The Sunbury American.

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 43-

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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 examine their stock. March 10, 1860-

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

el given in the German languag Ofice one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbuy, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

BROADVAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

fiers inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew Yek, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropoits. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, andwhich will be appreciated by all travelers.

Int. Accentral location, convenient to places of business, as wells places of amusement.

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3d, large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a
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icondway.

4th Beng conducted on the Furopean plan, visitors mayor in the best style, with the greatest economy for it is connected with Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms. 613. The fairs served in the Saloons and Hotel is ne-knowledged by opicious, to be visitly superior to that of knowledged by epicures, to be vasse, any other Hotel in the city, any other Hotel in the city. With all these advantages, the cost of living in the With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first class I act.

GH.SON & CO., Proprietors. Sept 1, 1960.—1y

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAD. DERY. Also, the best assortment of Iror Nais and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c. M. C. GEARHAT,

CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, which he is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing all kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock, so that purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! Just received, a lerge lot of apples, which he is selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices

M. C. GEARHART

ON SKIRTS. th Store will be found a ortment of Skeleton Skirts P to thirty. RILING & GRANT.

· Lamps. .d cheap assortment will ammoth Store of FRILING & GRANT.

ERS OF SOUP! A fresh FRILING & GRANT'S. 2, 1860.

to the ADIES to know that ant, have the best and largest

cess Goods in the county. SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Also, a new lot of perand Pancy Article. Very cheap. PRILING & GRANT.

BATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS for

BAR Iron. Steel, Naile, Mason Hammers, at s. Grub-Hoes and GHT & SON. Sanbury, June

Select Boetry.

ALL WE ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE."

JEFF. DAVIS. As vonce I valked by a dismal syamp, There sot an Ole Cove in the dark and damp, And at every body as passed that road A stick or a stone this Old Cove throwed, And venever be flung his stick or his stone He'd set up a song of "Let me alone."

Let me alone, for I loves to shy These bits of things at the passers by-Let me alone, for I've got your tin And lots of other trops soughy in-Let me alone I'm riggin a boat. To grab votever you've got affoat-In a veek or so I expects to come And turn you out of your 'ouse and 'ome-I'm a quiet Old Cove," says be vith a groun "All I axes is-Let me alone."

Just then came along, on the self same vay, Another Old Cove, and began for to say--'Let you alone ! That's comin' it strong !-You've ben let alone-a darned sight too

long-Of all the sarce that ever I beerd! Put down that stick! (You may well look skeered;)

Let go that stone ! If you once show fight, I'll knock you higher than ary kite. You must have a lesson to stop your tricks, And cure you of shying them stones and sticks. And I'll have my hardware back and my

cash, And knock your scow into tarnal smash, And if ever I catches you 'round my ranche, I'll string you up to the nearest branch. The best you can do is to go to bed, And keep a decent tongue in your head; For I reckon, before you and I are done, You'll wish you had let honest folks alone."

The Old Cove stopped, and the t'other Ole He sot quite still in his cypress grove. And he looked at his stick, revolvin' slow, Vether 'twere safe to shy it or no-And he grumbled on, in an injured tone, All that I axed vos, let me alone."

Congressional Actus.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Extra Session. WASHINGTON, July 12, 1861. SENATE.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, presented what purported to be the credentials from the Governor of Kansas of Frederick P. Stanton, as Senator, in place of Mr. Lane.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said this looked like an attempt to bury a man before he was dead. He had been employed in raising a brigade in Kansas, and when full, if the brigade desired it, he would take charge of it, and then would surrender his certificate, not to a Government actuated by bostile feelings, but to WILL stiend faithfully to the collection of claims the people of Kansas. He wanted the peo-and all professional business in the counties of ple of Kansas to select a successor, and when Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. that is done there will be a man on the Senate floor true to the Union and the cause human freedom. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massechu-

setts, the bill for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up. An amendment was passed for the increase of army rations, providing twenty two ounces of flour instead of eighteen; one pound of bard bread; fresh beef instead of salt, when required; beans and rize; potatoes when practicable, three times a week; when not practicable, other food equivalent in value.

