# The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 22.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 43

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

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per unnum to be paid balf year-TO CLUBS:

Three Copies to one address
Seven do, do,
Fifteen do, do, Fire deliars in advance will pay for three year's sub-teription to the American.

\*\*estimasters will pressence as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

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One Square, 3 months, Jue year,
Basiness Cards or Five lines, per annum,
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with the privilence of inserting different sovertisements weekly.

Thirger Advertisements, as per agreement. JOB PRINTING.

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA. . Business attended to in the Counties of Norsumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

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#### CHARLES MATTHEWS Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other intrusted to his care. May 21, 1859. FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few

Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-FRRMS, \$1 PER DAY G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,

WILLIAM E. SOMERS CHALKLEY 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 WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of sessing appearance, well educated and intelli-Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder, gent. She is the daughter of Hiram Curtis, ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860 .- 1y

### THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

NEW YORK CITY. fiers inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, naturpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis, the add white are among the advantages which it passes, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. 1st A control because, which will be appreciated by all travelers, is well as piaces of anusement.

2d. Secural anty clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladies Patlor, commanding an extensive view of Brondway.

ry of Brondway orge and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a ent Parky, commanding an extensive view of endway.

1th Bong conducted on the \*uropean plan, visitors

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

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

6th. The face served in the Saloons and Hotel is acknowledged by epicares, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

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

GHEON & CO., Proprietors. August 4, 1860.—Iv.

S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilinge Price per lattle and brush 25 cents Cortial Elixir of Calinaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunhary, March 17 1860.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAD-Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT.

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

necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing all kimls of Pays, 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 large lot of apples, which he is selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices Give us a call.

M. C. GEARHART Sunbury, March 5, 1861 .- tf

DATEAT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER,

Merosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

IT is important to the ... ADIES 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 perfumery, Soups and Fancy Article. Very cheap FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS. A T the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from saven hoops up to thirty.
Oct 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

R AR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Masou Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June , 1980,

Select Boetry.

COMING HOME

O brothers and sisters, growing old, Do you all remember yet That home, in the shade of the rustling

Where once our household met? Do you know how we used to come from school,

Through the summer's pleasant heat, With the yellow fennel's golden dust On our tired little feet?

And how sometimes, in an idle mood, We loitered by the way ; And stopped in the woods to gather flowers And in the fields to play ;

Till warned by the deep'ning shadow's That told of the coming night, We climbed to the top of the last, long

And saw our home in eight ! And, brothers and sisters, older now

Than she whose life is o'er, Do you think of the mother's loving face That looked from the open door? Alas! for the changing things of time, That home in the dust is low; And that loving smile was bid from us,

In the darkness, long ago ! And we have come to life's last bill, From which our weary eyes Can almost look on the home that shines

do, brothers and sisters, as we go, Still let us move as one. Always together keeping step. Till the march of life is done;

Eternal in the skies.

For that mother who waited for us here, Wearing a smile so sweet, Now waits on the hills of paradise For ber children's coming feet

## Miscellaneous.

Statement of Prisoners from Rich-

mond The prisoners who were released from cos tody at Richmond by the rebels, and who arrived at Washington, tell some strange sto-ries about the doings of the rebels at that city. The following statement from a lady who was released at the same time, gives some interesting facts :

STATEMENT OF MRS. CURTIS.

I have had an interview this afternoon, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, with Mrs Curtis, of Albion, Orleans county, New York, whose capture by the Secessionists soon after the battle of Bull Run has been already noticed. She ar-rived this morning from Fortress Monroe, with the twenty three other released prisoners, who had been forwarded from Norfolk, under a flag of truce. Mrs. Curtis is a lady about twenty eight years old, and of prepos Esq, of Albion. Her narration was given notes I have prepared the following statement, based upon the facts related by her:

