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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 50. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 24.

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One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
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☞ Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860,

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York.

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions.

PRICES.

8 quarts,	$3 00
4 quarts,	4 00
6 quarts,	5 00
8 quarts,	6 00
14 quarts,	8 00
20 quarts,	12 00

Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa.

March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 1, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save at least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article.

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your Fruit.

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch distant from the top; prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber.

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Near the Bridge.)

THE subscriber having leased this well known Tavern Stand, lately kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is refitting and repairing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may patronize his establishment.

JOSEPH VANKIRK.

April 12, 1862.

Franklin House,

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—1y

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862—1y

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees,

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862—1y

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH,
COME FROM THE SOUTH,
COME FROM THE EAST,
COME FROM THE WEST—

Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes,

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of

IRA Y. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.

Such as Pine Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles, from $2 to $3 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

☞ All kinds of *dry* kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

IRA Y. CLEMENT

Sunbury, March 2, 1861.

FRILING & GRANT

ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE

New Stock of Goods!!

MANY OF WHICH ARE

REDUCED IN PRICE.

and although prevailing reports may induce the

belief that

DRY GOODS

are advancing, yet a single visit to that "attractive resort,

THE MAMMOTH,

will convince any candid man or woman that, be the report as it may, yet the proprietors of that "institution" have the facilities for furnishing

CHEAPER GOODS

which those who buy and sell on Long Credits not, and cannot possess.

—0—

WE KEEP EVERYTHING,

AND ARE DETERMINED TO

SELL CHEAPER

THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

FRILING & GRANT.

Sunbury, May 17, 1862.

—0—

HOW TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown,
As they were walking through the town,
"Where do you do your shopping?
That dress you're in, so neat and fine,
That when I see it, really mine
Looks positively shocking."

"I'm sure your husband, Mrs. Brown—
Now don't be angry, pout and frown—
Is not so rich as mine,
And yet you can afford to buy
Just twice as much, or more than I,
And how, I cannot divine."

Says Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Smith:
"The reason you'll be startled with,
It is so simple, clear—
You buy on credit, I for cash,
I buy bargains, you buy trash,
I cheap, while you pay dear.

"Where'er you want a dress or shawl,
A collar, hose, or what-not, call
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE,
They'll sell you goods so very low
That you will cease to wonder so,
How much rich goods I've wore.

"My husband, as you truly say,
Is poorer, far, than yours to-day,
And yet I can buy more,
Because each dollar of his few
Is, to me, just as good as two,
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE."

So satisfied was Mrs. Smith
With Mrs. Brown's new arithmetic, which did convince
The first, and opened so her eyes,
She hasn't ceased to patronize
The MAMMOTH ever since.

And now, when you chance to meet
Her husband, Smith, upon the street,
Around the corner coming,
His face is lighted with a smile,
His step elastic—all the while
A pleasant tune he's humming.

Ladies, if like effect you'd see
In your dear spouse, which you and he,
Perchance, nev'r saw before,
Just Mrs. Brown's prescription try,
And all your list of Dry Goods buy
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE.

S—T—1860—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. F. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

after 10, 1862

JURY LIST

Of Northumberland County, for March Term, 1863.

GRAND JURY.

1 Wm. Conrad, Lower Augusta.
2 Chas. Bacon, Upper Augusta
3 Hiram Bloom, Lower Augusta
4 Moses Troutman, Jordan
5 Emanuel Spatz, Lower Mahanoy
6 Isaac Ditzler, Turbut
7 George Conrad, Upper Augusta
8 Isaac Beidelspach, Point
9 G. W. Smith, Sunbury
10 David Hertz, Sunbury
11 Jacob Gonser, Jackson
12 Charles Hottenstein, Turbut
13 James Dieffenbacher, sen., North'd
14 Daniel Bohner, Jordan
15 Michael Treon, Washington
16 Charles Kramm, Milton
17 David Eckert, Turbut
18 Frederick Ditzler, Turbut
19 Thomas McKee, Delaware
20 Michael Arnold, Lower Augusta
21 John S. Troxel, Chillisquaque
22 Samuel Adams, Sunbury
23 A. A. Heim, Zerbe
24 Samuel Mantz, Sunbury

TRAVERSE JURORS.