HOUSE.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a pre amble and resolution, substantially as follows: Wheras. It is rumored that Gilbert Martson, of New Hampshire, James E. Kerrigan, of New York, Charles J. Biddle, of Pennsyl vania, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, holding seats in this House, have been sworn into the military service under the authority of the United States: and wheras James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, has also been admitted on the floor of this House, he holding a military commission: therefore

PALDING'S Prepared Gine, and Shelleys Muciliage
Pipe per bottle and brush 25 cents
Lordal Effixir of Calissaya Bark & Benzine, for removing men above named, or any of them, claiming seats here, and at the same time holding military offices under the authority of the United States, are constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions. Mr. Lovejoy desired the resolution to lie

> Mr. Vallandigham said two similar cases have, heretofore, been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disqualified as members, owing to their military commissions. He did not wish to trespass remarks at this time; but this being a grave matter it should be investigated.

an amendment made-pamely, to insert Mr. Vallandigham's name in the resolution, after the gentleman's speech on Wednesday The Committee on Elections should exam-

into Mr. Vallandigham's credentials, to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong Congress. Mr. Vallandigham replied that if the gen-

him, be could have it elsewhere, whenever and wherever he should decide: He (Mr. V.) came into the House to abide by its rules and usages of decorum, but not o violate them.

tleman desired any personal controversy with

Mr. McKnight said, neither did he mean to violate the decorum of the body. [There were cries of "order, order," during this spirited colloquy.]
Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, said that as for himself, whose name was mentioned on the resolution, he held his seat by virtue of

Congressional district of Pennsylvania. His commission as colonel was under the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-He held no two offices under the General Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance and to support the Consti-totion as Mr. Vallandigham did, and in this

respect they were even. This matter did not ise to the lignity of a legal question.
If the House should decide that there was any conflict of commissions in his case, he would resign his seat here, and follow the flag it was the purpose of the eighteen Northern States of his country in the open field, wherever it to reduce Kentucky to abject submission

may be. (Applause.)
On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, the On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, the House went into committee on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion against and defaulties the Commentary against and the submission to the obligations of law, and brought to its acknowledgment. Whether it is necessary to go any further than this, it was for

The bill provides that the President is authorized to accept the service of volunteers, either cavalry, infantry, or artillery, as be may deem proper, to the number of five bundred thousand, and to pay the expenses attending the same, \$500,000,000 to be ap-

propriated.
Mr. Allen, of Obio, desired to smend the bill so as to limit the acceptance of volunteers to one year believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years. He twice the amount of money and the number of men mentioned in the bill, if necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws, and supexpressed his perfect willingness to vote

President may, by the terms of the bill, accept the services of volunteers for one, sooner concluded. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, supposed there was some

reason for appropriating a larger sum of money, and a larger number of men, than the President recommended, and he would like to he shall appoint seven commissioners to accommon what it was. know what it was, Mr. Blair responded that in order to suppress the rebellion, the Committee on Milita-

ry Affairs were not only disposed to grant what was asked for, but to provide for all emergencies during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Pendleton of Ohio, was for supporting the honor and dignity of the country within the limits of the Constitution, and which a reasonable necessity demands; but be was utterly opposed to any measure which forces on the Administration more men and money than the exigencies of the service require. He was opposed to bills of indemnity to cover up the acts of the Administration rather than relieve the country of embarrass.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, briefly replied, that the estimates not only cover the volunteers, but the additional regular troops. Congress might not deem it necessary to grant the latter; but he repeated that it was the duty of Congress to provide such forces as may possibly be required after Congress shall have

Mr. Diven, of New York, was willing to vote the force proposed, as large armies would be required at Pensacola, Charleston, and other rebellious places in our Confederacy. He, for one, responded to the sentiments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hickman,) expressed yesterday, and if half a million of men were not sufficient, be would vote a million. He had confidence in the President and his advisers, and would give him the broadest discretion.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, would give

the President all the men and money he asked for, and would do this on the ground that the Administration is better acquainted than the Heuse is with what is required ; he would, however, hold the President responsible for the expenditure of the money,

