## The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all orreatsges are All communications or letters on business relating to
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the office, to mente attention, rinst be POST PAID.

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We have connected with our establishment a well enterted JOB OFFICE, which will enable unto exacute to the nentest style, every variety of printing.

#### E. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia. References in Philadelphia:

Hon. leb R. Treon, Sougers & Snodgrass, Linn, Smith & Co. LOCUST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY SUPERIOR WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL,

From the Mammoth Vein, for Fornaces, Found, ries, Steambarts and Yamily use, BELL, RETYES & CO.,

SIZES OF COAL. LUMP, for Blast Furnaces and Cupolas, STEAMBOAT, for Steamboats, Hot Air

MODEEN. For Grates, Stoves and Stea 12GG. For Stoves, Steam and burning NIT. I lime. PEA, for Limeburners and making Steam. Orders received at Mr. Carmel or Northum-Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELL.,

D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUIR. May 3, 1856 .-- tf

DILWORTH BRANSON & CO. Hardware Merchants, Having removed from No. 59 to No. 73

Market Street, Philadelphia, on test terms, from a full assortment, including Railroad Snovels, Picks, &c. Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to cal! and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. pril 12, 1856,-1v

> U.S. OF A. "God and our Native Land,"

SUSQUEHANNA CAMP, No. 23, of the O. of the U.S. A. holds its stated sessions every Marnay evening in their New Hall, opposite E. Y. Brights store, Sunbury, Pa. Initiation and regslia, \$2,00.

En'L Wilvert, R. S. Sunbury, July 12, 1856,—oct 20 '55

O. OF U. A. M. ZUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. 3 M. meets every Trespay evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sanbury, Ps. Members of the order sre respectfully requested to artend. WM. A. BRUNER, C.

W. SMITH. R. S. Sunbary, July 5, 1856.—oct 20, '55.

ASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A bolds its stated meetings every Thursday evening, in the American Hull, Market Street, J. P. Sainnel Godin, R. S.

Sunbury, July 5, 1956 .- if. BURE OLIVE OIL for table use,— two size at 5 73 and 623 cents—just received by W. A. BRUNER,

SHERM, fish, tanners, flaxseed and pine Oil,

paints, gluss, putty, copal varnish, spts, tur-May 31, '53. H. Y. BRIGHT & SON Blackberry Brandy!

Brandy and invaluable remedy for Summer Sumplaints by WM, A. BRUNER. August 2, 1856.—

NEW GOODS P. W. GRAY'S STORE A large assortment just received from Phila-

unity produce. Among his stock will be Fancy Dress Goods. fall kinds and the latest and most fashionable

tiles, Black and Fancy Dress Silla, Challies, 10 Lains, Ginghams, Lawns, Shawis, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Brills, Linens, Muslins, Paracols and Umbrellas,

RDWARE a general assortment. CERIES, Fish, Cheese, Raisms, Tobacco end a general variety.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE #1
P. W. GRAY.

unbury, May 24, 1856 .- if FOR SALE!

TEAM ENGINES 90 Horse power each th boilers. Would make excellent pumpable for a blast furnace. Apply to ENRY LONGENECKER & CO. Shamekin Iron Works, Shamskin, Pa

aakin, July 21, 1855,-STOVES-

ng Stove, also several Cylinder Coal WANTED. 1000 LABORERS on the line of the Union Canal-Wages 31 124 Cash. April 126, 1856. April 26, 1856. April 26, 1856.

Bargains at the Old Stand. FRILING & GRANT

all I tolle

ARE now opening a new and very desirable stock of Spring and Summer Goods, em-bracing an endless variety. Their stock con-Black & Fancy Broadcloths & Cassimeres, Summer Wares for men and boys, all styles and

DRESS GOODS. SII.KS-Plain and Figured Black. An assortment of Plaid Stripe and Figured Fancy Dress Silks at unusually low prices, Shellies, Brazes. Braze De Lains, Mus.

De Lains, Lawns, &c.,
GINGHAMS—from 6‡ to 25 cents per yard.
CALICOES— " 3 " 12‡ " WHITE GOODS, Cambric, Jaconetts, Swiss, Tarlton, Mull, Bobi-nett, French and Swiss Laces, Edgings, &c. Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Ticks, Checks, Towlings, Table Diapers, &c.

GROCERIES.
HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Plaster Salt and Pish.

Also a fresh supply of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention and a desire to please, still to meet with the approval of our friends.