1 Thomas Artley, Milton
2 George Geist, Jordan
3 Franklin Pardoe, Rush
4 Charles Kaylor, Upper Mahanoy
5 John Crowser, Northumberland
6 Charles G. Gulick, Point
7 Henry Geist, Point
8 C. F. Little, Northumberland
9 David Shipman, Lower Augusta
10 Daniel Krieger, Coal
11 Peter Hanselman, North'd
12 G. W. Smith, Sunbury
13 G. C. Welker, Sunbury
14 Charles Shuler, Turbut
15 David McGuire, Lewis
16 Henry Leisenring, Shamokin
17 James Fensternacher, Lower Mahanoy
18 Charles Brosious, Lower Mahanoy
19 Jacob Bartholomew, Lower Augusta
20 John Dunkel, Turbut
21 Francis Bucher, Sunbury
22 Isaac Vincent, Delaware
23 Peter Shaffer, Delaware
24 J. J. Reimensnyder, Turbut
25 John Heckel, Delaware
26 John H. Yarnell, Mount Carmel
27 Samuel Garinger, Lower Augusta
28 Jacob Dressler, Milton
29 George Harris, Lower Mahanoy
30 Henry Folk, Upper Augusta
31 J. M. Hegins, Zerbe
32 Peter Thomas, Jackson
33 William Gass, Lower Augusta
34 John Beck, Upper Mahanoy
35 B. Heffner, Lower Augusta
36 Jacob Binder, Turbut
37 Hugh D. Barr, Milton
38 J. V. Goodlander, Milton
39 John E. Gerig, Milton
40 Ed. Baum, Jordan
41 Franklin Funk, Milton
42 William Beard, McEwensville
43 Samuel Houseworth, Lower Augusta
44 John Pensyl, Rush
45 John G. Eckman, Upper Augusta
46 Alvin Alexander, Coal
47 David Mallick, Upper Mahanoy
48 Charles S. Stahlnecker, Turbut

PETIT JURORS.

1 Peter Arnwine, Delaware
2 George McDowell, Chillisquaque
3 John Y. Kleck, Jackson
4 Harvey Nye, Delaware
5 Benjamin Seigfried, Lower Augusta
6 G. W. Rumbauch, Delaware
7 Reuben Wynn, Upper Augusta
8 Abraham Straub, Milton
9 Gilbert Burlieu, Zerbe
10 Joseph Krighbaum, Lower Augusta
11 John Hoffman, Washington
12 Eugenio K. Gilliager, Rush
13 Jacob Shipe, Lower Augusta
14 Samuel Blair, Milton
15 Daniel Smith, Turbutville
16 Wm. M. Auten, Chillisquaque
17 Asa Evert, Turbut
18 Charles Harris, Northumberland
19 John Haughawout, Rush
20 Samuel Shadman, Milton
21 Henry W. Malick, Lower Augusta
22 John C. Morgan, Sunbury
23 Samuel Bobb, Washington
24 Adam Zartman, Jackson
25 David R. Pensyl, Shamokin
26 Henry Sheets, Chillisquaque
27 Samuel Bucher, Chillisquaque
28 Samuel Ent, Shamokin
29 Elisha Tharp, Shamokin
30 Jonathan Bower, Northumberland
31 Marcus Stronse, Zerbe
32 Robert A. Giffen, Chillisquaque
33 Wm. F. Forsyth, Northumberland
34 George Evert, Northumberland
35 Charles Hine, Northumberland
36 Henry S. Reitz, Washington

Jury List for Adjourned Court, commencing on the 4th Monday of March.

1 Joseph Dockey, Lower Mahanoy
2 James H. Pollock, Turbutville
3 Abraham Wolf, Lower Augusta
4 Harman Snyder, Coal
5 David Fisher, Upper Augusta
6 Adam Row, Lower Augusta
7 Lewis Chamberlin, Shamokin
8 Francis Shearer, Milton
9 Samuel Hepner, Lower Mahanoy
10 Wm. Furman, Lower Augusta
11 Thomas Carl, Lewis
12 Wm. Yerger, Jr., Jordan
13 Joseph Snyder, Upper Mahanoy
14 Isaac Boyer, Turbutville
15 Jacob Houtz, Turbut
16 Abraham Lunger, Milton
17 Massiek Horlacher, Turbut
18 John Wolf, Delaware
19 Jacob Bower, Jackson
20 Michael Farley, Turbut
21 Peter Haughawout, Rush
22 Frederick Wilhelm, Milton
23 John A. Heiny, Delaware
24 Jacob Snyder, Lower Mahahoy
25 David Hilkert, Northumberland
26 Joseph Snyder, Coal
27 John Hummel, Point
28 Wm. S. Snyder, Upper Augusta
29 Peter Thomas, Upper Mahanoy
30 Conrad H. Raker, Little Mahanoy
31 William Cole, Upper Augusta
32 Charles W. Snyder, Shamokin
33 Samuel Klapp, Turbut
34 John Garringer, Lower Augusta
35 Peter Fetterman, Lower Augusta
36 John B. Snyder, Milton.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery.—By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 15, 1862—1y

CHOICE POETRY.

