#### The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subeription to the American.

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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 printing.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNDURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor humberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

H. B. MASSER,

Columbia. References in Philadelphia: Hen Job R. Tyson, Chas. Giblons, Raq., Somere & Snoograss, Linn, Smith & Co. FILL & GOBIN,

Attorney 6 at Law,
SUNBURY, PA.

HAVING associated themselves together for
the practice of Law, all business in this and

adjoining counties, entrusted in their charge will be attended to with fidelity and despatch. Office North side of Market Square; a few doors east of the Court House. Er Counsel given in the German language.

Nunbary, April 30, 1859 .-

### BLANKS! BLANKS!! A new supply of Summone', Executions, Warrants, Supernas, Desis, Mortgages,

and for sale at this Office. Sunbury, April 30, 1859.

ALSO RED SOLE LEATHER.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,

#### HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

To UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa., SCOOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS.

CUT SAWS. Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb Latches, and all hardware necessary for building. A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scis-

cers, German Silver Spoons. Looking Glasses. A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and A. W. FISHER.

Sunbury, July 17, 1858.\_\_\_ PATENT WHEEL GREASE,

FYSHIS Grease is recommended to the notice of Wagoners, Livery Stable keepers, &c., as being Surraion to anything of the kind ever introduced. As it does not gum upon the axles is much more durable, and is not affected by he weather remaining the same in summer af in winter, and put up in tin canisters at 371 and A. W. FISHER.

#### GILBERT BULSON,

Successon To I O. CAMPBELL & CO., AND L. C. IVES, (Formerly No. 15 North Wharves.) DEALER IN PRODUCE, FRUIT AND VE-GETABLES, No. 4 North Wharves, 4th door Market street, Philadelphia.

Dried Fruits Oranges, Apples, Orhers for Shipping put up with care and dis-

nd Dealers.

October 24, 1857. SOLOMON B. BOYER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA. Collections attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties. Is acquainted with the name. The meeting was certainly extraord the less in killed and wounded on each side verman language.

H. J. Wolverton, Esq., Sunbury, Pa., Geo. F. Miller, Esq., Lewisburg, Pa. J. H. Ziegenfus, Philadelphia, Pa. Benjamin Kamerer, Sunbury, Aug. 14, 1858 .-- ly.

#### Blacksmithing. JAMES F. DEEN.

SUNBURY, PA., RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Sunbury, and is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing to order, including horseshoeing in the

best style. He will also put up iron railing in the most approved style and patrern.
Country produce taken in exchange.
Sunbury, Oct. 16, 1858.—if

## FURNITURE POLISH.

8 RAE'S Premium Patent Enamel Furniture Polish.—This polish is highly valuable for resto ring the polish on all kinds of Furniture, Glass, Carriage Bodies, Hair Cloth, &c. Also, for removing spots, hiding scratches, &c., &c. Warranted to dry immediately and retain its gloss .-Price 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by A. W. FISHER.

AND WARRANTS.—The highest price his first inquiry was after his hat, which being men.

Will be given for Land Warrants by the subbrought to him, a friend at the same time lawill be given for Land Warrants by the subbrought to him, a friend at the same time lawentaing the mangled state of his bead, he
defeated the allied Russians and Pressians

English language.

## Select Poetry.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Verse, a breeze 'mid blossoms straying, Where Hope clung feeding like a bee-Both were mine! Life went a Maying With Nature, Hope and Poesy, When I was young!

When I was young? Ah, woful when! Ah, for the change 'twixt now and then ! This breathing house not built with hands, This body that does me grievous wrong, O'er airy cliffs and glittering sands, How lightly then it flashed along: Like those trim skiffs, unknown of yore, On winding takes and rivers wide, That ask no aid or sail or our. That fear no spite of wind or tide! Nought cared this body for wind or weather When Youth and I fived in't together. Flowers are levely; Love is flower like; Priendship is a sheltering tree;

O! the joys that came down shower-like;

Of Friendship, Love and Liberty,

Ere I was old ! Ere I was old ? Ah, wofu! ere, Which tells me Youth's no longer here! O Youth! for years so many and sweet, 'Tis known that thou and I were one; I'll think it but a fond conceit-It cannot be that thou art gone; Thy vesper bell bath not yet folled, And thon wert aye a masker bold! What strange disguise hast now put on, To make believe that thou art gone ! I see these locks in silvery slips, This drooping gult this altered size ; But spring tide blossoms on thy lips, And tears take sunshine from thine eyes!

