The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 9.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 53

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER.

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid balf year in advance. No parks discontinued until ALL arrestages TO CLUBS:

Five defints in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the American.

1 ostmusters will please not as our Agents, and frank
1-ters containing subscription money. They are permit
ted to do this under the Post Office Law. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Every subsequent insertion, 3 00
One Square, 3 months, 5 00
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3 00 as square, as the same of the square square, as year, as mostles and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

To Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well se-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing. I. B. MASSER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUMBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-Bumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Sundgrass, Linn Smith & Co

CHARLES MATTERWS Attornen at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York. Will carefully attend to Collections and all oth

FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REPURNISHED. Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-

Tenms, Si per Day 6. LEISENRING, Proprietor, July 16, 1859 -- 1f CHALKLEY SOMERS

WILLIAM E. SOMERS G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Taylors Trimmings, &c.,

No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and exmine their stock. March 10, 1860-

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his SCOOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-

CUT SAWS. Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb Latches, and all hardware necessary for bu A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scisors, German Silver Spoons.

Locking Glasses, A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and r sale by A. W. FISHER. Sunbury, July 17, 1858 .-

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA W.H.I. stiend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Co" Office one door east of the Prothonotary's Sunbury, May 26, 1860 .- 1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

fors independent to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropoins. The I diswing are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. In: A central location, convenient to places of business, is well as places of amonomial.

3d. Scropidously clean, well furnished sitting rooms, yith a magnificent Ladies Partor, commanding and exten-

with a magnificent Ludge Parier, commanding view view of Broadway 31 Large and superby furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificat Parier, commanding an extensive view of

dway.

Being conducted on the Furopean plan, visitors are in the best style, with the greatest economy Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.

6th. The fare served in the Seloons and Hotel is ne-knowledged by opicates, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the laternational, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

6th SON & CO., Proprietors. August 4, 1960,—19

S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilinge Price per legitle and brook 25 cents. Centain Edixir of Calling's Bark & Benzine, for removing POR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Susbery, March 17 1666.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD.

DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iror

Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the

Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT.

Sunbary, June 2, 1869.

SKELETON SKIRTS-AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts

from seven boops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT. 10! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh

supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

T is important to the LADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-funery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June 23, 1860.

Select Boetry.

THE MEN WHO FELL IN BALTI-

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

Our country's call awoke the land From monutain beight to ocean strand. The Old Keystone, the Bay State, too, In all her direct dangers true, Resolved to answer to her cry. For her to bleed, for her to die; And so they marched, their flag before, For Washington, through Baltimore.

Our men from Berks and Schuylkill came

Lebigh and Millin in their train; First in the field they sought the way, Hearts beating high, and spirits gay: Heard the wild yells of fiendish spite, Of armed mobs on left and right; But on they marched, their flag before, For Washington, through Baltimore. Next came the Massachusetts men, Gathered from city, glade and glen : No hate for South, but love for all, They answered to their country's call. The path to them seemed broad and bright; They sought no formen and no fight : As on they marched, their flag before, New England's braves through Baltimore. But when they showed their martial pride, And closed their glittering columns wide, They found their welcome in the fire Of maddened foes and demons dire, Who, like fiends from hell sent forth, Attacked these herees of the North; These heroes bold, with travel sore, While on their way through Baltimore.

From every stifling den and street, They rushed the gallant band to meet-Forgot the cause they came to save-Forgot that those they struck were brave-Forgot she dearest ties of blood That bound them in one brotherhood-Forgot the flag that floated o'er Their countrymen in Baltimore.

And the great song their son had penned, To rally freemen to defend The banner of the stripes and stars, That makes victorious all our wars, Was laughed to score, as madly then They greeted all the gallant men Who came from Mussachusetts' shore To Washington, through Baltimore.

And when, with wildest grief, at last, They saw their comrades falling fast, Full on the hell hounds in their track They wheeled, and drove the cowards back. Then, with their bearts o'erwhelmed with

Measured their progress, stern and slow; Their wounded on their shoulders bore To Washington, through Bultimore. Yet, while New England mourns her dead,

The blood by Treason foully shed, Like that which flowed at Lexington, When Freedom's earliest fight begun, Will make the day, the month, the year, To every patriot's memory dear. Sons of great fathers gone before, They fell for Right at Baltimore.

