look close to what is done  
By the Earl Fitzdottrel's eldest son.

My Lord Tommoody must settle down—  
There's a vacant seat in the family town;  
It's time he should show his eccentric traits—  
He hasn't the wit to apply for votes;

He cannot outdo a diction speech,  
Three phrases he speaks—a mistake in each!  
And then breaks down—but the borough is won.  
For the Earl Fitzdottrel's eldest son.

My Lord Tommoody prefers the guards,  
(The horse is a bore) so 'tis on the cards;  
My lord is a cornet at twenty-three,  
A major at twenty-five is he—  
He never drew a sword except on drill;  
The tricks of parade he has learnt but ill—  
A lieutenant-colonel at thirty-one,  
Is the Earl of Fitzdottrel's eldest son!

My Lord Tommoody is thirty-four,  
The Earl can last but few years more,  
My Lord in the peers will take his place;  
Her majesty's counsels his words will grace.  
Office he'll hold and patronage away;  
Contented and happy he will vote away—  
And what are his qualifications?—One!  
He's the Earl of Fitzdottrel's eldest son!

## Practical Sketch.

THE ONE ACRE FARM.  
A CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

"How much land have you got here in your lot, Mr. Briggs?"  
"I have one acre."

"One acre! and here you are taking three agricultural papers; and all because you have one acre of ground! How many papers have you to take if you had a hundred acres?"

"I shouldn't, probably need any more than I take now; you know, Mr. Chapman, one can go through all the motions on one acre, as well as on a hundred."

"A man can throw away money without any if he has a mind to. For all the good you get from those periodicals, you might as well, probably, throw the money they cost into the fire, they are nothing but lumbings."

"I pay in all eight dollars a year."

"Eight dollars a year for a tip-top barrel of flour, and a bag of beans; and then if you read these periodicals, there is twice the amount of the money spent in time reading them."

"I do usually read, or hear read, almost every word there is in them, my boy, and I take turns in reading, and one reads aloud while the rest work."

"Complete nonsense! no wonder your shop don't turn out any more boots in a day than it does."

"I suppose it is out of these publications you get your foolish notions about so many kinds of fruit trees. One of my boys came home a while ago, and said Mr. Briggs had got lots of fruit trees and such things, that cost, I don't know how much, and wanted me to buy some grape vines, pear trees, and so on. I told him it was all foolishness, and that I had never seen him talk about spending money so foolishly. You have, I dare say, laid out ten or fifteen dollars this spring."

"Yes, nearly as much again; I have laid out twenty-five dollars for trees and garden fruits."

"Twenty-five dollars! I wonder you are not, on the town, or in jail, at least, before now."

"I am not afraid of either. I'll bet you the twenty-five dollars I'll sell you that amount of fruit from those things for which I paid the twenty-five dollars, in five years."

"Done! I'll stand you; so your trees will cost you fifty dollars, sure, in money, besides the time thrown away in setting them out and taking care of them."

"As for the time spent in setting them out or taking care of them, it is as good exercise as playing ball, wicket, or anything else—while we were setting them out, one of your boys came to get my boys to go over to Mr. Moody's, where he said there was to be a good time playing ball; and I have no doubt your boys spent just as much time playing the strength is all laid out for nothing."

"Well, it don't cost anything to play ball, but trees cost money."

subscriber. His eyes became interested in the same direction, and the interest of the father and sons increased to the pitch indicated in the foregoing conversation.

In time, every inch of the acre of ground was brought under the spade, and almost every "best" variety of fruit had a place there, and the father and sons found pleasure and profit in the garden, after being peeped up in the shop till the "sten" was done, and the evening was far more profitable than the spasmodic, violent exercise, taken in games.

Mr. Chapman, the other neighbor, was a man of the "common stamp." He looked upon every thing new or uncommon, as "folly," and nonsense, and was ready to sneer at every one who stepped aside from the common track. It looked simply silly to see a man stay at home from "muster," or "training," or "shows," and spend his time in cultivating a garden; or instead of totering away this evening at the store, smoking and hearing and telling a deal of nothing, or worse, to spend the evening at home, reading such "nonsense" as the *Farmer* and *Horticulturalist* afforded.

Years past, and Mr. Briggs "one acre farm" shows that he and his boys have not "set the paper" in vain. They have learned how to set out a tree, and how to "take care" of it after it was set out. Everything showed it received the right kind of food and care, and straightway began to bring forth fruits meet for good cultivation.

In a short time the wants of the family were more than supplied, and the surplus found a ready market with the neighbors at good prices.

Those early apples, so rich and tempting, when all other apples were so green and hard; and then such pears; they were so fast as the sun and heat by the ripen them at three, four, and five cents apiece. Then such rich ripe grapes—so tempting for the coldest to pass without a watering month—Mr. Chapman's family were almost the best in the neighborhood.

Mr. Briggs had directed his family to set down every cent's worth of fruit sold to Mr. Chapman and his family. This year, as it happened, was a year of extreme "hard times." The boot business was at its worst; and the price of every kind of provisions was up to the highest notch, and money extremely tight.