dred thousand men. He expressed his confi-dence in the Administration, and in the old down it must go.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, was in favor of giving any number of men and any amount of money to support, maintain, and defend this Government; but he was against voting more than was necessary. He was decidedly and unconditionally in favor of defending and supporting the Government-the best Govornment the world ever saw, the last hope of a free Government on this continent—but, at the same time, was against Southern subjugation. He, however, did not understand this bill to look to such subjugation, but to the support and maintenance of the Government. Though he and his colleagues come from Kentucky, they represent as loyal a set of Union men as were to be found in any part of the United States; but they were opposed to subjugation.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, thought that 100,000 men would be sufficient to restore obedience to the Constitution in the seceded States, but the smaller the number of men the greater the time required to accomplish the object in view. He did not know whether it was contemplated to subjugate the South, but he did know it was the purpose to force the South into submission. There could be no loyalty without such sub mission. We of the loyal States intend to educate the rebels in a different doctrine, and if we are ultimately forced to bring them into abject subjection to the Constitution, it will be their and not our fault. Armies will be needed on the Southern coast ; every foot of it will have to be threatened, and perhaps invaded, and the seas darkened with our fleets ; and perhaps it will be necessary to leave the track of the charriot wheels of war so deep io Southern soil that a century would not erase it. He would vote such amount of men and money as to make the war effectual,

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, did not He would not argue for subjugating the South. He distinguished between the into the hands of the loyal men of the South. It was to support the constitutional rights of all sections that the struggle is now going on. The Union should be aroused to revolutionary life, and tremendous energy should

earliest moment. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, briefly maintained that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to the resolution, he held his seat by virtue of distrust the power of the Executive, and further, the confidence of the people of the Eleventh that they should not go beyond the President's recommendation in the extent of men and money

for which he had asked. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, desirad to thank Mr Hickman, and also Mr. Campbell, for their very frank and candid expressions of the views of their side of the House with regard to this war. there was any one trait of character he admired in Mr. Hickman more than another, it was his frankness and candor. The gentleman did not conceal his purposes. He (Mr. Hickman) told his (Mr. Burnett's) colleague (Mr. Harding that

Mr. Hickman explained, that he believed his authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion against and defending the Government of the United to gentlemen who eccupy a position of rebellion to determine.

had told the House that they wished to make the track of the chariot wheels of war so deep that it would require a century to remove them. any man doubt the purpose of this grand array of military force—the granting of one hundred thousand more volunteers than the Presinent has recommended, and, in addition, seven hun-dred and twenty six million dollars ! Kentucky has no sympathy with a war for the subjugation of the Southern States. She has so solemnly declared. She has said she would with arms press the present revolution.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, replied that the Mr. Blair, of Missouri, replied that the President may, by the terms of the bill, such would be the case. He was anxious to do all he could to save Kentucky from the horrors two, or three years; but not exceeding three of civil war—and as a peaceful solution of the years. All may be disbanded if the war is difficulties, briefly advocated the Crittenden plan

of Compromise.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, preposed an a mendment-namely, that before the President shall have the right to call out more volunteers, sider such propositions, if any are submitted, from the Executive of the so called Confederate States, or any one of them, looking to a suspension of hostilities and the return of said States or any of them to the Union, and obedience to the Federal Constitution and authorities. Mr. Vallandigham alluded to the fact that when Utah was in rebellion, three commissioners were appointed to accompany the army which moved nto that Territory, and certainly the case now presented was one of far greater importance — The army now should go forth with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. He offered the amendment in good faith, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a ition here to listen to terms of accommodation. He would vote just as many men and as much money as was necessary to protect and de-fend the Federal Government. It was sgainst aggressive and offensive warfare that he raised

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, said that be was opposed to the amendment
Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether he

posed to the return of the seceded States ! Mr. Wright replied that he was not. Mr. Vallandigham further asked, if they desire to return, without fighting or striking another shot, and a moment after we both tumbled to blow, did the gentleman intend they should stand the ground together." I went out and picked up and be compelled to receive our cannon shot, up an Enfield rifle, nearly cut in two by a the edge of the sword, and the point of the bayo-

Mr. Wright replied, when those who are fighting under the standard of rebellion lay down their arms and sue for peace, and surrender their leaders, then he was for peace, [applause.] and not otherwise. It was not his purpose to regard this as a war of subjugation. The movement of the army of the loyal States South was to defend the integrity of the Government, and not to rob Southern men of their property or interfere with the negro question; and so long as the object Because that was a conflict between two indepenmovements; they would not expend a dollar movements; they would not expend a dollar nor employ a man more than would be necessary. We want to put down rebellion, and try. He wanted to subjugate the traitors that my unparalleled show of Wax Works and out matter which any out matter patriots may live, and that the laws may be su-

> minent features were retained, including the giving authority to the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand volunteers.