Mrs. Cartis arrived in the city a few days after the Fourth of July, she having come to EROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET visit her brother, George D Cortis, a private in the Thirteenth New York Volunteers. After the retreat from Bull Run, the Regiment encamped at Fort Bennet, a half mile north of Fort Corcoran, opposite Georgetown. During several mornings, accompanied by an escort, she rade out on Full's Church road, and, on the Friday morning succeeding the battle, was accompanied by the younger daughter of Mr Pearce, a Virginwhose farm is on the Fall's Church road, and in whose family Mrs. Cartis had been boarding Their escort was Private Eldridge, of the Thirteenth. They passed two of the rebel pickets without being aware of the fact, they being concealed. The third sprang forward and seized Eldridge's horse, and then ordered the ladies to ride forward to the lientenant. Mrs. Cortis said she would not. The picket repl ed that she would have to go. She refused again, saying that she acknowledged no allegiance to the rebels, and she should not go one step with them. He repeated his demand, saying that he should take her forward if she did not go. She replied that she should not be surprised at any outrage that should be committed by men who made war upon women and children, and she and Miss Pearce turned their horses and galloped off towards our lines. She passed the second picket, but was stopped by the first. Pearce was fortunate enough to pass him, and the account given by the fellow when asked why he did not stop both ladies, was that Mrs. Curtis drew a revolver upon him, the barrel of which was within six inches of Conservantly keeps on hand all kinds of his head, and in his struggle to secure her. Miss. Pearce escaped. The statement was a falsehood, Mrs. Curtis stating that she was a falsehood, Mrs. Curtis stating that she was without a weapon of any kind.

On being taken before the lieutenant, she was asked if she knew where she was She replied that she was painfully aware. He asked her what had brought her to their lines -She said it was a curiosity which hade fair to he more painful than profitable; that she had come to see if there was any secesh about. He said he would provide her with a suitable escort, so that there would be no danger of her being lost She told him that she did not wish any insult; that if he had any orders, to give them, and if it was desirable that she should go to Manassas, she could go alone if wanted.

An escort was furnished, and soon they overtook Mr. Eldridge, in the custody of others. On arriving at Falls Church, Col. Stewart, of the First Virginia Cavalry, came out, and after being introduced to Mrs. Curtis, asked her if she was the Colonel of the regiment. She did not feel disposed to answer, and he explained his question by saying that she had a spread eagle on the bridle bits of the borse she was riding. The trappings belonged to one of the officers of the New York Thirteenth, though the horse was one which had been taken from the rebels at Bull Run. Col. Stewart then asked her if she came from the National army. She replied in the affirmative, and then requested him, if he had any further questions, to wait until a more suitable place could be provided, as she did not like to be catechised in the presence of a gaug of rowdy soldiers. He conveyed her to headquarters, where, after providing her with a room, she made a had been arrested some time previously, and t\_tement, in purport the same as she had made in response to the questions of the

Col. Stewart treated Mrs. Curtis with regret that she had been arrested, and poteering to do all in his power to effect her

Curtis' arrest, and, while awaiting a reply, Mr. Alfred Morse, a resident of Falls Church and a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, offered to provide her with rooms at his house. She accepted his invitation, and remained a guest in Mr. Morse's family until Tuesday, receiving none but the kind-est treatment from them and Colonel Stew-

On Tuesday morning she was sent on to Manassas in a carriage, and, with Mr. Edw. Taylor, of Cincionati, who had got e to Bull Run as a spectator of the battle, and, being thrown by his borse was arrested Mr. Morse, and three privates of the Virginia Cavalry formed their escort. On arriving at Manassas they were driven a round about way to General Johnston's headquarters, who said he didn't wish to have anything to dowith Mrs. Curtis; that he had received no stood his business and for what she had been arrested; that she was to be conveyed to the to be forwarded to Richmond the following others, morning at 6 o'clock. She asked if this accosing our troops of murdering their men of prisoners captured. outraging their women, and burning their homes. Mrs Curtis told him that what be had to say in this respect he had better say to men, and not to a woman, who was a prisoner in his hands. He then asked what the thirty thousand handcuffs taken from our troops were intended for. She replied that that was one of the thirty thousand lies Mrs. Curtis was told by the adjutant general which she bad heard since she had been arrested. He then cast aspersions upon her character, to which she responded with genu-ine indignation. He then told her that she Col. Thomas, the French lady and if they had the most bitter tongue he had ever beard, and that if she didu't keep quiet he should suffer the same fate. there were not men enough in the rebel army to do that.