Country produce of all kinds taken at the sighest market price Sumbury, May 24, 1856.—1y.

FAMILY CROCERY, Flour, Feed and Provision store. SEASHOLTZ & PETERY,

Broadway, between Market & Blackberry Sts. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that they have just received a large and well selected assortment

FAMILY GROCERIES, White Fish, God Fish, Salt Preserved Frust, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Molasses, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, (green, rossted and ground.) Imperial. Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Teas, Codar-ware, Stone-ware, Soaps, brushes plow and wash lines, boots and shoes, tobacco. segars, &c., together with every article usually found in a first class Grocery Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, either for cash or country produce. We are also prepared to sup-ply the citizens with fresh bread, twist, rolls, pies, pretzels and cakes of every kind.

N. B. The highest cash prices will be paid for butter and eggs, corn, oats, rye and wheat. Sunbury, May 31, 1856.—

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S. N. Thompson's Store,

In Lower Augusta township, at the Junction of the Tulpchocken and Plum creek roads. THE subscriber having returned from the city Market Street, Philadelphia,

Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, fashionable goods, respectfully calls the attention of fill orders for HARDWARE of every variety of Farmers, Mechanics and others to the same. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

consisting in part o Dry Goods, viz:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans. Drillings, Muslins, Vestings, Tweeds, and all kinds of Spring and Summer Wear, LADIES DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, Calicoes, Muslin de Lains, Lawns, Ginghams, Berages, Robes,

Waglens, Flannels, &c. GROCERIEN, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molusses, Cheese, Spices, Salt, &c., &c., &c. Mardware, Nails, Screws, Files, Saws, Knives & Forks, &c Queens and Glassware,

of various styles and patterns. BOOTS AND SHOES. A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, for men, women and children. HATS CAPS, &c., of various sizes and styles.

Besides a large and general assortment of fashionable goods. Call and examine for yourto Country produce of all kinds taken in

exchange at the highest market prices. S. N. THOMPSON. Lower Augusta, 5 mo. 24, 1856.—

MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE, MOUNT CARMEL.

Northimberiand County, Pennsylvania. HIS large and commodious Hotel is situated nearly half way between Sunbury and Pottsville. The scenery—the salubrity of the atmosphere and the cool mountain breezes, make it one of the most delightful summer retreats in the country. The Hotel, is a new structure, four stories high, fitted up with all the modern couveniences. The pure mountain water is intro-duced into every chamber. The place is easy of access, being but one and a half hours ride from Sunbury, over the Philadelphia and Sun-bury Rail Road. From Pottsville, it is 17 miles. Every attendance will be paid by the proprie-tor to make guesis comfortable. Charges mode-Mt. Carmel, May 24, 1856.—4

New Goods for the People! BENJAMIN HEFFNER RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has just received and opened a

splendid stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS at his New Store, in Lower Augusta township.

His stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets. of all kinds, of linen, cotton and worsted.
ALSO:

Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Mousselfne De Laines nd all kinds of Ladies Dress Goods. Groceries.

Also an assortment of Hardware, Iron and Steel, Nails, &c.
Also an excellent assortment of QUEENSWARE, of various styles and patterns.

Also an assortment of BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS, a good selection. Salt, Fish, Sc. And a great variety of other articles such as are

suitable to the trade, all of which will be sold at he lowest prices,
Country produce taken in exchange Lower Augusta, May 24, 1856. -

Silk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefe, fancy neck ties, gents' collars, cotton, opera sack and Welsh Flanneis, port monnais and the best asortment of Hate and Caps in town for sale by

May 31 '56. E. Y. BRIGHT & SON. RAISINS, Figs, Jujube Paste. Rock Candy. KUPF & CO. at Bradiers, Fa. May 81, 56. W.M. A. HENNER.

## Select Poetry,

AUTUMN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Through my window shows the stain Of the oak, grown redly sore; Automa frost, and Automa rain, Fall a month too soon this year— Fall a month too soon my dear.

Were you sitting near to me, O my friend, this dreary day,
Brownest fields would seem to be
Sweet with speck ed pinks, and hay,
And the maples twice as gay.

In their yellow caps they stand, Down the ridges two by two, Looking very proud and grand, As if God had made them now,— As I should be, loved by you. From its hower of biting thorns, Will the sweetbriar break in May, Like a thousand little morns

To one round and rosy day?

Never, with my love away.