As over every honored grave, Where sleeps the "onreturning brave," A mother sobs, a young wife moans, Oh! let the people ne'er forget Our deep, enduring, lasting debt To those who left their native shore And died for us in Bultimore.

Massachusetts' Addition to the Song. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in the Boston Athanseum, Monday evening, by Miss Cushman, for the benefit of the Volunteers, with the addition of the two following

BY DR. OLIVER WENDEL HOLMES When our land is illumined with Liberty's

If a fee from within strike a blow at her glodown with the traitor that dares to de-

The flag of her stars and the page of her sto-By the millions unchained, who our birthright

have gained, We will keep her bright blazon forever un-And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave While the land of the free is the home of the

BY MISS STERBINS, THE SCULPTRESS. When Treason,s dark form hovers dark o'er the land.

And traitors conspire to sully her glory. When that banner is torn, by a fratricide band Whose bright, starry folds, shine illumined

in story-United we stand, for our dear native land, And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph

shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the

Miscellancous.

Jefferson and Madison on Disunion and its Results.

On page 158 of the 7th volume of Jefferson's Works is this conclusion of a letter to his friend, Wm. Short, dated Monticello, April 13th, 1820, in which he says: Although I had laid down, as law to my-

self, never to write, talk, or even think of polties; to know nothing of public affairs, yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with slarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and po-litical, with a geographical line, once conceiv-ed. I feared would never be obliterated from the mind; that it would be reccurring on every occasion and renewing irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and moral batred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord. I have been among the most san-guine in believing that our Union would be of ong duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question: Not by the line which has been so confidently counted on ;the laws of nature control this; but by the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri, or more proba-bly, the Mississippi upwards to the northern boundary. My only comfort and confidence is that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation the glory of throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifices of life and fortune, and of rendering before.
desperate the experiment which was to de life her
cide ultimately whether man is capable of shouted self-government. It a treasur against he

bistory as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors."

The following impressive view is the conclusion of "An Outline" of our form of Gevernment, found on page 121 of "The Correspondence of Mr. Madison," published by J. C. Maguire, and is equally applicable to our present National condition:

"In all the views that may be taken of questions between the State Governments and the General Government the experiments."

and the General Government, the awful con sequences of a final rupture and dissolution of the Union should never for a moment be

Union, an impossibility of ever renewing it is brought home to every mind, by the difficul-ties encountered in establishing it. The is a truth well understood,

"There is no instaunce of a people inhab-iting even a small island, if remote from foreign danger, and sometimes in spite of that pre sure, who are not divided into alien, hostile tribes. The bappy union of these are of the quality, size and quantity mention-States is a wonder; their Constitution a miracle; their example the hope of liberty throughout the world. Wee to the ambition that would meditate

the destruction of either." THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, the Colonies could not, of course, cou-Hill, July 18, 1775, was red having on one side the above motto, and on the other the words, "An appeal to Heaven." The latter motto combined with the form the latter fond of this Commonwealth. motto combined with the figure of a pine tree, was the flag of the Massachusetts Colonial Craisers. That used by Colonel Moultrie, at the taking of Fort Johnson, on James' Island, September 13, 1775, was a large blue one with a crescent in one corner. The flag of the floating batteries was a tree on the middle of a white ground, with the motto "Appeal to Heaven." The tree on this flag, and on the preceding one, was an emblem of Union. The flag used by the Commander in Chief of the Continental Navy consisted of a yellow field with a rattlesnake in the middle, in the attitude of striking, and the words underneath this, "Don't tread on me." As far back as 1754 a snake, diveded into thirteen parts, with the initials of a Colony on each of the parts, and the motto, "Join or die," was a frequent representation of the disunited Colonies. When the union of the Colonies took place the rattlesnake was united, as on the flag just mentioned. This device of the rattlesnake is still retained in the present seal of the War Department. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution "that the flag of "the United States be thirteen stripes, after "nate red and white; that the Union be

"thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." In 1794, an act of the Federal Congress increased the number of the stripes the stars respectively to fifteen. This was our flag during the war of 1812. In 1818 another act restored the original number of stripes, and declared that a star should be added for each new State. Up to this date the stars had been arranged in a circle, as a symbol of union and duration ; but since then they have been generally arranged in the form of a single large star.