That night she was confined in a small room with one door and one window, with two sentinels standing goard over her. instructed to prevent her escape at all baz zards. At 61 o'clock in the morning she was placed under the charge of Captain
Tremaux, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment
and conveyed to the cars. On their way to
Richmond, Mrs. Curtis was the subject of the
way, in route homeward. He was accompsgaping curiosity of persons on the cars, and Tremanx was kind and decorous in his treatment, yet he did not care to interfere to prevent the ridicule to which she was subjected. She asked him to prevent it, telling him that though she was as fond of admiration as anybody, yet she did not to be stared at by a crowd as a living curiosity, like Barnum's "What is it." He said he could not well interfere, as it would render him anpop-

On arriving at Richmond Mrs. Curtis was taken to the office of Adjutant General Cooper, Brigadier General Winder, the assistant adjutant general, the provost marshal, and other officers were present. They informed her that she had been arrested on a special order; that she had been closely observed riding out each morning, and that there was good reason to believe that she approached their lines under direction of the military authorities at Washington; that her present position was one dangerous for a man; that the rules of war made no distinction in favor of her sex, and that to be conricted of being a spy was equivalent to death. Mrs. Curtis said that she was wholly innocent of any attempt to barm the rebel troops that she had never been within their lines except on that morning of her arrest, and then unconsciously, as their pickets were concealed, and if she was to be bung, innocent of any crime, they might begin as soon as they pleased. As for being a spy, the United States officers were not compelled to endanger the lives of patriotic ladies to undertake such a service, especially as Secessionists were abundant who gladly gave information of the rebel troops for money. This last asseveration excited the indignation of the officers present, who proceeded to state that court martial was a summary tribunal, and that the r proofs in her case were abundant Sha replied that whatever might be their determination, she was innecent of being a spy, but if she was to be at the mercy of such proofs as they might produce, she should make no defence, but was ready to be hung.

Nothing further transpired upon this subect. They asked her if she would like to see President Davis. She replied that she con sidered him a traitor, and one of the worst kind; that he had violated his oath, had smitten the hand that had fed him, and that they themselves were turning the grindstone and sharpening the axe which was to cut their own throats.

Gen. Winder endeavored to find quarters for Mrs. Curtis with some family in the city, but nearly all objected A Mr. Turner, however, offered her a room at his house, and to keep her in custody until the following morning. She was conveyed to his house placed in a close room, the shutters nailed and the door locked. The following morning she was conveyed to the residence of Mr. B P. Pryor, a relative of Roger A. Pryor .-She was left to the care of Mr. Pryor and his family, with instructions not to let ber go out except in company with Mrs. Pryor, her sister, or an officer. She only svailed berself of the liberty thus accorded to her on three occasions. On one of these she applied to the surgeon general, at the Sisters' Hospital. for permission to visit the wounded. Knowing that it was against the rules to admit visitors, except with a pass from the military authorities, she used a woman's artifice, or as sh expressed it, "a Yankee trick," to obtain admittance. She professed to be a Northern woman by birth, but a resident of the South and that she had learned that some of ber acquaintances were wounded. She remained in the hospital from eight o'clock until poor and conversed with nearly all the wounded. On leaving, she told the surgeon general who He said, had he known that fact she was. be would have refused to admit ber.

Mrs. Curtis remained in Richmond about twelve days. During her stay, Gen. Winde called upon her two or three times, and Assist. Adj. Gen. Grover, of the K. G. C.'s. made her several visits. Gen. Winder said he would do all in his power to effect her release. He sent word to her that if she wanted another hearing he would convey her request to the proper authorities. Though she was advised by some of the officers not to seek a further hearing, she wrote on Friday last a communication directed "to whom i may concern," in which she stated that she that they must be aware how unpleasant it was for a lady to be in custody; that, in her view, her arrest was entirely unwarranted by the roles of civilized warfare, and she de-

release. He said he would send word to General Johnston, at Manassas, of Mrs. Curtis' arrest, and, while awaiting a reply, Mr. Alfred Morse, a resident of Falls taken to Gen. Winder, who sent word back that they had already made preparations for her release, and that she could consider her-self in no danger. He remarked to the messenger that they would liberate ber if she would only keep hes to gue still long enough to enable them to do it; that he wouldn't have ber incendiary tongue remain in Virginia three weeks for any considera-

Large numbers of ladies, actuated by an idle curiosity, called upon Mrs. Curtis, and political discussions of a not very quiet character were at once the order of the visit. At last she refused to receive visitors.