> The amendmendments were concurred in, including the following, proposed by Mr. Colfax: "All letters written by soldiers may be transmitted through the mails without payment of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; the postage to be paid by the recipients.

Miscellaneous.

An Incident Before the Bethel Fight-The following occurs in a letter published the St. Alban's Messenger, in a letter from Adjutant Stavens, of the First Vermont Regiment. The occurrence took place on

Just as we halted to start to the rear on

hearing firing, a rebel scoundrel came out of a house and deliberately fired his gun at us. The ball passed so close to me that I heard it whiz-on its way going through the coat and pants, and just grazing the skin of Orderly Sergeant Sweet, of the Woodstock Company. The rascal was secured, and is a prisoner; and what was done by way of stern entertainment to one of the F. F. V.'s you will hear, if I ever live to return. I then, as the firing to the rear had ceased, with revolver in hand, accompanied by Fifer, approached the fellow's house, having some expectation of an ounce of lead being deposion the patience of the House by claborate and a terror to evil-doers for all time to ted in my tail body without asking my per-By this time all our troops mission. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, did not out of sight in the woods, by a turn in the Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, wanted exactly agree with his colleague, Mr. Hick-road, and I was alone with Fifer, when some negroes came from the house, having less fear of two men than of two thousand. On inquiry, loyal men and the traitors of the South .-- the slaves told me that Adjutant Whiting, He knew in Missouri, Western Virginia, in whom we had just taken prisoner, was the good old Kentucky, and in Eastern Tennes- owner, that he belonged to the Secession see, there are as loyal men as ever marched army, and that no white folks were in the under the flag of the country, and as true to house, all having left. Without the ceremo-constitutional obligations. He thought it my of ringing, I entered and surveyed the best, here and elsewhere, while gentlemen premises, and found a most elegantly fur-were talking about grinding traitors to nished house. I took a hasty survey in powder, to urge the necessity of putting arms search of arms, but, finding none, left the house, and started to overtake our column .-On reaching the bend in the road, I took a survey to the rear, to "see what I might see." and discovered a single soldier coming toward me, and waited for him to come up. I found it was Clark, of the Bradford Company.— Before he reached me, I observed a horseman be exerted to crush out traitors at the very coming at full speed toward me. On reaching the house he turned in, which induced me to think him a Secessionist. I ordered Clark to cover him with his rifle, and, revolver in hand, ordered him to dismount and surren-der. He cried out, "Who are you?"— Answer, "Vermont!" "Then raise your piece, Vermont; I am Col. Duryes, of the Zouaves;" and so it was. His gay-looking red boys just appeared turning the corner of the road, coming toward us. He saked me the cause of the firing in the rear, and whose premises we were on. I told him he knew the first as well as I did, but as to the last I could give full information: that the house belonged to one Adjutant Whiting, who, just pefore, had sent a bullet whizzing by me, and shot one of my boys, and that my greatest pleasure would be to burn the rascal's house n payment. "Your wish shall be gratified at once," said the Colonel. "I am ordered by Gec. Butler to barn every bouse whose

aves were with me. I ordered them to try the door with the butts of their guns. Down went the door, and in went we. A wellpacked travelling bag lay upon a mahogany table. I tore it open with the hope of finding a revolver, but did not. The first thing I took out was a white linen coat; I laid it on the table, and Col. Daryes put a lighted match to it. Other clothing was added to the pile, and soon we had a rousing fire. Before leaving. I went into the large parlor in the right wing of the bouse. It was perfectly splendid. A large room with a tapestry carpet, a nice piano, a fine library of miscellaneous books, rich sofas, elegant chairs with superior needle-work wrought bottoms, whatnots in the corners, loaded with articles of luxury, taste, and refinement, and upon a mahogany centre-table lay a Bible and a lady's portrait. The last two articles I took and have them now in my possession. I also took a decanter of most excellent old brandy from the sideboard, and left the burning house. By this time the Zouave Regiment had come up. I joined them, and in a short time came up with our rear guard, and saw a sight, the like of which I wish never to see again, viz: nine of Colonel Townsend's Albany Regiment stretched on the floor of a house. where they had just been carried, and eight of them mortally wounded by our own men.—
Oh! the sight was dreadful. I cried like a
boy, and so did many others. I immediately thought of my decanter of brandy, took a tin cup from a soldier, and poured into it my brandy and filled it (the cup) with water from quivering lips the invigorating fluid, and with my hand wiped the sweat drops of death from their foreheads. Oh! how grateful the poor fellows looked at me as they saw, by my uniform, that the usually stern officer and com-mander had become to them the kind and tender-hearted woman, by doing for them woman's holy duty. One strong fellow, wounded in the head, and bloody as a butcher's floor, soon rallied, and was able to converse with me. I asked him if he knew the poor fellows around him. He said yes, and pointing to one he said "That man stood at my side—he was my section man—I saw his gun fly out of his hands, being struck by a grapeball; said he, "that is his gun." I saw its owner die, and brought the gun with me back to my camp, and have it in my possession.