Select Tale.

THE UMBRELLA GIRL. A Story of the Quaker City.

Isaac T. Hopper, the well known Quaker philanthropist, was emphatically the friend of the friendless, and seducusly devoted his long life to deeds of benevolence. Untold numbers of persons have been rescued from misery, degradation and roin by his kind assistance, support and counsel, and now live to bless their benefactor. The following interesting tale of truth showed how tenderly he wooed a wanderer back to virtue's path, and how tenderly he rebuked those who medstated the destruction of the poor and the

A young girl, the only daughter of a poor widow, removed from the country to Phila-delphia, to earn her living by covering um-brellas. She was very handsome; with glossy black hair, large beaming eyes, and "lips like wet corat." She was just at that acceptable age when youth is ripening into womanhood; when the soul begins to be pervaded by that restless principle which impels poor humanity to seek perfection in

At a hotel near the store for which she worked an English traveler, called Lord Henry Stuart, had taken lodgings. He was a strikingly handsome man, and of princely carriage. As this distinguished stranger passed to and from the hotel be encountered the unsbrella girl, and was attracted by her uncommon beauty. He easily traced her to the store, where he soon afterwards went to purchase an umbrella. This was followed by presents of flowers, chats by the wayside, and invitations to walk or ride; all of which were gratefully accepted by the unsuspecting influence of love, unconsciously endangering

the happiness of her whole life. Lord Henry invited her to visit the public gardens on the Fourth of July. In the simplicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering professions, and considered herself money given by Lord Stuart the silk was paid flattering professions, and considered herself his bride elect; she therefore accepted the invitation with innocent frankness. But she had no dress fit to appear in on such a public occasion with a gentleman of high rank, whom she believed to be her future husband. While these thoughts revolved in her mind, quered her in a moment of weakness. She know me?" He replied that he did not. discovery. She was not sure that repentance

would be met by a spirit of forgiveness.

On the eventful Fourth of July she came out in her dress. Lord Henry complimented her on her elegant appearance, but she was not happy. On their way he talked to her in a manner that she did not comprehend. Perceiving this, he spoke more explicitly. The guiltless young creature stopped and looked into his face with a mournful reproach.

"I am, I am," she replied with convulsive sobs. "Oh, what have I ever done or said that you should ask me such a question?" The evident sincerity of her words stirred the deep fountain of his better nature. "If you are innocent," said he, "God forbid that cept that you intended to make me your

Though reared amid the proudest distinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile. He blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of the world stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity. He conveyed her to her humble home, and bade her farewell, with a thankful consciousness that he had done no irretrievable injury to her fature prospects. The remembrance of her to him would be as the recollections of the past year's butterflies. With her the would was deep. In the solitude of her member of Buenn chamber she wept in bitterness of heart over ruined air castles. And the dress she had attolet to make her appearance befitting his bride! Oh, would not the heart of the poor widowed mother break it she should ever know that her child was a thief?

Alas, her wretched forebodings proved too true. The silk was traced to her; she was arrested while on her way to the store and dragged to prison. There she wept incessantly. On the fourth day the keeper called upon Isaac T. Hepper and informed him that there was a girl in prison who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation. The kind hearted friend immediately are the started friend. immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying in the cell, with her face buried in her hand, sobbing as if her heart would break. He tried to comfort her, but

ould obtain no answer. "Leave us alone," sold he to the keeper, "heave as alone," said he to the keeper, "perhaps she will speak to me if there is no one to hear." When they were alone together he pot the hair back from her temples, laid his hand kindly upon her beautiful head, and said in soothing tones, "My child, consider me as thy father. Tell me all thou hast done. If they hast taken this silk tell the temples, and so destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

say when she knows of my disgrace."

"Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it." replied he. Alluring her by this hope he gradually obtained from her the story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted and take nourish. ment, for he would see that the silk was paid

for and the prosecution withdrawn.
He went immediately to her employer and He went immediately to her employer and told him the story. "This is her first offence," said he, "The girl is young, and she is the child of a poor widow. Give her a chance to retrieve this one false step, and she may be restored to society, a useful and honorable woman. I will see that thou art paid for the silk. The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said he would have dealt otherwise with the girl if he had known all the circumstances. "Thou shouldst have inquired-into the merits of the case," replied Friend Hopper. "By this kind of thought-Friend Hopper. "By this kind of thoughtlessness many a young creature is driven into the downward path who might easily have

been saved."