Sketch of Gen. Beauregard. Gen. P. T. G. Beanregard, commander-inchief at Charleston, was born on his father's plantation, near New Orleans. He is a decendant of the most aristocratic Southern families. His father was a wealthy and influential Louisiana planter. His mother was of Italian origin, and descended from the ducal Reggio family of Italy. Gen. Beaure-gard entered the United States Military Acadamy at West Point, at an early age where he graduated in 1838, taking the second honors in a class of forty five graduates, and was appointed to the corps of engineers. He was promoted to a first Lieutenancy in June, 1840, and in that capacity served with great distinction during the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field. the first time as captain for the battles of Contreras and Churubosco, to date from August 20, 1847; and again as Major for the battle of Chepultepec, to date from the 13th of September of that year. Gen. Beauregard is about forty-three years of age, in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier well made and remarkably active. There is great spirit and determination in his look and he evidently possesses great muscular power. The great characteristic of the General is perfect method in all his plans. He is regarded one of the ablest officers that ever was in the American army.

COMMODORE STOCKTON ON THE CRISIS .-Commodore Stockton, of New-Jersey, has written a patriotic letter to Governor Olden,

which concludes thus : "I will hoist the star spangled banner at Morven, the former residence of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independencethat flag which, when I was a boy, I nailed to the mast head of the frigate President; that flag whose honor I have maintaided in more than one personal combat; that flag which I have carried bonored and respected in every climate-which I boisted on Cape Messurady, in Africa, and carried through the territory of California: that identical flag which I bore across the Rio San Gabriel and over the plains of Messa, and hoisted in triumph in the city of De Los Angeles, in the face of a despotic foe ; that flag which the immortal Washington, in the name of our ramparts of Liberty !"

THE PUZZLED IRISHMAN .- During our last conflict with Great Britain, a number of our troops were engaged in repairing the fortifi-cations of Niagara, and whilst so engaged the enemy commenced a pretty sharp fire, so that it occupied nearly the whole of the time of our forces to keep on the look out for the shots of the enemy.

Finding that they did not make much beadway they stationed a son of the Emerald

Isle to give warning when a shot or shell was coming. This the sentinel faithfully performed, alternately singing out, "shot," "shell," shot," "shell," until flually the enemy started a Congreve rocket, which Pat had never seen

He hesitated, and seeing it elevated, he Shot, and be jabors the gun with h !"

We have no room for the entire bill as passed by the Legislature, but publish the following

sections, which more directly interest the people . Section 11. That before the settlement and payment of any bill by the State-Treasurer, the Auditor-General shall require, except for incidental expenses, or when it may be impracticable, an affidavit taken before a proper fficer of this Commonwealth, to the following

of the Union should never for a moment be lost sight of. Such a prospect must be deprecated, must be shuddered at by every friend of his country, to liberty, to the happi effect, viz :Personally appeared before me, an Alderto the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the order of the head of the proper bureau, ties encountered in establishing it. The propensity of all communities to divide, when the actual wholesale cash prices charged for said three months, deem the longer continuance not pressed into a unity by external danger, goods of like quality to other customers and allowance whatever has been, or is to be given to any person concerned in the ordering

> ed in the said account. and subscribed before me

day of 186
Every account shall be accompanied by a were furnished on his order, and supplied as charged. Provided, That any person who shall be convicted before any court of record | Turveydrop in deportment. in this Commonwealth of wilful perjury, under | "Stan' back, you free nigger." said the last tinue to use the British flag, and were consequently compelled to construct original the provisions of this section, shall suffer, in devices for their standard. For instance, that of the Connecticut troops containing the arms of the Colony, surrounded by the motto the Colony, surrounded by the motto the forfeiture of the whole amount of the Soldier March 200 a slave?" "Qui transtulit sustinet," (He who hath brought us hither will sustain us.) The flag half of which amount shall go to the person