## Miscellancous.

That Youth and I are housemates still.

Life is but thought; so think I will

ANECDOTES OF REVOLUTIONA-

Bonds, Leases, Naturalization papers, Justices shut out some of their own officers, who No. 21 South Third Street, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who, without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who without slightest resistance, between Market and Chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will be a state of the chesnut Barry, who will TOR sale Spanish Hides. Dried and salted; Dry and Green Salted Patna Kipps, TANNERS Oil, TAN.

Nelts' AND CURRIERS' TOOLS, and general assortment of Leather, Finished and in the Rough.

gan only with a profound solemnity to enumerate his many titles. "Sir, I am Henry Barry, Deputy Adjutant General of the British army, Secretary to the commandant of the British army that the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated the gentleman with a fight; and it was appeared to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated the gentleman with a fight; and it was appeared to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take place on the following mercial associations are commodated to the same than the duel should take the duel s ALSO RED SOLK LEATHER.

of Charleston captain of the 52d regiment, eral west on the ground, armed with sword of April, 1814. Freuch less, 4700; alkied Allof which will be sold low for Cash, or the usual &c." "Enough, enough," replied Col. Man- and pistols. On entering the field, Putman, army's loss, 5580 men.

> American officer secured a safe retreat. ring for him, the Governor entered into conversation with him, in the course of which, in by observing him take something from his pocket and swallow if, Mrs. Clinton imme-diately conceived of a plan to make him disgorge his secret. She proceeded to the kitch- valorous duelist turned and fled for dear life. and put a dose of tartar emetic in the cup of coffee preparing for him. The man partook of the beverage, and ere long he began to show signs of indisposition ; he grew lently sick, and the result was, a small silver ball was discharged from his stomach. The May, 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive vic-ball was unscrewed, and found to contain tory over the Austrians, the most desperate an important communication from Sir Henry | contest having been at a wooden bridge over Clinton to Gen. Bargoyne. The man was arrested as a spy, and "out of his own mouth, as it was said, "he was convicted." He suf-

In one of the incursions of Indians upon a very romantic incident occurred. The wounded celebrated chief Cornplanter made an attack ing and destroying, and among the prisoners be captured was one John Abell, an old inhabitant. The party had not travelled but Butter, a few miles on their return when it was dis-Mercer Potatoes, Cheese covered that this Abell was almost as well Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Beans, acquainted with their language as the Indiand on inquiring of his captive his name, Complanter knew at once that he stood bepatch. Complanter knew at once that he stood be-fore his own father. Abell, twenty five years visits he became enamored of a pretty squaw, ful and celebrated warrior whom the father now, for the first time, saw standing before him. The chief had learned from his mother the history of his parentage, and his father's nary to a degree. The young chief held out strong inducements to his white father to ac company him to his tribe, but paternal affecrather to be restored to liberty and be rereturned to his friends. This was yielded, and he was conducted in honor back to the settlement. Thus lingularly met and parted

father and son. The baughty Tarleton, vaunting his feats of gallantry, to the great disparagement of the officers of the continental cavalry, said to | 12,000. a lady at Wilmington-"I have a very earnest desire to see your far-famed hero, Colo-nel Washington." "Your wish, colonel, nel Washington." "Your wish, colonel, might have been fully gratified." she promptly replied, "had you ventured to look behind you after the battle of the Cowpens." It was in that battle that Washington had wounded Tarleton, which gave rise to a still more pointed retort. Conversing with Mrs. Wiley Jones, Col. Tarleton observed: "You appear to think very highly of Colonel Washington, and yet I have been told that he is so ignorant a fellow that he can hardly write his own name." "It may be the case," she readily replied "but no man better than your-self, colonel, can testify that he knows how the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the property of the pressions lost 30,000 men in killed and the pressions lost 30,000

When Marion's brigade was once engaged When Marion's brigade was once engaged in battle Capt. Gee was supposed to be mortally wounded. A ball passed through the cock of his hat, very much tearing not only the crown but also his head. He lay for many hours insensible; but suddenly reviving his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat, which being his first inquiry was after his hat when had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French had 14,000 kined and wounded. In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of

it grieves me to think that the rescals have 8000.

ruined my new hat forever."
Mrs. Daniel Hall having obtained permisthoritative manner, demanded the key of her | French remained masters of the field. · What do you expect to find there ?

south. British ships were lying in the Sound, their names. and as the Governor was known to be at this person. Without previous warning, the family were alarmed by seeing a file of marines coming up from the beach to the house.