On one occasion Col. Simpson asked ber, in case Gen. Beauregerd and he should visit Washington, if she would treat them to champagne. She replied that if they did shed rections from Colonel Stewart, who under- would treat them to some real pain, with no all of our handenffs. She responded that we quence of suddenly breaking out into the Provest Marshal, who told her that she was had plenty of blacksmiths to manufacture

Mrs. Cartis stated that in the shop windows order was imperative; he said it was. He in Richmond, pieces of cord are exhibited, then commenced an abusive conversation, announced to have been taken from knapsacks abolitionist, a Secessionist, and is at last a

The rebel troops are miserably clad, except those who have stolen uniforms from our dead and prisoners. She saw privates dressed in the officers' clothes of our regiments. Dr. Lewis, who was taken prisoner, had his surgical instruments and all his clothes, except a fishnel shirt and pants, taken from him .and Gen. Winder that they were holding Col. Corcoran and Congressman Ely as hostages Col. Thomas, the French lady, and if they suffered the prisoners now in their hands

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.] From Baltimore

BALTIMORE, August 12, 1861, P. M. Yesterday was intensely bot, and we were void of news; bence I did not lee! like writing. To day it is cloudy, cooler, with rain

nied to the depot by several of his personal of the crowds that were assembled at the dif. and political friends, some of whom accompa ferent stations. At Gordonsville they were nied him part way. I am informed he would detained three hours. Though Caytain not reply definitely as to his previously announced purpose of resigning his sent in the United States Senate, as proclaimed, in case Kentucky adhered to the Union. Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, his uncle, also a Kentuckian and loyal, presched yesterday, in the Second Presbyterian Church, to his old

congregation. The sermon was marked with profound logic and eloquence. If I mistake not, what the nephew has done to advance the cause of Secessionism during his brief sejourn in our city, has been more than undone by the uncle in his powerful appeals to save the Union. The one is as an unfiedged boy compared with the other Erratic precipitancy and overleaping political sensition charact terize the statesman, the ex-Vice President -feeling and passion taking the place of judgment and thought; whilst the elder theologian, in his far reaching wisdom, looks to patriotism, with an honest purpose of preserving the Union, that our great Government may, in the fullness of time, be all and

in all—one and indivisible. Within the past forty-eight bours, nearly or quite five thousand troops, enlisted for three years, have passed through Baltimore, en route for Washington and Harper's Ferry It is expected very soon to commence in creasing the encampments around this city, as contemplated, until at least one hundred thousand soldiers are deposited within the suburban limits of our city.

Brigadier-General Lyon. General Nathaniel Lyon was the son of a substantial farmer of Ashford, Connecticut, and was the descendant paternally and materpally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. mother was of the Knowlton family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution-one, the famous Col. Knowl ton, who, as Major, commanded the Connecti cut boys at the Old Ruil Fence, on the left wing of the American army, at Bunker's Hill, and was afterward killed at the battle of Harem Heights, New York.

Gen. Lyon was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841. and remained in the army until the time of his death, baving risen to the rank of captain in the Second Infantry; and by the recent choice of the Missouri volunteers became their Brigadier-General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, having been but forty-two years of age. He had had great experience in his profession, especially n the rougher duties, which fitted him so es pecially for his position as Commander-to-Chief of the Missouri forces. His service had been principally on the frontiers--in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. with Gen. Scott's division during the Mexican. campaign, and was brevetted August 20th, 1847, 'for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Conteras and Churnbusco;"and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the ity of M-xico, September 13th, 1847. He had a strong physical constitution, a high order of intellect, and an energy which knew no bounds.