The kind hearted man next proceeded to the hotel, and with Quaker simplicity of speech inquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not risen. "Tell him my business is of importance," said Friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a stranger, in the Quaker costume, should thus intrude upon his luxurious privacy. When he heard upon his luxurious privacy. When he heard of his errand he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "bear a testimony" against the sin of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner that the young man's heart was touched.

He excused himself by saying that he would not have tampered with the girl if he had known her to be virtuous. "I have done many wrong things," said he, "but, thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence weighs on distressed him greatly. When Friend Hop-per represented that the silk had been stolen for his sake. that the girl had thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home to svoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note and offered it to pay her expenses. "Nay," said Isaac, "Thou art a very rich man, I presume. I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes. She is the daughter of a

poor widow, and thou hast been the means of her doing great injury. Give me unother." Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note and smiled as he said, "you understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England, come and see me; I wil! give you a cordial welcome, and treat you as a nobleman,"
"Farewell, triend," replied the Quaker-

When the girl was arrested she had suffic'ent presence of mind to a sume a false name,

for, and she was sent home to her mother

well provided with clothing. Her name and

place of residence forever remaided a secret in the breast of her benefactor. Years after these events transpired a lady called at Friend Hopper's house and asked to see him. When he entered the room he her eyes were unfortunately attracted by a beautiful piece of silk belonging to her employer. Could she not take it without being and a blooming boy of five or six years old. seen, and pay for it secretly when she had earned enough money? The temptation concluded as she said. Friend Hopper, do you concented the silk and carried it to her fixed her tearful eyes earnestly upon him, lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever and said, "You once helped me when I was stolen, and her remove was painful. She in great distress." But the good missionary stolen, and her remores was painful. She had helped too many in distress to be able to discovery. She was not sure that repentance recollect her without more precise information. With a tremulous voice she bade her son go into the next room for a few minutes; then dropping on her knees, she hid her face in his lap and sobbed out: "I am the girl who stole the silk. Oh, where should I now

be if it had not been for you," When her emotion was somewhat calmed she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a Senator of his native State. Being on a visit in Friend Hopper's vicinity, she had again and again' passed his dwelling, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him; but when she attempt-

ed to enter her courage failed. "But I must return home to-morrow," said she, "and I could not go away without once more seeking and thanking him who had saved me from ruin." She recalled her little boy and said to him, "Look at him, and re-I should make you otherwise—but you and said to him, "Look at him, and remember him well; for he was the best friend your mother ever had." With an earnest "What could I understand," said she, "ex. invitation to visit her happy home, and a fervent "God bless you," she bade her benefactor farewell."

> An entire railroad train ran over a drunken man, a few nights ago, near Greensbosigh, N. C. He had fallen on the track and the cowcatcher being sufficiently elevated not to carry him with it, he lay there in safety to the amazement of the conductor and ngineer, who of course thought he was cut

A BUENOS AYREAN DUELIST .- In the city of Buenns Ayres, D. Lucio Mancilla, a member of one of the first and wealthiest families, and nephew of the Ex-Dictator Rosas, recently challenged St. Marmel. another "first family" man to fight a duel, For this crime he has been sentenced to three year's banishment from the province, and at the end of that period will only be allowed to return upon giving bonds of allowed to return upon giving bonds of \$100,000 corrent money not to renew his challenge. Duelists don't find much favor in Buenos Ayres.

Louis Nopoleon owns a beautiful pair of bay horses, purchased for him it Lewis county New York, for \$3000.

THANKSGIVING-The Governor of Maine has appointed the 20th of November as a day of thanksgiving. This is the third State that selected this day.

THE TOWN OF COLURI, CALIFORNIA, DES-

me all about it; I will do for thee as I would for my own daughter, and I doubt not I can help thee out of this difficulty."

After a long time spent in affectionate entreaty, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder, and sobbed out, "Oh, I wish I was dead; what will my poor mother say when she knows of my disgrace."

"Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it." replied he. Alluring her by shall know it." replied he. Alluring her by the project are chosen. In theory this body is supposed to deliberate, and select from the statesmen to deliberate, and select from the statesmen of the country—but practically the several parties select their candidate and nominate electors with a view to their support in the college. Thus instead of any deliberation, the votes of the electors of each State are given in a body for one or the other candi-dates. The electors of each State meet in the capital of the State on a given day, cast their votes, and transmit the result to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. They are there opened in the presence of both Houses, and the general result declared. The electoral college consists of 296 votes, distributed as follows:

SIXTERN FREE STATES. | FIFTEEN SLAVE STATES. Maine Delaware New Hampshire 5 Maryland Vermont Virginia Massachusetta 13 North Carolina Rhode Island South Carolina 6 | Georgia Florida Alabama Mississippi 13 Texas 11 | Tennesse Kentucky Missour Arkapsas 176

To secure an elention by the people is is secessary to obtain 149 votes out of the 296.

HOW WOLVES CAJOLE AND CAPTURE WILD Houses .- Wherever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous twin of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the basest act of which a man is capable."

The imprisonment of the poor girl and the forlorn situation is which she had been found distressed him grounds. When the poor girl and the horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault although the same to be a small although the second the small although the second the assault although the second the small although the small act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the small act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the small act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the two credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his gnard by curiosity and familiarity. During

this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance.

After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one opproaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and conning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack, their frolicsome approaches become very interesting-it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeping his eyes steadily fixed on the ham-strings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is restic; for she was as ignorant of the danger of a city as were the squirrels of her native field. He was merely playing a game for temporary excitement. She, with a headful temporary excitement. She, with a headful temporary excitement. She with a headful temporary excitement is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to the throat, the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without at empting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers on close in at a gallop: but the lookers on close in at a gallop: but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested

### Confidence in One's Self.

When a crisis befalls you, and the emergency requires moral caurage and noble manhood to meet it, be equal to the requirements of the moment and rise superior to the obstacles in your path The universal testimony of men whose experience exactly coincides with yours furnishes the consoling reflection reflection that difficulties may be ended by opposition. There is no blessing equal to possession of a stout heart. The magnitude of the danger needs nothing more than a greater effort than ever at your hands. If you prove recreant in the hour of trial you are the worst of recreants, and deserve no compassion. Be not dismayed nor unmanned when you should be bold and during, unflinching and resolute. The cloud whose threatening murmurs you hear with fear and dread is pregnant with blessing, and the frown whose sternness now makes you shud-der and tremble will ere long be succeeded by a smile of bewitching sweetness and beignty. Then be strong and manly, oppose equal equal forces to open difficulties, keep a stiff upper-lip, and trust in Providence.are tried. The condition of that achievement is confidence in one's self:

THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANKLIN .- There are no male descendants of the tamily of operates to direct them, and consequently to Franklin to perpetuate his name. The celebrated Prof. Bache, who has been spoken of of nourishment to the tree. They are, in living," is one of the many great grand-children. Two of his grand-daughters, we are informed, are living in their native city, Philadelphia—Mrs. William J. Duane and Mrs. Thomas Sergeant—only surviving chil-dren of the Doctor's daughter Sarah, Mrs. Bache. Mrs. Bache was the mother of four sons and three daughters, all of whom had children, and the descendants in the third and fourth degrees are numerous.

The oldest male decendant now living is

Dr. Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia, oldest son of Dr. Franklin's eldest grand-son, B. F. Bache.
A great niece of Franklin, Mrs. Jane

Kinsman, also resides in Philadelphia. Born in Boston, and now in her 90th year, she is one of the few of those surviving who remember the famous "Tea Party." SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- During the last great (reshet, the residence of A. Gillman, in Shelburne Falls, Mass., was undermined, and

has since rested on props. Last Monday, while Mrs. G. and two children were in the house, it slid from its props into Deerfield river, a distance of 30 feet. The inmutes were rescued slive, but badly hurt. The house was a complete wreck. RATIROAD OPENING -The Buffalo and Lake

Huron Railroad is to be opened from Boffalo, N. York, to Paris, U. W., on the 30th inst.

Moule Racust has been advised by her

# Poetry.

"FOR MOTHER'S SAKE."

A father and his little son On wintry waves were smiling;
Fast, from their way, the light of day
In cloud and gloom was falling;
And fiercely round their lonely bark
The stormy winds were wailing.

They knew that peril hovered near; They prayed, "Oh! heaven, deliver;" But a wilder blast came howling past, And soon, with sob and shiver, They struggled in the icy grarp Of that dark, rushing river. 'Cling fast to me, my darling child,"

An anguished voice was crying; While, silvery-clear, o'er tempest drear, Rose softer tones, replying, "Oh! mind not me, my father dear-I'm not afraid of dying; Oh! mind not me, but save yourself, For mother's sake, dear father : Leave me and hasten to the shore, Or who will comfort mother?"