There was no time for flight. Mrs. Griswold

At the battle of Smolenski, in Russia, in bethought herself of a large meat barrel or 1812, the French loss was 17,000, and that linally proceeded to put the skeleton form in tierce, which had been brought in a day or of the Russians 10,000, two before, and was not yet filled. Quick as At Borodino, on the 7th of September. process occupied but a few moments, and the sian campaign, were not more than 35,000, soldiers presently entered. Mrs. Griswold out of an army of 500,000 men. was of course innocent of all knowledge of her At Lutzen, in Russian Saxony, on the 2d ence at the capitol. The house and cellar allies 15,000 men.

At the battle of Eataw Springs, the fol-At the battle of Entaw Springs, the following ludicrous incident occurred. The At Dresden, in Saxony, on the 26th and I Fullerton is of Irish birth, about sixty 27th of August, 1815, the allies were defeat. He is not strictly temperate, but cannot be called upon the rapidly advancing Americans, they | ing it to pieces, and scattering the fragments | 12,000. in every direction, after which mischief it con-

gan only with a profound solemnity to enumerate his many titles. "Sir, I am Henry that the duel should take place on the follow- lish 5180 men.

On one occasion, during the war of the "is this the conduct of an American officer men, and the French 6,800. If whipped. He then ran away and has not men, and the French 6,800. Revolution, a stranger applied to the residend a man of honor?" "What are you about put to a man whom you intend to murder .- and the French 114. I'm about to kill you, and if you don't beat a ref ly to some questions proposed by the host retrent in less than 'twould take old Heath | was 16,636 men. Napulcon's was about 40,he manifested so much uneasiness, that the to hang a Tory you are a gone dog;" at the | 000. suspicions became confirmed in their minds same time returning his ramrod to its place. and throwing the breach of his gun into the hollow of his shoulder. This intimation was too unequivocal to be misunderstood, and our

#### From the Boston Tanveller.

GREAT EUROPEAN BATTLES. At Lodi, in Lombardy, on the 10th of

the Adda. At Arcole, a little village of Northern Itale, on the 17th of November, 1796, Napoleon gained a great victory over the Austribut with terrible slaughter on both our frontier settlements during the revolution | sides, the Austrians having 18,000 killed and

On the banks of the Trebbia river, in upon the neighborhood of Fort Plain, burn- Italy, 10 miles from Genoa, the French army, under Marsha! Macdonald, on the 19th of June, 1799, fought an allied Austrian and Russian army, in a battle, which lasted three days, and in which the French lost 12,000 men, and the allies an equal number. It was in this vicinity that, 218 years before Christ, Hannibal fought a great battle and defeated

In the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Appenines, 14 miles from the strong Sardinibefore, had been a trader among the Indians | an fortifications at Alessandria, in 1799, the of Western New York, and in one of his French, under Marshal Joubert, were defeated by the combined Austrians and Rusand the result of this affection was the grace- siacs, under Suwarrow. Each army had upward of 7000 men killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

being set down at 7000 men. Hohenlinden, a village in Upper Bavaria, on the 3d of December, 1800, a great battle tion did not seem so strong in the heart of was fought between the French and Bavari-Abeil as his love for the comforts and luxu- ans, under Moreau, and the Austrians, under ries of a white man's home, and so he choose the Archduke John. The Austriaus were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men. The French loss was 9,000.

At Austerlitz, on the 2nd of December, 1805, Napoleon gained a great victory over the allied Austrian and Russian army. allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French lost At Maida, a small town in Naples, on the

4th of July, 1809, was one of the most remarkable battles on record. A small Eng-lish force, under Sir L. Stuart, defeated a greatly superior French force. The French, out of 7500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3000 and 4000 wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The British lost only 44 killed,

and 284 wounded.