BIG PEARS AND PUMPEINS .- If you want o have big pears or other fruit, just work n the stalk thit bears them the point of an adjoining shoot; then you shall see what you will see. So says a French amateur, enthusissuc in the fruit line. If you want big pumpkins and squashes just bore a little gim let bole in their rind when the fruit is less weeks old, and push in a long piece of cotton wick with the loose end in a pan of water. The cotton will suck up the water, the pump kin will suck the cotton, and by the time your fruit is ripe you will have the bugest pumpkin that was ever seen.

PATRIOTIC BOSTON BANKS-THE GOVERN-MENT LOAN TO BE TAKEN .- At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston Banks, the fullowing instructions to a committee appointed to confer with the New York and Philadel-

phia Banks were adopted :"That the committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen of the committees from the New York and Philadelphia Banks, that in the judgement of the gentlemen here assem-bled, the Banks and Bankers of Boston, and of the State of Massachusetts and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and deter mined to do all in their power in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts and their country, to aid it in suppressing the great kindness and politeness, expressing his manded to know whether she was to be present rebellion, by furnishing men and regret that she had been arrested, and volvelessed or to be sentenced; and, in either money to the utmost extent of their shility. ere, the desired to have the ladgment of the now, henceforth and forever."

A VARIED LIFE - The New York corres. | Mount Vernon, and was writing for the New pondent of the London Star says that Mr. York Ledger, William Henry Huribut, who is now a prisoner among the rebels, "is well known to England as a friend of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and a contributor to some of the English Magazines and reviews. Born in South Carolins, educated in New York, Germany, and France, and an extensive traveler through, as well as a resident to half a dozen other countries, Mr Hurlbut had become a thorough cosmopolitan. He was a polished and versatile writer, and early turned his attention to the press. Six or seven years ago he was editor of Putnam's Magazine He has been theatrical critic of the Albion (English paper of New York) for a long time contributing to its columns some of the most delightful femilletons I ever read. He was the author of the Anti Slavery articles that appeared in the Edinburgh, I think some time in 1854. He eventually settled down as assistant editor of the New York sham about it. He replied that they had got Times, which he left last summer in conseworst kind of Secessionism. He has boxed the compas of everything; has been a Unitarian minister, a muscular Christian, a free thinker, a native of a slave State, a violent captive in durance vile on a charge of being

a Northern spy." THE CONET.-Astronomer Thatcher says the comet now visible is not a new one, but the bright comet of July 3d. Its position now is ten degrees south south-east of Benetiush. the last star in the handle of "the Dipper It appears at 10 P. M. as a star of the fifth magnitude. It will yet be visible to the unassisted eye for one week, and to the telescope of the Earl of Rosse for four months.

HEAVY ORDER FOR ARMS .- A gunsmith in Broadway, New York., has received an order from the Government to manufacture twenty thousand rifles. Yesterday morning several cases of arms, were forwarded from the same establishment to "Major General John C Fremout, St. Liouis, Mo."

#### Dumorous Sketches

A Thrilling Sea Tale.

THE MAGIC TUG OR PHEESE THE PHICKLE. An Exciting Romance of Land and Water.

CHAPTER L.

If you love me as I love you,

No knife can cut our love in two.—Bitt Paxron.
Reader, have you ever stood on the heelpath side of the Penna Canal, on one of those mild January evenings peculiar to the early autumn, and watched the sun rise from his gorgeous couch athwart the western sky, treat, as they always are to re-treat.

and listened to catch the warble of the distant | Suc. 3-Privates should always have their coal heavers, mingled with cries of a ragged canal driver encouraging a pair of attenuated arms; or their wives that may feel under calico mules? (If you don't remember at restraint. once whether you have or not, take time to but healthy parents, and the other was her Quite a point.

After considerable time passed in reflection, it appears rather necessary that we should state the circumstances of the case, secause you wouldn't know it if we didn't The young man had seen 19 springs, yet did be urge his suit with a passion and arder of one who attained the ripe age of fourscore years and ten, and notwithstanding his weight did not exceed one hundred and twenty five pounds, he couldn't have plead harder had he weighed a ton. The meiden was fair. Toothbrush handles could not compare with ner beautiful teeth made by Dr. by the side of bor glossy carls then a stove them. brush. Can we wonder that the young man swore that he would cheerfully catch the belong to the infantry ! measels for her sake, and expressed a willingness to have the scarlet lever the second time to prove his devotion?