Joy in the House of Ward.

DEAR SIRS :- I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am in a state of grate blis, and trust these lines will find you injoyin the same blessins. I'm rejunivated. I've found the immortal waters of youth, so to speak, and am as limber and frisky as a 2 year old sponsible for the expenditure of the money, and design were to preserve the integrity of the unitary forces.

Mr. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, wanted the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as reported by the committee the bill to stand as slimber and frisky as a 2-year old steer, and in the futur them boys which sez to me "Go up old Bald hed," will do so at the peril of their hazard individually. I'm very happy. My bouse is full of joy, and I the bill to stand as reported by the committee. He was opposed to the proposed reduction from five hundred thousand to four bundred thousand men. He expressed his config.

Resource that commissioners went with the
army into Mexico, and why did he justify this! ax myself, "is it not a dream?" & suthin withinto me sez "it are;" but when I look dence in the Administration, and in the old dent nations, but the present was caused by the Chieftain who directs and controls the war members of our own household—those who, by sqawk, I know its a reality—2 realities, I may become fine enough, by rotting, to be well

livin wild beests of Prey in the early part of this month. The people of Buldinsville met Various amendments were made, but the pro- me cordulty and I immejetly commenst restin shins agin the bar room fire, & amusin the crowd with sum of my adventurs, who should cam in, bareheded and terribly excited, but Bill Stokes, who sez, sez be "Old Ward, there's grate doins up to your house."

Sez I, "William, how so ?" Sez he, "Bust my gisserd, but its grate doins," & then he larfed as if he'd kill bimself. Sez I, risin and puttin on a austeer look. William, I woodent be a fool if I had com-

But he kept on larfin till be was black in the face, when he fell over on to the bunk where the hostler sleeps, and in a still small

roice sed "Twins !" I assure you, gents, the grass didn't grow under my feet on my way home & I was follered by an enthoosiastic throng of my feller citizens, who hurrawed for Old Ward Regiment. The occurrence took place on the march of the troops to Bethel, when they were nine miles from Fortress Monroe:

at the top of their voices. I found the house chock full of peeple. There was Missis Square Baxter and her three growed up farters, lawyer Perkinses wife, Ripley, young Eber Parsons, Deakun Sim-muns folks, the Skoolmaster, Doctor Jordin, etsettery, etsettery Missis Ward was in the west room, which jines the kitchen. Missis Square Baxton was mixin suthin in a dipper before the kitchen fire, & a small army of female wimmin were rushin wildly around the house with bottles of cambre, peeces of flannel. &c. 1 never saw sich a hubbeb in my patral born dase. I coodent stay in the west om only a minit, so strong up was my feelins, so I rusht out and seized my dubbel bar-

riled gun. "What upon earth ales the man?" sez Taberthy Ripley. "Sakes alive, what are you doin?" and she grabt me by the cote tales. What's the matter with you ?" she contin-

"Twins, marm," sez 1, "Twins. "I know it," sez she, coverin her face with her apron. "Wall," sez I, "that is what is the matter

with me !' "Wall, put down that air gun, you pesky old fool," sed she.

"No mam !" seg I, "this is a Nashunal The glory of this day isn't confined to Baldinsville, by a daro site. On yonder woodshed," sed I, drawin myself to my full hight, and speakin in a show actin voice. will I fire a Nashunal saloot!" sayin which tared myself from her grasp and rusht to the top of the shed whar I blazed away till Square Baxter's bired man and my son Artemus Junyer cum an took me down by mane force.