At Jena, in Central Germany, in the Duchy of Saze Weimar, on the 14th of Ocwounded, and nearly as many prisoners.— The French had 14,000 killed and wounded.

exclaimed: "Ob, I care nothing about my on the 16th June, 1807. The allies lost 17. HORRIBLE BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND-head, time and the doctor will mend that, but | 000 men in killed and wounded, the French | A WEALTHY FARMER ATTEMPTS TO

At Wagram, a village of Lower Austria. Mrs. Daniel Hall having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's laland, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepping forward in the most au
25,000 men in killed and wounded, but the

At Talavera, in Spain, on the 27th and "I seek for treason," was the reply. "You 28th of July, 1809, the English and Spanish may save yourself the trouble of search," said troops, under the Duke of Wellington, to-Mrs. Hell, "you will find plenty of it at my taily defeated the French, under Joseph Botongoe's end." Governor Griswold, of Connecticut, was once indebted to a happy thought of his wife for his escape from the British, to whom he At Albuera, in Spain, on the 16th of May.

was extremely obnoxious. He was at home 1811, the British and allies, under General but expected to set out immediately for Bar-ford to meet the Legislature, which had com-under Marshal Soult. The French loss was menced its session a day or two previous - 8000; that of the allies nearly 7000, the

On the heights, four miles from Salamanca,

thought, she decided that the Governor's pro- was fought a desperate battle between the too revolting for repetition. In several portions-which were by no means slight- Russians and French. The French lost in places the bones had worn through the fiesh, nust be compressed into this, the only availa- killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000; and and her body was covered with stripes and ble hiding place. He was obliged to submit the Russians about the same number. The taid terrible bruises. When nourishment was to be stowed in the cask and covered. The survivors of the French army, from the Rus. given to her she ate like one lamished, and

husband's whereabouts though she told them | May, 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian | out food, fire or clothing, and subjected to she knew well that the legislature was in forces were defeated by the French, under session, and that business required his pression, and that business required his pression, the French losing 18,000 and the printer of her person.

that they had taken refuge in a brick dwell cannon bail came crasbing through the house, was about 25,000 in killed, wounded and an inebriate, nor has be generally committed ing, while in their haste to close the door traversing the entire length of the bed, tear prisoners, and that of the French about his bratalities under the influence of strong

Bonds. Leases, Naturalization papers, Justices and Constables Fee Bills, &c., &c., just printed and Constables Fee Bills, &c., &c., just printed tors. The Americans were now exposed to desperate battle was fought, which lasted years of age, and is said to have possessed a galling fire, from those within the building odly opposed to duelling, on principle. It feated by the allies. Napoleon lost two inhuman treatment. She formerly resided and they only found safety by interposing the once happened that he grossly affronted a Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 70. in Penfield—now Webster—Monroe county. ERIDE, OIL & LEATHER STORE persons of their captives between themselves brother officer. The dispute arose at a wine on the files lost 1790 officers and the marksmen at the windows. Among table, and the officer demanded instant reparation about 40,000 men.

> At Toulouse, in France, Wellington de-British army, Secretary to the commandant out seconds, At the appointed time the Gen- feated the French under Soult, on the 10th house of a relative for protection, was a life-

In the indecisive battle at Quatro Bras, in dence of Gov. Clinton for hospitality and was to do?" excluimed the General, attending on received, and while refreshments were prepa- ly to the first question; "a pretty question to that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5,200 men,

At Waterloo, the total loss of the allies

Neither the Austrians nor the Prussians can derive much encouragement from history to engage in war with France. The French troops have only been matched in these wars by the English, the Spaniards and the Russians, scarcely by the last named.

637 CAUSES OF CRIME - IMPERFECT TRAIN-ING .- The rapid increase of crime, and the demoralization and carelessness which too frequently prevail in our cities, and large towns and villages, too plainly show the improper training of our young men and our young women also. Says a cotemperarywith too much truth-over indulgence is a potent auxiliary to imperfect training. Our boys and girls are scarcely out of their swaddling clothes, ere they are treated as young gentlemen and incipient ladies. While yet under the discipline of the teacher's terule, they conceive themselves competent to take their places in society. Boys of sixteen talks politics, frequent public amusements, smoke cigars, and imbibe intoxicating fluids. Girls of fourteen or lifteen chatter scandal, are fastidious and elegant in the toilet, play the women, prate of marriage, and converse among themselves about their beaug. Long ere the years of discretion have arrived, both sexes know too much. Beardless youths are converted into rakish men of the world, and simperind misses, who ought still to wear pantalets, are thoroughly grounded in the arts of flirtation and coquetry. To anticipate modesty, propriety, moral rectitude, and a sense of religious responsibility from such materials would be about as unreasonable as to expect At Engen, in Baden, the French defeated to find humanity in a tiger, courage in a hure, an Austrian army on the 3d of May, 1800, or genius in an idol. Seven-eights of the pelled to record, proceed from this fruitful source of misery and vice. As long as parents and guardians shrink from the performance of their duty, so long will the evil contique unchecked. It is impossible to plant brambles, and gather roses. No one can habitually swallow poison with impunity. Children, if surrendered to the anarchical government of their own bad passions, will necessarily become vicious in youth and depraved inmanhood.