But there was one family that did not seem to be the least affected by the hard times. The prices of labor, high prices of provisions, or the scarcity of money. Mr. Briggs and his two eldest sons all of them had a little spare change to let on short time, "with interest," to their needy neighbors.

One day Mr. Chapman, who was short, applied to Mr. Briggs for a "halt," "quarter," meaning fifty dollars for three months.

"Yes," said Mr. Briggs, "I have a 'halt' or 'whole,' just as you like."

"What a hundred dollars by you at these times? I don't see how it comes. You said your boys don't work any harder than I and my boys do, and we can hardly get along; we are saving and pinching as can be; two times as so dreadful hard, and everything a family has to buy is so dreadful high, and wages so low; potatoes a dollar a bushel, beef fifteen cents a pound, and I can only get a pound, or get two or three cents a dozen, and four to six or twelve dollars a barrel. How can a man live?"

"It won't be hardly fair for me to ask you for that twenty-five dollars now, will it?"

"Twenty-five dollars? What do you mean? I don't understand you."

"Don't you recollect we had a but between us about the price of some fruit trees I bought five years ago next spring?"

"Ah, I do remember something about it. You were to give me twenty-five dollars back if you didn't get your twenty-five dollars back from me for the products of these trees and things; it will come very hard just now."

"Don't be too fast, neighbor? I am afraid it won't come very hard just now. That was what I was darning you for, that twenty-five dollars."

"What you don't pretend to say we have had twenty-five dollars worth of stuff from your garden?"

"More than that from that very twenty-five dollars worth of trees and other things! Here is an account of everything you have bought and paid for; of course, it don't include what I have sent you gratis."

"And you have certainly not been stingy. Why, the bill amounts to thirty-seven dollars! Is it possible?"

"It is just so; you have had over twenty bushels of apples, and three bushels of pears, and these alone come to twenty-five dollars."

"I own up the 'corn' draw the note for seventy-five."

"No, I guess we will let the twenty-five go. I only mention it to show you that sometimes may be good sense in new things sometimes. Now, I will bet the twenty-five dollars over again, that my store bill has not been half as large the past season as yours, though I have had one more in my family."

"I had not been so badly taken in before, I would stand you; but I guess it won't be safe."

"We have raised our own potatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all other garden vegetables. Our eggs are always fresh, and in abundance from the nest; and for more than two years we have not been without ripe, fresh fruit."

"Well, I declare, that is something I never thought of; but it takes so much time and bother to get these things started—then it is an everlasting job to take care of them."

"It needs no more time and money than your throw away on things that amount to nothing at all, and an abundance of fruit will save the expense of a heavy meat bill, which is not healthy in hot weather. No doctor has been called to set in a my sleep for over four years past. Fresh, ripe fruits are sure remedies for all ailments, and they are not hard to take."

Mr. Chapman put the "fifty" in his waist-pocket, and left with a "doe in his ear."—*New England Farmer.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The name of God is spelled with four letters in almost every language. It is in Latin, Deus; French, Dieu; Greek, Θεός; (This is but one letter in the Greek language); German, Gott; Scandinavian, Odinn; Swedish, Gode; Hebrew, Adon; Syrian, Adai; Persian, Siaz; Tartarian, Iiga; Spanish, Dios; East Indian, Igi; or Zschian, Zon; Zair; Peruvian, Iana; Wollachian, Zon; Binarian, Cher; Irtchenian, Iser; Irish, Diah; Croatian, Doga; Magyarian, Ose; Arabian, Alia; Dalmatian, Bogt.

## MICK FINCK AND THE BULL.

The story of Mick Finck and the bull would make a cyrus laugh. Mick felt a notion to go in swimming, and he had just got his clothes off when he saw Deacon Smith's bull making at him—the bull was a vicious animal, and had come near killing two or three persons, consequently Mick felt rather "jabbs." He didn't want to call for help for he was naked, and the nearest place from whence assistance could arrive was the meeting-house, which was at the time filled with worshippers, among whom was the "gal" that Mick was pining for.

And now we will let him tell his own story. So he dodged the bull as the animal came at him, and managed to catch him by the tail. He was dragged round till nearly dead, and when he thought he could hold on no longer, he made up his mind he had better "dodge." And now we will let him tell his own story.

So looking at the matter in all its bearing, I came to the conclusion that I'd better let some one know what I was. So I got a yell louder than a locomotive whistle, and I wasn't long before I saw the deacon's two dogs a coming down the street, and they were baying at the bull as they went.

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## HOW THE "GOL LAW" WAS PASSED.

At the Reading Temperance Convention, Mr. Strong, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, in a discussion of the resolutions of the Convention is reported as follows:

When the third was read Mr. Strong said he knew the convention would indulge him in a few remarks on this item. He stated that a majority of the members elected to the House last year were in favor of entire prohibition; but it was well known to them that other branches of the government differed with the House. It was therefore the intention of that body, in taking up the bill drafted by a distinguished jurist (known as "Goulding's bill," to simply repeal the license system and to give the government the right to control it entirely. But that bill was amended in the Senate and passed there by a bare majority of one vote. When it came back to the House the members favorable to the bill again went to the Senate to amend it, but it was well known to them that other branches of the government differed with the House. 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