Section 16. That the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall constitute a Board of Relief, to meet monthly, or as often as they find it necessary, at the office of the Commissioners, and upon reasonable claim or suggestion, furnish such amount of support or melief in each individual case as they may deem equitable and proper for the families or for persons resident in their respective counties, heretofore in any degree dependent upon such volunteers as have been enrolled and muster-ed into service from their several counties, under from the Governor of the Commonwealth, during the existence of the present exigencies of the General Government ; the claims or suggestions for such releif, to be made in writing, setting forth the facts of the case with such proof and verifications as the beard may require, and to be filed in the of-fice as vouchers for any payments which may be made thereon, payments for relief to be made by orders drawn in the usual form, with an endorsement on the back of each, "lesued by the board of relief," which endorsement shall be signed by one of the associate judges; and all the vonchers, and the orders issued thereon, shall be duly audited by the county auditors or other proper authorities, and published in the annual statement of the public expenditures of said counties: if it shall be found requisite by the Commissioners of any county within this Commonwealth, they es himself : are hereby authorized and empowered make a temporary loan or loans, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, to carry into effect the measures of relief provided by this act. Provided, That all arrangements made by the several counties of this State for the support of the families of the volunteers mustered into the service, are bereby legalized and declared to be

in full force, until the provisions of this section are carried into effect. Section 17. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be, made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or of their families, or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or of the United States, in the present exigency of the country. Provided. That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all toans heretofore negotiated, or moneys borrowed by Commis sioners of municipal authorities, are hereby validated.

Section 18. That in case any soldier shall die after being mustered into the service of the United States, or of this State, leaving a widow and minor children, or a minor child under the age of fourteen years, the mother of such minor or minors shall receive eight dollars per month from this State for the term of five years, unless all such minors shall, before the expiration of said five years, be of the age of fourteen, or unless she or they receive a pension from the United States; if such widow die or marry before the expiration of said five years, such pension from the time of such death or marriage, shall go to the support of such minor child or children as are then living.

Section 22. That the Commander in Chief in conjunction with the officers composing the grand staff of the militia of the Common wealth are hereby authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, and to be composed of thirteen regi ments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery; the said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, and governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable country, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, planted on the to be called into the service of this State at such time as the Commander-in-Chief may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or repel inva-sions; and further to be liable to be muster-ed into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions may be made by the President of the United States.

Section 23. That the Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with the officers aforesaid, shall cause two or more camps of instruction, not exceeding eight, to be formed in different sections of the State for the accommodation and instruction of said troops, and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill masters, with the rank and pay of Captain, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art, conforming as near as may be to the plan of instruction, rules, regulations and discipline, adopted for similar troops in the service of the United

Section 24. That the Commander-in-Chief

man bope will signalize their epoch in fature | The Three Million Loan Bill and | shall cause the treeps aforesaid to be drilled bistory as the counterpart of the medal of for the Relief of the Soldiers. and instructed in such encampments, for and during such periods of time as he may deem necessary to perfect them in the military art. Section 25. That the said corps shall receive the same pay and rations, when under such instructions in said camps or in the active service of the State, as similar troops

receive when in the service of the United

States.

Section 26. That the said troops shall, when not under such instructions, in camp or in the service of the State or United States, at all times hold themselves in readiness at their respective residences, to be called into the service of the State, or, upon requisition of the President, into the service of the United States, and shall be required to provide and keep in repair suitable armories for the safe keeping and preservation of

their arms and accoutrements. Section 29: That no troops shall be kept in camp longer than three months at any one time, of said troops necessary for the protection of the no more; that no commission, abatement, or | Commonwealth, or shall have a requisition for troops from the President of the United States