On returnin to the Kitchen I found quite number of peeple sected around the fire a talkin the event over. They made room for me, and I sot down. "Quite an eppisode," sed Doctor Jordin,

litin his pipe with a red hot coal.
"Yes," sed I, "two eppisodes, wayin about 8 pounds jintly." "A perfeck coop de tat," sed the Skool master

"E pluribus unum, in proprietor persony," sed I, thinkin I'de let him know I understood forrin langwidges as well as he did, of I wasent a Skoolmaster. "It is indeed a momentous event," sed young Eben Parsous, who has been 2 quarters

to the Academy. "I never heerd Twins called by that name afore," sed I, "but I suppose its all right."
"We shall soon have Wards enuff to apply editor of the Baldinsvilla Bugle of Liberty,

Mr. Burnett, resuming, said that Mr. Hickman | opon the steps, and by that time three Zon- | "Good for you, old man," sed I. "giv that a conspicuous place in the next Bugle. "How ridiculous," sed pretty Susan Flether, coverin her face with her knitten work & larfin like all possesst.

"Wall, for my part," sed Japo Maria Peasley, who is the crossest old maid in the world. "I think you all act like a pack of fools."

Sez I, "Miss Peasley, are you a parent?"

Sez sbe, "No, I ain't."

Sez I, "Miss Peasley, you never will be."

She left.

We sot there talkin & larfin till "the switchin hour of nite when grave yards yawn & Josts troop forth," as old Bill Shakespeer aptly observes in his dramy of John Sheppard, esq., or the Moral House Breaker, when we broke up and dispursed. Mother and children is doin well-& as

Resolushuns is the order of the day, I will feel obliged if you will insert the follerin -Whereas, two Eppisodes has happened up to the undersined's bouse, which is Twins ; & Whereas I like this stile -- sade Twins being of the male perswashuns & both boys-there4 Resolved, that to them nabers who did the

fare thing by said Eppisodes my hart felt thanks is doo. Resolved, that I do most hartily thank Enjine Ko. No. 17, who, under the impression from the noise at my house on that auspishus

nite that there was a konflagrashun goin on.

cum gallantly to the spot, but kindly refrained frum squirtin. Resolved, that from the Bottom of my Sole do I thank the Baldinsville brass band for

Resolved, that my thanks is doo several bottle it for use. You can boil the members, of the Baldinsville meetin house, spruce-fir in room of the essence. who for 3 whole days haint called me a sinful

skoffer, or intreated me to mend my wicked of boiling water is poured over three quariers wase and jine sed meetin house to onct. wase and jine sed meetin house to onct.

Resolved, that my Bozzum teams with and the peel of one lemon; when milk warm, many kind emotions tords the follerin indi-videoals, to wit, namerlee-Miss Square are added. It should be made in the evening, Baxter, who Jinnerously refused to take a and bottled next morning in stone bottles, sent for a bottle of camfire; lawyer Perkin. and the cork tied down with twine. ses wife, who writ some werses on the Epises wife, who writ some werses on the Epi- Good brown sugar will answer, and the sodes; the Editor of the Baldinsville Rugle lemon may be omitted, if cheapness is reof Liberty, who nobly assisted me in wallop-pin my Kangaroo, which sagashus little cuss EAU seriously disturbed the Eppisodes by his sugar to your taste. This beverage is much contrajus skreetchins & cuttins up. Missis used by French Ladies. It is considered cold wittles at a tryin time when it was not nerves. convenient to cook wittles at my house; & the Peasleys, Parsunses & Watsunses, for their many acks of kindness.

Trooly yours, ARTEMUS WARD.

Well Rotted Manure. This is a favorite expression with many armers. Well rotted, or wholly rotted manure, works so quick that the purchaser thinks he shall have quick returns from it. Many farmers put a shovel full of this in each bill of corn and potatoes-and in June they point to the advantages they are baving over farmers who use manure before it is well

rotted. Other farmers spread on manure and let it rot in the field-trusting to its doing some service while the operation of rotting is going on. Many farmers dislike to carry out matter which will enrich any soil in

myself with my famerly. The other night while I was down to the tavern toastin my shins agin the bar room fire. carried directly from the barn and yard before they have had time to ferment-to heat and

On our own fields we cannot perceive that evening drink. the worms have done any more mischief than usual. bill, But we place a handful of ashes in a marble mortar, with water enough to and plaster on each hill before the corn

comes up. The seed for an acre of corn costs but very can afford to drop six or eight kernels in a bill, and let the worms have a share. [Massachusetts Plowman.

THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH TWO LARGE SNAKES .- The St. Joseph (Mich.) Traveller lemons with loaf sugar; pare them very of June 12th, says that while crossing a thinly, and steep the peel for a day in a botlarge blue racer snakes just ahead of him, and on it four quarts of water and one of to despatch the monsters. Therefore, by de- through a jelly bag till clear, when bottle and scribing a circle, he headed them off. hemmed them in pext to the water, which this species of reptile dislikes exceedingly ;but as he approached nearer and nearer, the largest one, with head erect, turned upon him, and in an instant coiled its strong sinewy body about his legs with such tenacity that it was impossible for him to move from his tracks without falling over. But, in spite of this predicament, the sheriff was not so much slarmed until be saw the other snake, which had meantime been running from side to side, suddenly start towards bim, and with the quickness of lightning, leap upon him, catchng his arm in his embrace, and binding it to his body as firmly as if it had been secured with chains of steel, and, of course, notwithstanding he strained every nerve in the effort, he could not release it. With his left he drew a sheath knife from a breast pocket of his coat, and made short work of severing the one half moches, and the other five feet eight | and lay it in the sun. inches in length. The sheriff says that it seemed to him that the terrible embrace of the largest reptile was equal to the strength which two men could bring to bear on a rope about a person's limbs, and was extremely painful; while the quickness of their movements was indeed astonishing. He brought

away their heads as trophies of his victory. Gen. Scott received an ear of green corn with the compliments of Jeff. Davis' private the right side, with thin paper spread over secretary. It is a gentle hint that the South has still some means of support. About the same time that he received this, an elegant poquet was presented to him with the compliments of Mrs. Lincoln. The General, with great promptness, requested his military sec retary, Mr. Hamilton, to bear his kind regards to Mrs Lincoln for her beautiful gift, and at the same time to present her the ear of corn, as the latest curiosity surrendered by the enemy, and to add, that from the appear ance of the ear, if it was a fair specimen of the entire southern crop, our army would be down in time to gather it for them.

A runaway slave who made his way to good coffee sugar, the juice of one and the Cairo, where he did good service in the ectrenchments, was asked if he did not want to "We shall soon have Wards enuff to apply go back and fight. He replied with a brandy; put it in a cask; after the fermento the legislator for a City Charter!" sed the grimace that he would have done no discredit tation is over, bung it tight; let it stand one editor of the Baldinsville Bugle of Liberty. to "Julius;" "Laws, no Massee! dis nigger year or more, thee bottle it for use. If kept occupant or owner fires upon our troops.— who was lookin over a bundle of exchange is not a fightin nigger! he's a runuin' Burn it." He leaped from his borse, and I papers in the corner.

A BLIND Man having walked the streets with a lighted lantern, an acquaintance met him, and exclaimed, in some surprise:—
"Why, what is the use of light to you? You know every street and turning; it does you no good. You can't see a bit the better"
"No," replied the bind man: "I don't carry the lightly man and the present the light to make me see, but to prevent fools from running against me."

Recipes,

Summer Beverages.

Water is the best beverage to quench thirst and preserve the system in perfect health. But this requires pure, sweet, whole-some water and such a beverage is not often found; therefore, substitutes or antidotes are sought out. People who decline entirely the use of these, must be very particular to clarify the water they use; and it would be well if this were done by all.