MR. RAHEY, after performing before the royal family at Berlin, has gone on to St. Petersburg, where his bands have been kept quite full. On the 10th, he gave a performance before the Emperor and his family and two of his brothers, beside several princes and princesses. The first subject was a borse who had just kicked his box to pieces and killed, his groom, and Mr. Rarey exhibited him after a few days' training as obedient as a circus horse, and ready to obey orders, which were given him from the other end of the riding school. The second was a wild unbroken, entire horse, from the steppes of Russia; and he, too, was completely subdued in so short a time that the Emperer not only publicly expressed his gratification, but ordered a report to be published in the papers. The Illustrated London News says that Mr. Rarey has flually concluded arrangements with the Horse Guards to teach the British Cavalry, and he returns for that purpose to London on the lat of June.

There are more lies told in the brief sentences

A WEALTHY FARMER ATTEMPTS TO STARVE HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

John Fullerton, a wealthy farmer of Murry ness of his character which have recently b-en made.

One night, near the last of March, groans were heard proceeding from the house, as of some one in great distress, and the neighbors recalling the fact that Mrs. Fullerton had not been seen for a long time, were led to entertain suspicions of a new atrocity on his part. Mr. Birch, a neighbor, called at the house the next day, and was reluctantly permitted by Mr. Fullerton to see his wife --He found her in a chamber destitute of furniture, save a miserable bed upon which she The family residence was at Blackbill, oppo- British alone having lost 4300 out of 7500 lay-buried in straw, with a dirty feather bed site Saybrock Point, and situated on the engaged When the muster of one British a covering, and apparently without a particle point of land formed by Connecticut river on the cast, and Long Island Sound on the three privates and one drummer answered to shocking was her emanciated condition -She was reduced to a mere skeleton-her bair matted and clotted with blood, and her face time in his own mansion, a boat was secretly in Spain, the English and Spaniards, under sent ashore for the purpose of securing his Wellington, totally defeated the French, that Mr. Birch speedily sought the open air. The ladies near were soon enlisted, and repaired the following morning to the house, where they were met with repeated threats of violence from Mr. Fullerton, but they

> a more tidy and comfortable condition. Their representations of her situation are her mind seemed to be in a condition bordering upon idiocy. There are every indication of her having been kept for a long time with-

Through the interference of the poor auand the soldiers departed. By the time their beat reached the ship, the Governor was galloping up the Governor was galloping tween the allies and the French, in which the French loss was put down at 24 000 and the state of the poor authorities, Mrs. Fullerton was at length removed to more safe and comfortable quarteen the allies and the French, in which the French loss was put down at 24 000 and the state of the poor authorities, Mrs. Fullerton was at length removed to more safe and comfortable quartees.

entirely to brutality and starvation.

At Leipsic, in Saxony, in October, 1813, a | Mrs. Fallerton is an American woman, 47 Michigan, where they were married 29 years ago. She is the mother of eight living childreceived a terrible whipping from which she long idiat.