The angel forms that ever wait, Unseen, on man attendant, Flew up, o'erjoyed, to heaven's bright gate, And there, on page resplendent, High over those of heroes bold, And martyrs famed in story, They wrote the name of that brave boy, And wreathed it round with glory.

God bless the child !-- ay, he did bless That noble self denial, And safely bore him to the shore. Through tempest, toil, and trial, Soon, in their bright and tranquil home, Son, sire, and dear mother

For whose sweet sike so much was done

In rapture met each other.

THE DOOR KNOCKER.

BY FREDERICK BUCKERT. I have loudly knocked at the House of Wenith: One penny dropped from the window by

I have knocked, too, right earnest, at Loves Alas! there stood knocking some fifty more. I dared to stop at the Castle of Fame;

But only to mounted Knights answer came. I also sought out the Laborer's Thatch; But the cries of woe made me drop the latch-I thought in the house of Content to hide ;

But no one could show it me, far nor wide.

There is but one mansion small and still : And now at its dark portal, knock I will. It already shelters many a guest; Yet to many more will the Grave give Rest!

Farmer's Department.

From the Germantown Telegraph. Transplanting Fruit and Other Trees. be bribed to make a bonnet to cover the head MR. FREAS :- This is a department of terraculture in which very few who have not the advantages of a practical education, excel

One chief obstacle in the way of success, the holes for the reception of the trees. Forest trees require, of course, larger excavations than fruit trees, which are generally of more diminutive size, and set in better soil. To illustrate the necessity of giving the roots ample "scope, and verge enough," present, in this place, the experiments made by M. Chalormean, a French author of dis-crimination, and whose zeal in this departhim the respect of all who are familiar with

his efforts and their results:
"Four peach trees, resembling oach other as to size and vigor of growth, as much as possible, were planted. No. I in a hole three feet square: No. 2 in a hole two feet square, and Nos. 3 and 4 in holes eighteen inches square. The soil and exposition similar. No. has every year given the most abundant crops, and the relative sizes of the trees are now as follows: the stem of No. 1, 18 feet high and 8 inches in circumference; that of No. 2, 9 feet high and 54 inches in circum-ference; No. 3, 6 feet high and 3 inches 8 lines in circumference; and No. 4, 5j feet

high and 3 inches in circumference."
It may be well here to remark that trees and plants derive their aliment from the soil in a state of solution, and that this is effected through the agency of the minute terminal points of spangiales of the roots: These ire almost microscopial in their tinity, and indeed are so fragile that they can only per-meate the finest and most perfectly favorable soil. Any obstruction in the form of a stone, consolidated mass of earth, or other obstacle. operates to direct them, and consequently to "the nearest descendant of Dr. Franklin many respects, strictly analogous to the ving," is one of the many great grand. lacteals of the human system, and comparatively possess all the fragility and minuteness of organisation which characterise the latter. It will hence be seen that any exposure or unnecessary drying of the roots, previous to their transplantation, and subsequent to their removal from the nursery, must be, of necessity, highly detrimental and injurious to their health. On the same account, all harsh stamping and crowding while transplanting, is to be avoided, as it endangers these organs. which are so essential to the health and increment of the tree.

> OILING LATCHES AND HINGES .- Every person who lives in a house, should spend liftern minutes once every month in going over eve-ry part with a tenspoonful of oil and a feather ad give all the binges, locks and latches i touch. It will save an incredible amount of scraping, banging, jarring, squeaking, harsh grating, dismal creating, and other divers and several noises, which result from the want of a little oil.

ter, in Northern New York is in the habit of sending car loads of salt gratuously to those with whom he had winde contracts, so much depends, in his opinion, on the kind of salt.

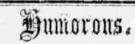
The ground rock salt is most valued. For the most select uses, a little fine white sugar, worked into the butter, is a great improve- tinkle for a hill search.