CHEAP SMALL BREE .- To twelve quarts of cold water, add a pint and a half of strong hop tea, and a pint and a half of molasses. Mix it well together, and bottle it immediately. It will be fit for use next day, if the

weather is warm. SPECCE BEER,-Allow an ounce of hops and a spoonfull of ginger to a gallon of water. When well boiled, strain it, and put in a pint of molasses, and half an ounce or less of the essence of spruce; when cool, add a teaa cauteen, and from one poor boy to another givin up the idea of Sarynadin me, both on cup of yeast, and put into a clean, tight cask I passed and poured into their pale and that great nite & since. and let it ferment for a day or two, then bottle it for use. You can boil the oprigs of

GINGER BEER QUICKLY MADE .- A gallon

EAU SUCRE.-Sweeten boiling water with Hirum Doclittle, who kindly furnisht sum sophorific, and good for fatigued or weak

> MEAD .- To each gallon of water put four pounds of honey; boil it one hour; when the scum has done rising, pour the liquor into a tub, and when cool put a toast with yeast spread over it in the tub; allow it to stand until the next day; then pour it into a cask and put the bung lightly over it; let it stand one year in the barrel. NECTAR .- Take two pounds of raising.

chopped, and four pounds of loaf sugar, and put them into a spigot-pot; pour two gallons of boiling water upon them. The next day when it is cold, slice two lemons into it. Let it stand five days, stirring it twice a day. Then let it stand five days more to clear; bottle it, put it into a cold cellar for ten days, and it will be fit to drink. SIRUP OF CURRANTS .- Pick ripe currents. and put them into a stew pan over the fire,

so that they get hot and burst ; press them through a seive, and set the liquor into a cool cellar for thirty six hours; then strain it bottle for use. The juice of cherries and raspberries may be prepared as above. The sirap, mixed with spring water, makes a refreshing summer drink.

ORANGE WATER .- Mix with a quart of spring water the juice of six sweet oranges and that of two lemons; sweeten with capillaire, or sirup. This water iced is a delicious

ORGEAT,-Blanch one pound of sweet and We never put rotted manure in the one ounce of bitter almonds, and pound them prevent oiling; then mix with them one pint of spring water and a quarter of a pint of rose or orange flower water; rub through a lawn little compared with potatoes-therefore, we sieve, and to the liquor add two pounds of loaf sugar; boil together and skim, and when cold bottle it. For use, shake the bottle, and pour a tablespoonfull into a tumbler of cold water. MILK PUNCH.-Grate six oranges and six

marshy piece of ground bordering on the tle of rum or brandy; squeeze the oranges northern bayou, near that village, in company and lemons upon two pounds of losf sugar, with a small boy, the sheriff discovered two including that with the peel flavor, and pour although armed with nothing but an insignif- milk, both boiling; strain the ram or brandy cant stick, he resolved at once to endeavor from the peels into the above, and run if and | cork it. DELICIOUS MILK LEMONADE. - Dissolve six ounces of loaf sugar in a pint of boiling water

and mix with them a quarter pint of lemon

juice, and the same quantity of sherry; then

add three-quarters of a pint of cold milk, stir the whole well together, and pass it through a jelly bag till clear .- Germantown Tele-TO REMOVE STAINS FROM THE HANDS .-Damp the hands first in water, then rub them with tartaric soid, or salt of lemons, as you would with soap; rinse them, and rub them dry. Tartaric acid, or salt of lemons, will quickly remove stains from white muslin or linens Put less than half a teaspoonfull of the salt or acid into a tablespoonfull of water; wet the stain with it, and lay it in

the sun for an hour; wet it once or twice coils of his disagreeable foes. The largest of with cold water during the time. If this does these monsters measured seven feet, four and not quite remove it, repeat the acid water, To CLEAN SILES .- No silks look well after washing, however carefully it be done, and this method should therefore never be resorted to but from absolute necessity. It is recommended to sponge faded siiks with warm water and soap, then to rub them with a dry cloth on a flat board, after which to iron them on the inside with a smoothing iron. Spenging with spirits will also improve old black silks. The ironing may be done on

them to prevent glazing. To MAKE BARER'S YEAST .- Boil two ounces of hops one bonr in nine quarts of water; take seven pounds of mashed potatoes, when the liquor is milk warm, and add one pound of sugar, two ounces of carbonate of sode, half an ounce of spirits of wine, one pound of floor, and half a pint of brewer's

yeast to work it. To MAKE RHUBARS WINE .- To one gallon of water add four pounds of ripe rhubard, thoroughly bruised; let it stand in the tub four days; stir it frequently, then strain it; to one gailon of liquor put four pounds of peel of one half a lemon; to every ten gallons one ounce of isingless and one pint three or four years it will sparkle like sham