The only children at home are two boys, At Paris the allies of Leather in the Rough wanted, for the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the highest market price will be given, in cash, or the office at him. The leveled his musket and fired at him. The loss, 5350 men, and the principle of the fired had the opposite extre
Induction the fired had the opposite extre
I

from Naples, April 29:

of his power to any one, and the consequence is that there is really no Government whatever here. His ministers haunt his chamber at Caseria every day, and make a show of doing business, but they dare not do anything. The dying monarch is the less disposed to make suitable preparations for the succession because he thinks he is going to recover .-The Pope has sent him an account of an inmade intercession with the Virgin Mars, and received from her the most satisfactory assurances of her husband's restoration to health. This intelligence, together with some reliques of St. Januarius and other saints, which are said to possess important medical influence with the sick, which the Pope had also forwarded to him and upon which he lies all the time, have given him a faith in his ultimate recovery which nothing can shake. Whether he lives or dies, however, the Government must be weak, for it has no moral strength whatever, and it is exposed on every side to a feeling which is bitterly hostile to the Bourbon dynasty now occupying the throne. The Italian alijance has but to lift its finger, and the Neapolitan Government would be overthrown. The Sardinian Consul here says he

has applications to enlist in the Sardician service at the rate of a thousand a day. U. S. PATENT OFFICE -The following patents, have been issued to Pennsylvanians, for the week ending 17th inst., :- To David Awi of Newville, Pa., for improvement is surgical splints. A. W. Athens, Pa., for improvement in straw-cutters. Albert B Kesley and James S. Beck, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in pumps. David D. Lewis, of Tamaqua, Pa., for improvement in railroad frogs. Arther Magianis, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in ventilating hats .- Robert A. Maingay of Pottsville Pa., for improved filter and purifier. Jacob Murphy, of Half Moon, Pa, for improvement in metal drills. J. Carpenter, Worth, of Little Britain township, Luncaster county Pa., for improvement in cements for roofing. Jacob Youngman, of Sunbury, Pa., for improvement in railroad switch. Henry Howsen, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Andrew Harris and John W. Harris, of same place, for improvement in valves for dry gas meters .-W. Sailor, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor, to himseif, Wm. L. Boyer, and H. K. Boyle, of same place, for improvement in corn and cob -mills.

Beware of drinking cold water while in a

To MAKE WATER COLD .- The following is a simple method of rendering water nearly as cold as ice. Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, he surrounded with one or more folds of cotton to be constantly wet .-The evaporation of the water on the outside will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to elmost the freezing point.

Bunns .- Cover the parts with wheaten flour, thrown over the wound by a dredgingbox. Cover so thoroughly as to exclude the

TOOTH ACHE. Gum copal, dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for filling the boles of decayed teeth. The apfilling the holes of decayed teeth, the plication is simple and easy. Clean out the cavity, and moisten a small piece of cotton or drawers, for a single day three times a year with the solution; introduce it into the deciral preservation, it is said, against spirits of wine. This will be a transpersed give

### Noetry.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Awake and sing the song The farmer loved so well ; Awake, the strain prolong With full and hearty swell, In Eden's soil our work began, And God the toll has bless'd to man.

Ye tribes of farmers, bail ! New England's pride and boast,-From every hill and vale, Far inland, and the coast. Ye hearty throng of farmers strong

With heart and voice lead off the song. Join, all ye farmers' wiver, And take the treble parts, Ye blessines of our lives: And captors of our hearts ; Ya lovely throng of mothers dear, Join in the song with hearty cheer.

Ye daughters of the land, The farmer's pride and joy, A choice and blooming band, So modest, fair and coy; Ye beauteous throng of country girls. With smiles and curls, join in the song.

Ye farmers' sons, arise,-The future good and great, The learned and the wise,
The future pillars of the State; Ye ardent throng of farmers young, Join in the song with heart and tongue.

Hark! how the rural choir, Their joyful anthems raise, While faith and hope inspire The harvest bymn of praise; The happy throng of farmers strong, In concert raise the choral song.

## Harmers' Department.

Curing Hay.

The following extracts from the published views of S. W. Jewett, Esq. of Connecticut, on the curing of hay, should attract the attention of farmers, whose views, if different from these, we should like to have in reply : In our opinion there is a great mistake existing in this matter. It is an old adage, 'make hay while the sun shines," and many seem to think that the more sun they can get upon their hay the better. Here is the mis-

ake to which we allude. By this process of over drying the sun, a great many tons of hay are lost. The influnce of the sun is partly of distillation, and has the power not only to expel the watery elements contained in plants, but the real substance of the plant itself, which goes to form fat and muscular fibre of all ruminating animals. It is asserted by distillers of plants fled through the snow in midwinter to the that to procure the most oil, they must not be dried in the sun, as it not only lessens the quantity of oil, but also diminishes the flavor Now grass may be exposed to the influence

of the sun's rays until there is no more nourbut so fearful are they of their father's wrath, that it is difficult to learn much from them.—

Thus, from one-tenth to four fifths of the did not know its source, and pronounced a drying, or what might be more there is lost during one season, in this way, tasted by men skilled in the art of insting Mr. Bigelof of the New York Post writes more than five hundred thousand dellars' worth of nutriment in bay; which if it bad "The King is excessively unpopular, and been wisely retained, might have nourished dying; he is distrustful of his son, who is to many hungry flocks and herds, as nature desucceed him, and will not part with a particle signed-instead of being resolved again into the winds.