or purchasing of said articles, or any other A Colones Scene on the Road to Wash person whomesoever and that the said articles ingron.—While the New York Seventy first were at the Junction, between Annapolis and Washington, a very dilapidated darkey, whose garments were of all imaginable hues and a perfect labyrinth of rags, had come, into camp to sell a few eggs; while he was there another ebony heed individual came in, vastly important certificate from the head of the proper bureau clony hued individual came in, vastly important that the account is correct; that the articles in his demeaner, attired in clean, checked shirt, blue jacket and jean pants, with cowhide shoes and felt hat, and in every respect a perfect

comer; "de gemman don't wan't nuffin out ob

Soldier-"Are you a slave !" Darkey (with a broad grin)-"Yass, boss, ain't nutlin else! Never seed a free nig wid sich closes as dem on, yah, yah!"—and he jerked back the lappel of his blue jacket a la Unsworth. "I b'longs to Missus, ober on de ridge dar.— Make plen'y money now 'mong de soger mans." Soldier—"But you have to give the money

to your mistress, don't you !"
Darkey— Um-m! me! Missus nuffin to do wid dat money, boss! I ain't gwine to keep hens an' have um lay eggs for Missus. Missus don't want 'em. Yah-h! you only jokin' wid nigger

Free Nigger (with a dolorous whine)—"Spose ole Gub'ner gone dead, an' left me free nigger; dat my fault, eh?" Slave (with dignity)—"Don't talk back, man; go 'way; g'long and sell dem tings ob yourn; I knows you're hungry."

THOU ART THE MAN !- A letter was fately received in New Orleans, directed "To the biggest fool in New Orleans." The pastmaster was absent, and on his return one of the younger clerks informed him of the let-"And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, so I opened the letter myself."
"And what did you find in it?" "Why," responded the clerk, "nothing but the words,

'Thou art the man." VERY CRUEL .- "I wish that boy belonged to me," said old Roger. "What would you do with him?" "I'd p p-'point his funeral for d-day after to-morrow, and I'd s-s-see that he

A grumbler at rainy weather thus express

I'd like to hire a man to stop Each crevice in the sky : Though rain may benefit the crop. I'm not a crop-not I. AN OMINOUS NAME.-The Naval Officer

sent to look after Jeff. Davis' privateer pirates, is named Stringham. His acts wil probably correspond with his name. The man everybody likes is generally fool. The man who nobody likes is generally

a knave. The man who has friends who would die for him, and foes who would love to see him broiled alive, is usually a man o some worth and force.

Educational.

Report of the Sunbury Public Schools, for the term of eight months, commencing Sept. 10th 1860,-ending May 10th, 1861. HIGH SCHOOL, No. 4. G. W. HAUPT, Principal.

September and May. No. of Male papils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-23. October.

No. of Mule pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-20. November. No. of Male pupils on roll,

Average attendance of both sexes-42. December. No. of Male pupils on roll,

" Female Average attendance of both sexes-36. January. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-47.

No. of Male pupils on roll, Average attendance of both sexes-49. No. of Male pupils on roll,

February.

" Female Average attendance of both sexes,-39. April. No. of Male pupils on roll,

Total everage of both sexes for the eight GRADED SCHOOL .- No. 3. J. E. HELLER, Teacher.

September and May. No. of Male papils on roll, Average attendance of both sexes-22. October, No. of Male pupils on roll, Female Average attendance of both sexes-27.

November,

No. of Male pupils on roll, Female Average attendance of both sexes-32. December, No. of Male pupils on roll,

" Female Average attendance of both saxes -- 20.

January. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-13. February. No. of Male pupils on roll,

Average attendance of both sexes-52. March, No. of Male popils on roll, Average attendance of both sexes-44. April. No. of Male pupils on roll,

" Female "

Average attendance of both sexes-23. Total average of both sexes for eight months, - 34. GRADED SCHOOL, No. 2. JOHN B. SAVAGE, Teacher.

September and May, No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-45. October.

No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes-60. November, No. of Male pupils on roll,

" Female Average attendance of both sexes-62, December. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female "

Average attendance of both sexes-52. January, No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female "

Average attendance of both sexes-61. March, No. of Male pupils on roll, Average attendance of both sexes-52. April,

No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female " " " Average attendance of both sexes-35. Total average of both sexes for eight months-64.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 1, ELIZABETH IRWIN, Teacher. September and May. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female ' Average attendance of both sexes-63.

October. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female Average attendance of both sexes, -90. November, No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female

December. No. of Male pupils on roll, · Female Average attendance of both sexes-56.

No. of Male pupils on roll, Average attendance of both sexes-February, No. of Male pupils on roll, · Female

Average attendance of both sexes,-78. March. No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female " Average attendance of both sexes-83. April,

No. of Male pupils on roll, " Female " Average attendance of sexes-65. Total average of both sexes for eight

Farmers' Department.

The Fruit Garden. We find in the May number of the Garden-

er's Monthly, the following hints on the "Fruit Garden." Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundantly while young, or the first season after planting. There can be no objection to the ripening of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity, if the tree be otherwise growing If little growth is making, no fruit at all should be permitted. It is a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shots that are needless to the perfect shape shape of the tree, that to wait till fall or winter. The pruning knife need 33 then oly be used to shorten a branch into where several branches are desired to push. or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required

to bear the next season. Where water can be commanded, there is nothing so profitable as to well soak the soil of this operation, however, will depend on is about to wither up for want of it. A town Telegraph. plant that never seems to want water is in a very doubtful condition in regard to its

ripen, mulch with clean straw, to prevent very stiff dough, adding yeast and a small sain soiling the fruit. Short grass from the quantity of milk or water and some sait; let lawn is often used; but it mildews as it it rise, and bake as muffins or mould it into decays, and detracts from the flavor of the small cakes, fruit. Hot suus increase flavor, and strawberry tiles were once in fashion to put around

worth while to watch for shoots pushing glazing. stronger than others and always taking then out. This is the only way that shoots of equal strength can be encouraged in every t of grape vines. If a shoot once gets the they see that he is roined, endeavoring to start of the others in strength and vigor, the have their commissions in the United States 18 others will gradually get weaker to the army restored to them. General Cameron other's increasing laxurlance.

FOOD OF COWS AFTER CALVING -It is costomary with many farmers to feed cows immediately after calving, with warm slops—a pail of bran or meal and warm water, well saited—and a better dist is commenced at once in order to get as much milk as possible. This is objected to by some as contrary to cature, and very likely to induce caked bag and milk fever; also, that the cow should have rest and quiet. It is an error to suppose that tasking the stomach after the fatigue of parterition can be otherwise then than burtful. A drink of water and a little dry hay is enough for the first day, and she should have nothing better than the best hay for three or four days-until all inflamatory symptoms are past.

BLOAT IN CATTLE .- H. D. Court, of Bedford, writes that when cattle are bloated from eating wet clover, or horses from eating green clover, he has found a sure remedy in giving to the animal an ordinary charge of ganpowder, mixed with about the same quantity of fine sait, in the hand and thrown on 45 | the tongue every fifteen minutes, until two or 46 three doses are givent He says; "In the summer of 1858, I had five head taken at one time two of which were severe cases, this treatment saved them. The same week the bides of forty head were sent into Battle Creek and all from animals that had been lost by early wet clover."- (Ibid.

RATS.—A correspondent in Pennsylvania says he has kept rats out of a cellar, where they were formerly very troublesome, by dig-ging up the ground in the cellar along the well, 15 or 18 inches deep, and putting down slates close to the wall, and filling the soil in again and pounding it down tight.

Recipes, &c.

CURCULIO REMEDY.—The following recipe has been published in the New York Obsereer for the past three years every spring. It is an infallible preventive against the ravages of the curculio. The receipt is as follows:

THE MIXTURE—To one pound of whale oil soap add four ounces of sulphur, mix theroughly and dissolve in twelve gallons of water. Take one halfpeck of quick lime, and when well slacked add four gallons of water, and stir well together; when settled and clear pour off the transparent part and add it to the soap and sulphur mixtus. To add it to the scap and sulphur mixture. To this mixture add four gallons of strong tobacco water. Apply this compound, when thus incorporated, with a garden syringe to your plum and other fruit trees, so as to drench all parts of the foliage. If no rain succeeds for three weeks, one application will be suffi-cient; if washed by rains it should be renewed.