Alas! the perversity of whom. Although loving him devotedly, she replied to his sent out as skirmishers, as they are the best ard-of declaration by sitting down on a stone beat and writing how on introduction to the marines, to whom she recommended to repeat the narrative. Driven to frenzy, Caleb turned so red in the face that he tore all the buttons off his vest, and frothed at his mouth to such an extent that he split a bran new vest down the back. Then casting apon her a look of unutterable anguab, through a pocket telescope, he cried- False one! farewell for r-ever!" threw a double handspring, and disappeared behind a high board ouce. Pheebe Ann phainted.

CHAPTES II. "Where are you going, Lord Level?" She said, "Oh, where are you going?" Said she; 'I'm going, my indy Nancy Helie, Strange countries for to see, see, see, Strange countries for to see '-Saxox's Opes

We left Phyebs Ann in a swoon, or rather Caleb did. As soon as consciousness came, Pheebe Ann came too, and then she remem bered with a pang that she had driven Caleb away. She called aloud-'Ca-leb! but no Caleb answered. However well other Calebs might answer for others. none but her Caleb could answer for her, and be couldn't because he wasn't within hearing Then she recalled his love for the bring deep which induced him, when a mere lad, to run away from home and drive on the canal -Afterwards his father bumoring his passions for riding on the mountain wave and climbing towering masts, procured for him, through his influence with the President of the United States, the appointment of third assistant lock tender. What more natural, thought Pheebe, than for him to follow his youthful passions and go for a sailor! After deep reflection her face brightened up, and she burried away to execute a suddenly formed design. What was it? We shall see.

One for the money, two for the show,

Three to make ready, and four for to go-WATTE. WHAT: 1:1: Before explaining the meaning of this thrilling ejaculation, let us take a review of

things at the period of our story. Old Bourbon, who is now in Kentacky, engaged in the whiskey business, swayed the sceptre of France. Gin ruled Holland, and Sweden was governed a good deal by the price of Swede's iron. Wales was just beginning to be celebrated for ber 'Prints of Wales,' and Spain was getting up excarsions to Put-in-bay. Glancing at the New World Jerry Baldy was weighing candles on Staten Island and had not then dreamed of driving the pope in 'Rome Swamp' in the name of the Continental Congress; and Christopher Columbus, baving completed his labors by discovering Sandusky, had retired to the Hermitage at the north hend of Ashland on

CHAPTER IV.

Now comes the tag .- Jace Smits. When Caleb left the phickle Pheebe, it was with the determination never to gee her again. He would be a wanderer. He would and on other lands and climb foreign climes; he would go and be an ancient mariner --Filled with this desperate resolve he sought his boarding house, put a clean shirt and collar in a cotton value, and started for the river. A gallant tug lay at the dock, which he boarded and requested to see the captain. A sailor, whose voice was deeply bronzed by exposure to the Tropic of Barleycorn, appeared at the top mizen gangway, and in ormed him that the captain was engaged : the cabin. He was being presented with a bosom pin and a gold headed cane by a ferrymen who was about to retire from office.

The presentation was wholly unexpected.

After a considerable d-lay Caleb was in vited to descend. When he entered the eshin he was struck with the youthful and delicate appearance of the captain. He was Over the door, all covered o'er, about to tell him he had come to ship before the-well, smokestack, when the supposed captain raised his cap, and a shower of cork serew carls fell apon his shoulders

"What!" exclaimed the lover in amazement, "l'heebe Ann l"

"Caleb!" They rushed into each other's arms. After an embrace which caused the thermometer in the cabin to rise to ninety nice degrees in the shade, mutual explanations followed .-She had designed his purpose to go for a sailor, and rescived to thwart it. The captain of the tug, being an aunt of hers, had allowed her to be captain for that day, and chance had done the rest. Pheebs Ann was peni tent, Caleb forgiving, and that very day they agreed before a minister to share the tug of life together.