When the hav maker is desirous of stacking do so with impunity, by adding layers of dry straw or old hay, occasionally, to absorb the will have something stimulating, and since gasses which would pass off by overheating it is fashionable for all who can afford it, to or in the field, under the influence of sun and air. Much value, in this way, may be saved. terview he had recently with the deceased as stock will eat the straw and old hay with wife of the King, who told him that she had svidity, though it may have been second qual-

Another good method of storing your hay, as green as possible, is by providing several places so that but one or two loads may be ut together the same day. By this gradual rocess of storing the hay, it will be richer in

publity if not over ripe.

When the hay is not made enough to save well by storing large bodies, it may be cast on to an open scaffold of remain on the load over larger than any other known variety. night to sweat. All hav underdone should pressed as lightly as possible in mow of stack, but when overcured or too ripe, the more solid it is pressed at unloading the bet-

To make a stack of hay properly, it should he several days in going up, that you may be able to retain its good virtues and give the stack time to settle by degrees.

Grass should be willed, then, without dew out by placing one forkful top of the other .-When the grass gums the scythe in cutting. requires little or no drying before it goes the barn, if stored with proper care. Hay may heat in the mow, to a certain extent, and not be rejected by stock, and is not apt to must or mould in small bodies, if the water thoroughly dried off. When hay is liable to overheat, it should be turned up to air, or square fit cut out of the centre to check it. A chimney is sometimes formed by setting oundles of straw on end, one on top of the other, commencing near the bottom of the tack or mov, ending near the top. overdried, as before stated, it never becomes solid in the mow. That fed from the solid mow is of more value, and will go much farther, pound for pound, than that led out of

Every stack or mow, divided by the bay Every stack or mow, divided in this fresh knife, will keep more stock, fed in this fresh state, than from the larger surface, which is state, than from the larger surface, which is "This estimate is very much below the mat-

REMEDY FOR THE SQUASH-BUG.-Take W quantity of poppy leaves, stalks, buds. &c., or ny part of the poppy, and steep in water elther cold or warm; and if poppies are not to be had, take a small quantity of opium and dissolve it in water. This liquid, applied with an exceedingly fine sprinkler to the vines once or perhaps twice, will cause the "varmints" to leave the plant never to return -Where the they go to I do not know, neither do I care. It will not kill the bugs, for they know better than to take anything of an opiate nature. Try it, and will be found that

there is no "humbug" in it.
The same liquid, applied with a squirt-gun to apple trees, effectually prevents the ravages of the apple tree worm. An ounce of opium would probably be sufficient for a large orchard .- [G. W. DURANT, in Country Gentleman.

The method of preparing bread from floor has undergone no essential change since the first discovery of the tendency of paste formed of flour and water to spontaneous decomposition, and the consequent formation of a light spongy mass, by the expansion of the gases thereby generated. The only improvement has been the substitution of yeast, in different forms, in place of leaven or sponts-neous change. The preparation of spon y bread by decomposition is, howeve, accompanied by many disadvantages. These arise chiefly from the extreme difficulty of insuring the particular form and ext at of the decomposition. One form often passes into another during the process of fermentation, by a change in temperature or a variation in the material acted upon; and the dough is inta-pable of being made hito a light spongy bread, simply by the process of formentation except after the addition of alum, or other bjectionable agredients. The medical profession have pronounced fermented brend to be injurious to a large class individuals of delicate constitution on account of the fren acids which it contains, and also from its lisbility to ferment a second time in the stom-ach. Many methods have been proposed and