SUPERIOR DRESSING FOR CHICKEN SALAPS. Beat the yolks of 6 eggs very light, pour over them a teacup of boiling vinegar, and reture to the saucepan, stirring it constantly for a few minutes, then set it away to cool. Rub a large tablespoonful of mestard with 6 spoonfulls of oil; grate in half a potato; add a teaspoonful of sait and a little pepper; harden the whites by boiling the eggs; chop them up and scatter among the salad; then stir all together and pour over just before

54 serving. "Oh tempting banquet, most delicious 48 trest. Twould lure the dying anchorite to est ;

Back to the world be'd turn his weaty goul. And thrust his fingers into the salad bowl." Germantown Tel. Sidney Smith

Daying Rhubarb,-Rhubarb dries very well, and when well prepared, will keep good for an indefinite period. The stalks should be broken off while they are crisp and tender and cut into pieces about an inch in length. These pieces should then be strung on a thin twine, and hung up to dry. Rhubarb shrinks very much in drying-more so than any plant I am acquaigted with, and strongly resembling pieces of soft wood. When wanted for use it should be soaked in water over night, and the next day simmered over a slow fire. None of its properties appear to be lost appear to be lost in drying, and it is equally as good in winter as any dried fruit. Very few varieties of rhubarb are suitable for drying, as most of them contain too much woody fibre. The best variety of rhubarb for any purpose is the Victoria, when grown in a suitable situation. The Mammoth is worthless owing to its fibrous nature, as are also some other kinds .- [Prairie Farmer.

To MAKE RHUBARE WINE .- To one gallon of water add four pounds of ripe rhubarb, thoroughly bruised; let it stand in the tub four days; stir it frequently; then strain it; to one gallon of liquor, put four pounds of good coffee sugar, the juice of one, and the peel of one half a lemon; to every ten galons, one ounce of isinglass and one pint of brandy; put it in a cask; after the fermentation is over, bung it tight; let it stand one year or more, and then bottle it for use. If kept three or four years, it will sparkle like campague.

To Bake Brans .- Boil a quart of white beans in two or three quarts of water, until they begin to crack. Put in a teaspoonfull of saleratus while they are boiling. Then drain off all the water in which they have been boiled, and put them in a pan or basin 41 about small fruits; first about the time that been boiled, and put them in a pan or basin 23 they have set their fruit. Much of the value large enough to bold them and a piece of nice fat rib of corned pork, which weight the nature of the soil. The advantages are two pounds or so; score the pork and settle least in a tenacious, and greatest in porous it in the middle of the beaus, so that the fat soil. It is said that an animal derives most is a little higher than the beaus; cover all benefit from food when it is hungry before it with water and add two tablespoonfulls of begins to eat; it is certainly so with plants, molasses, and bake in a moderate oven three Water applied to soil already wet is an hours. When done, the top should be a nice mjury; and water never has so telling an brown. Don't forget the molasses or you advantage on vegetation as when every leaf won't know yankee baked beans .- German

MUSH CARES .- Make mush of corn meal quite thin, and boil it well; while still warm, When the strawberry crop is about to mix with it sufficient flour to make a not Germantown Telegraph.

To RESTORE FAUED PARASOLS -Sponge greatly to the fruit's rich quality. All that the faded silk with warm water and soap, we have said of strawberries supposes them then rub them with a dry cloth, afterward we have said of strawberries supposes them then rub them with a dry cloth, afterward to be fruited on the bill system, with the iron them on the inside with a smoothing runners kept off. Those who admire the iaon. If the silk be old it may be improved best results, will grow them no other by smoking with spirits, in which case the ironing should be done on the right side; In summer pruning or disbuding, it is elso thin paper being spread over to prevent

TURNING THE TABLES .- Several officers of the army, who had resigned in anticipation of part of the tree. This is particularly true Jeff. Davis' coming into power, are now, that tays No! to all such applications.