### The History of Butter

From the various statements ir history, if may be safely concluded that the discovery of butter is attributable neither to the Greeks butter is attributable neither to the Greeks nor Roman, but that the former were made acquainted with it by the Sey hians. Thracians and Prygians, and the latter by the people of Germany. It appears, ways Becksman, that when they had learned the art of making it, they employed it only at an ointment in their baths, and particularly as a medicing at a particularly as a medicine. It is never mentioned by Galen and others as food, though they have spoken of it as applicable to other purposes. No notice is taken of it by Apicus, nor is there anything said in that respect by the authors who treat on agriculture, though they have given accurate information regarding milk, cheese and oil. This may be easily accounted for by the fact, that the ancients were entirely accustomed to the use of good oil. In like manner, butter is very little used at the present day in Italy. Spain. Portugal, and the southern parts of France, but it is sold in the apothecaries' shops for medical purposes. During the ages of Paganism butter. appears to have been very scarce in Norway; mention is made by historians of a present of butter so lerge that a man could not carry it, and which was considered a very respectable gift: Farmers' Magazine.

KICKING COLTS .- Mr. W. L. F. Jones, of Ashbury, gives us the following mode of breaking colts of the bad habit of kicking.— Whenever a colt kicks, he takes hold of the head and neck gently, by clapping his arm around and holding on to the nose until he ceases to struggle, patting him occasionally and speaking kind words to him. By doing this a few times, he says the worst case can be cured.

MANUER HEAPS.—The usual offensive oder and evaporation from them may be entirely prevented by sprinkling over the dung heap, by means of an ordinary water can, a solution of a pound of common green copperas in s gallon of water.



Things I should like to see.

A fashionable bootmaker who was not "from Paris." A gentleman who was not a self-constituted inspector of ladies' bonnetlinings. A business man, how great soever his hurry, who would not stop to watch femihis hurry, who would not stop to watch femi-nine ankles climb in and out of omnibuses.— A male pedestrian divorced from his cane who knew what to do with hands. A man who could hold an umbrella properly over a lady's bonnet; or put on her cloak; or shawl, without crushing her bonnet or hair; or be good natured when he was sick, or had cut his chin in shaving, or had to wait ten min-utes for his dinner or breakfast, or who was ever "refused" by a lady. A backelor whose carpet did not wear out first in front of the carpet did not wear out first in front of the looking glass. An author who did not feel nervous at the idea of examining trunk linings and parcel wrappers. A handsome child who did not grow up to be homely. A woman who was not at heart inimical to her own sex. A married man who could give the right hand of fellowship to a wife's old lover; or take a hint from the toe of her slipper, under the table, before company. A miliner who could A dressmaker who did not consider a "perfect fit" to consist in an armor of whalebone and a breathless squeeze. A husband's relatives who could speak well of his wife. A doctor who bad not more patients than he could at-tend to. A school teacher whose interest in his pupils was not graduated by the standing of their parents or the length of their purse. A washerwoman who ever lost an article of clothing. A public speaker who did not search for the lost thread of his discourse in the convenient tumbler of water at his clook. An old maid who was not so from choice:

A WITTY TAR .- An accident knocked a jolly tar overboard, and swimming to the rudder, he was for a time out of the sight of ment of horticultural science, has secured to the crew. The Captain, feeling alarmed, called over the stern?
'Hallo! Jack, are you there?"
"Yes, sir, cried Jack."

"How are you getting on below?" said the Captain. Oh, swimmingly, sir," shouted the flouridering failer.

AlFrenchman being troubled with the gout as asked what difference there was between that and the thenmatism. "One very great difference." replied Monsieur, "stippose you take one vice, put your finger in, you turn the screw till you can bear him no longer—dat is de rheumatism ; den 'spose you give him one tura more-dat is de gout.

said a female visitor to a little yellow haired boy. "Mamma." exclaimed little Willie, "did I everbave the entechism?" He thought it a new complaint, but it is an old one, especially with children.

"Have you got the catechism, Jemmy

CAN'T AFFORD IT .- " Come in Joe, and fet's take a drink."
"Thank you. Thomas, can't afford it. "
"Well, but I'll pay for if."

"O. I'm not speaking of money." "What then?" "Loss of health and energy, moral printiple, character, peace of mind, self respect;

and sweet breath." A young lady explained to a printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her re-marks, by way of illustration, she said," you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

The Resolution.—
Too much drinking has caused me pain;
I'll never look at a glass again. He kept his word and never lied. And yet by drinking wine he died: "How could be do it ?"-only think;

He shut his eyes when he took a drink. ORE OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEATH, Written by a "physician of large practice," received at the City Inspector's Office, read as follows:— Mrs. Karolyne Johnsons dawther aged five months and ate days died with defishensy of life to day under my attendance."