sonstituents of the flour by decomposition It appears however, to have been left for Dr. Danglish to effect so desirable a result : and he has contrived to secure in his prosess of bread making the vesicular structure in the most complete manner, purely by mechancal means, leaving the constituency of the flour both unchanged and uncontaminated, the loaf accordingly being absolutely pure bread. The process consists in, forcing recdy prepared carboniencid, by means of suita-ble machinery, into the water with which the dough is to be prepared and then mixing the floor, water and salt together in a highly condensed atmosphere. From the mixing apparatus, the dough is received into the baking-pans, and passed into the evens, without being touched by the hands; and it is not necessary to touch the brend itself during the whole operation until after the loaves have

patented for giving? the vesion at o s; ongy

structure to soft bread, without infining the

been delivered from the oven. The process of manufacture is rather an expensive one, except on a large scale --Mesers. Peak, Frean & Co., who are working the putient, have determined to put the matter to a severe est. They have established large works at Dockhead for the manufacture of the bread, and several shops in various parts of the town for its sale. The price for the best is seven pence per quartern; the sconds, sixpence. We have tried it in several instances, and unhesitatingly affirm it to be the lightest and sweetest bread we have ever tasted. It can be kept moist and fresh for a considerable time, and is known in the treds at the serated bread .- London Surplater.

# Recipes

Rhubarb Wine-How to Make it. Some time since we published a notice of wine made from pieplant or rhubarb. It had nutritive part of hay is lost by the maker in very fair sample of pale sherry. It certainty did resemble that wine both in appearance properly called a process of distillation. We and taste. It not only deceived wine-drinkhave reason to believe that in Vermont alone ers here, but a sample sent to Cincinnationes wines and detecting adulterations, and called a good sample of American sherry, only wanting age to be excellent. Basing an opinion upon our own judgment, we have and signed—instead of being resolved again into do pronounce it as much superior, as a beve-its constituent elements, and wafted away by rage, to half the costly wines sold in this city, as pure ctard brandy is superior to "help rum," such as is manufactured in New York, or mowing his hay a little underdone, he may and which in its turn manufactures demons out of human beings. Now since mankind drink wine, and sluce a very abundant quantity of something that, at least will serve as a good substitute, can be made from rhubarb stalks, we repeat our recommendation of that

kind of juice,
How Rhubarh Wine is Made,-Since our first notice, our letters of inquiry, "How is it made!" have been to numerous to paswer if we had known how, but as we did not, we wrote to B. P. Cahoon of Kenosha, Wis. who, so far as we are informed, originated the rhubarb wine manufacture, from his re-

The following is Mr. Cahoon's reply : "Herewith I send you a rample of 'pic-plant wine,' made last September, by mixing equal quantities of water with the juice of the stalks, and to each gallon, 34 to fair quality of New-Orleans sugar, put in barrels, filled full, and fined with isinglass, and allowed to remain in the barrels till spring, and then bottled. By adding or diminishing the quan-Grass should be willed, then, without dew type of sugar it will vary the strength of the r wet, and put into cocks, not by rolling, wine in same proportion. The pure into ut by placing one forkful top of the other.— without water makes a very strong wine, by

using 4 fb of sugar to each gallon. It appears that the process is exactly that with current-inice, blackberry, elderberryjuice, gooseberry juice, or any other juice, such as has long been used in families all over the country, for the manufacture of bev-

erages called wine.
The advantage of the rhubarb, particularly such a rank growth as Caboon's seedling gives, is that it affords a greater quantity of juice than any other plant; and so far us it appears to us, it is a better quality than any but grape juice for the manufacture of domes wine. Of couffe it will afford, also, an abundance of cheap and good vinegar. The scid of the plant, as all pie-makers are aware,

is decidedly shurp.
The Quantity of Rhubarh Wine for Use .-

purchaser o' my plantation of pie plant made last season from one eighth of an acre, 400 gallons like the sample I send you. It is a fair estimate that 2,500 gallons can be made from an acre of well cultivated goots of my seeding. The wine costs here about 40 cents

ner gallon to the manufacturer." According to this statement, instead of 800 gallons, per sere, the product is over 800 batrels, and almost the entire cost of the article would be the price paid for the sugar. Pro-bably, upon a large scale, five cents a gallou' would pay all the expense of labor of cutting the plants, grinding pruning and bowelling. With Sorghum sugar for sweetening, we don't see anything to prevent the country from having wine cheap enough, if that will make

men more temperate than cheap whiskey. To MEND BROKEN GLASS .- An excellent cement for uniting broken glass may be made