But little more remains to be told. Caleb coulon't be persuaded to give up his passion for the raging main, notwithstanding the ptreaties of his wife, and so she compromised the matter by allowing him to tend a saw mill, and he still follows that during and perilous profession.

Important Suggestions-Army Regulations.

"Brick" Pomeroy, of the Lacrosse Democrat says that he intends to submit to the War Department a few modifications and suggestions, which, if adopted, us he has no doubt they will be, will add much to the efficiency of the army, to the comfort of the soldier, and will lessen the expense: Suggestion 1 -No soldier shall be ordered on any duty where his life might be placed in danger. This will do away with recruiting

officers. Suc. 2-Officers shall always be first to sweet-hearts along that they may learn to fly

Sug. 4 .- In behalf of the short soldiers we consider and inform us through the post object to the short soldiers being always office, enclosing a stamp.) It was at such a placed in the front rank during an engagetime and on such a spot that two solitary ment, as it give them the hottest place "under youths might have been seen walking arm in fire" and they are necessarily in the rear on a arm in that vicinity about that time. Need retreat, subject to receiving unsoldierly we tell you the one was a daughter of poor wounds from the points the enemy's bayonets.

Sug 5 -All sentries should be allowed a young lady to stand guard with - the time a sait for damages; but in one year after would seem so much shorter. Sec 6 .- A dentist should examine the teeth of each soldier, and label on the back of the head what duty the grinders can dotender-middling-tough-or extra tough! The waiter will then know what sort of meat to give each man that none be wasted. Sco. 7 .- Soldiers who cannot stand

charge should never receive a discharge. Sug. 8 - Officers, receiving higher pay should go afoot and let the privates ride Sec. 9 -Soldiers should always keep cke; the raven's wing had no more business their arms, and if possible, their legs with

Sto 10-None but paterfamilias should Suc 11 .- The sappers and miners should be made up of underwitted men and soldiers not yet of age. Sco. 12 .- None but scholars should be

to fly to covers Sco. 13 -To make a good stand, get a company of cabinet makers. Scc. 14 .- Always remember that troops will stand a botter fire in January than to

OMITTING TOO MUCH - A good-natured, money making, up country Jonathan, "got things fixed," and struck up a bargain matrimony; having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a country justice to put up the tacking. commenced the ceremonies by remarking that "it was customary on such occasions to commence with a prayer, but he believed by would omit that;" on tleing the knot be said "it was customery to give the married couple ome advice, but he believed he would owit that, it was customary to kiss the bride, he believed he would ouit that also," The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the quire by the buttonhoie, and ciapping his finger to his nose, said "Squire it is customary to give the magistrate five doilars-but I

Car A man may undertake so many thing that he can't overtake one half o

lieve I'll omit that."

them.

"Isn't your bill awfully steep ?" inquired a spendthrift of his tailor. "You ought to know best, for it was run up by you," was the cool reply.

ian who rolls the wheelbarrow, for he carries all before him. What is that which we can all make, but which is never seen after it is made ?- A

The most successful progress is that if the

People seem very uneasy just now. No wonder, when everybody is sitting upon

"JENNY," said a Scotch minister, stooping from his pulpit, "have ye got a paen about ye " "Yes, minister." "Then stick it into ye "" "Yes minister." "Then stick it into and the subsuit thrown on top, the effect that sleeping brute o' a man o' yours by your would be doubly as productive. Ashes and side.

Three hundred and fifty of the Ellsworth Zouaves paraded today, all that are left here of the entire regiment. Beside its loss at the Bull Run fight, large numbers have got away from camp and gone to New York and other places wherever it was convenient for them to obtain shelter. Col. Farnham did not command to day.

A Fact.-When a man wants money, or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging and indulgent, and-lets him want

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

At the foot of the hill, near the old red mill, In a quiet, shady spot, Just peeping through, half hid from view,

Stands a little grass grown cot; And straying through the open door, The suubcams play on the sanded floor.

The easy chair, all patched with care, Is placed by the old hearth stone . With witching face, in the old fire place, The evergreens are strewn. And pictures hang on the whitened wall,

And the old clock ticks in the cottage ball. More levely s ill, on the wind w will The dew-eyed flowers rest,

White midst the leaves, on the moss grown caves, The martin builds her nest. And all day long the summer breeze

Is whispering love to the bending trees. With a sack of dark green baize, Lays a musket old, whose worth is told In the events of other days;

And the powder flask, and the hunter's horn, Have hung beside it for many a morn. For years have fled, with a noiseless tread, Like fairy dreams away.

And left in their flight, all shorn of his might, A father-old and gray; And the soft wind plays with his snow white hair,

As the old man sleeps in his easy chair, In at the door, on the sanded floor,

Light, fairy footsteps glide, And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair, Kneels by the old man's side-An old oak, wrecked by the angry sterm, While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

## Farmers' Department.

Pruning Apple Trees. It is a pretty well established fact that agpla trees, and we would add pear trees, pruned from the middle of July to the middle of August, sustain the operation with much more advantage than if proped at any other period of the year. If proped at the time, the wound will heal over, and make, what surgeons would say of a properly amputated arm or leg. a butdsome stomp. If the branches be lopped in winter or spring, the stump generally leaves a perpetual scar; and if after the sap has commenced flowing; a bare bone as it were, projected from the living parts of the tree, and remaining there until it rots away, when frequently the decay continues on, as a sort of gangrene, in the very heart of the tree, much to its injury. Who has not conserved this in his experi-

ence ? We have more than once witnessed the benefits of pruning in midsummer, and have always been impressed with the advantages over the system generally pursued. On one or two occasions, some years ago we adverted to the fact, and now egain call attention to it, especially as the season for trying it is at

Six or eight years ago, a first-class farmer upon a leased place, trimmed the apple trees to midsummer, at which the lendlord who had greater pretention to farming than tenant, was very injignant, and threatened when we saw the stumps, a more perfect success was never accomplished .- Ger.

Dwarf Apple Trees.

Dwarf apple culture, which has yet receied but little attention, is a subject deserving the especial notice of fruit growers. The apple, as a standard, has been almost excluded from suburban gardens on account of the toom required for the trees, and their long time coming into bearing. But dwarf apple trees, as objects of ornament as well as luxury, are scarcely less valuable than the pear, They need but little space, come into bearing mmediately, and a small plantation of them will supply an abundance of fruit of the finest quality. Their importance has been altogether overlooked.

The truth with standards, is that when they begin to bear they produce more fruit than is needed, and they do not afford a variety or succession, unless sorts are grafted on a tree. Dwarfs obvinte this; a single tree or two produces as many of one sort as are wanted, and the little room they occupy allows the planting of two or three dozen varieties, which ripeth their fruit every week from July to winter. They supply the possessor with apples of varied beauty. dissimilar flavor, and the highest excellence .- Am.

Camerors - It may not be new to all, though it doubtless will be to some of your seaders, that sheep's dung applied to cabbages just about the time they are closing their heads, not only has the effect of causing the heads to increase in size and become firm, but it makes them keep better in winter. The manure should be placed close around the stems, and slightly hoed in. An applicution of water shortly after the manure has been applied, adds greatly to its efficacy. is a matter of obsolute importance that the sheep manare should be applied at the time above named, just when the heads are about closing. As the heads in a patch of cabbages do not all close at the same time, some diserimination must be observed in the application .- Farmer and Gardener.

Tonarous - The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to anything yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent vegetable ; Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in alices and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatees are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything

elle old ones—should have a dressing of lime every live or six years. If before the lime is applied, they were dug twenty inches deep, salt every three or four years, are excellent. Many persons enrich their gardens heavily year after year with barnyard mangre, and then wonder that their crops are annually growing less. If they would follow our system of occasionally liming, ashing and salting as we have often recommended-of course only applying one of these agents in any one year, the ground would soon by brought back

to its original fertility. Digging deeply the garden late in the fall, allowing the ground to lay in lumps, for the section of the frost through the winter, will also be found to have an azcellent affect.