The Old Man and the Children.

Spring was busy in the woodlands,
Climbing up from peak to peak,
As an old man sat and brooded,
With a flush upon his cheek.

Many years pressed hard upon him,
And his living friends were few,
And from out the sombre future,
Troubles drifted into view.

There is something moves one strangely
In old ruins grey with years;
Yet there's something far more touching
In an old face wet with tears.

And he sat there, sadly sighing
O'er his feebleness and wrongs,
Though the birds outside his window
Talked of summer in their songs.

But, behold, a change comes o'er him!
Where are all his sorrows now?
Could they leave his heart so quickly
As the gloom clouds left his brow?

Up to the green slope of his garden,
Past the dial, he saw run
Three young girls, with bright eyes shining,
Like their brown heads, in the sun!

There was Fanny, famed for wisdom:
And fair Alice, famed for pride;
And one that could say, "Uncle,"
And said little else beside.

And that vision startled memories,
That soon bid all scenes of strife,
Sending floods of hallowed sunshine
Through the ragged rents of life.

Then they took him from his study,
Through long lanes and tangled bowers,
Out into the shaded valleys,
Richly tinted o'er with flowers.

And he blessed their merry voices,
Singing round him as he went,
For the sight of their wild gladness
Filled his own heart with content.

And, that night, there came about him
Far-off meadows pictured fair,
And old woods in which he wandered,
Ere he knew the name of care:
And he said: "These angel faces
Take the whiteness from one's hair!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN WARRIORS.

Among the ancients, the most celebrated warlike females of accredited existence were the Helvetain ladies. Cæsar, in his commentaries on the Gallic war, is profuse in his praises of the military achievements of those fair dames. In more than one instance has the invincible legions of Rome ungallantly turned their backs to the hostile wooing of the fair ones of Switzerland. Horace and Lucan also accuse their countrymen of a like breach of good manners towards the warlike wives of the ancient Britons, whose queen, according to the testimony of Tacitus, led their armies to battle. Indeed, the current of history disproves the generally received opinion that women are naturally fearful and unpatriotic. Among endless instances which might be cited to prove that women are as capable of high and heroic feeling as men, may be mentioned that of the Lacedæmonian mother when she presented her son with his shield, enjoyed him to return with it or upon it; and that of the Indian women of the North American tribes, who, when informed of the death of their husbands in warfare, inquired 'how they died?' whether bravely fighting the foe, or the less honorable death of mortality.

But warrior women are not the anomalies only of ancient times; they appear, also in modern history. The time and manners, of chivalry, by bringing the great enterprises and adventurous heroism into fashion and repute inspired the female sex with a similar taste. Women were then seen in the midst of camps and armies and participating in all their dangers and disasters, and hardships and privations. During the crusade, also, animated, by the conjoint enthusiasm of religion and valor, women often performed the most romantic and chivalrous exploits, and joyously died, with arms in their hands, by the side of their lovers or husbands.

In Europe there has been instances of delicate and gentle-hearted women attacking and defending fortifications, commanding armies, and obtaining victories. Such among other instances, were the heroic Joan of Arc, 'the Maid of Orleans,' the celebrated Joan of Monfort, and the celebrated Margaret of Anjou. In England the instances of female powerless and military exploit have been conspicuous. Boadicea, or, as the heroic and illustrious queen of the Icent is otherwise called Bondu resisted the legions of Rome in the fiercest and most deadly conflicts in which that great empire was ever engaged. Ethelfreda, the oldest daughter of Alfred the Great, commanded armies, gained victories, and performed other warlike exploits. England owed its deliverance from the tyrannic yoke of the Danes, of Judith, the stepmother of Alfred. The skill and prudence displayed in military affairs by Philippa, queen of Edward Third, is celebrated in the chronicles and memoirs of the time, which abound, also with numerous instances of similar qualifications possessed by females, both English and foreign. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heroism and warlike spirit of the fair sex, when invoked in the cause of religion and patriotism, were eminently conspicuous in Hungary, the Islands of the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, resisting the aggression of the Turks. History also furnishes many splendid instances of female devotion in the defence of country and religion in the mediæval ages.

Neither is modern history unprolific in the exhibition of female heroism and martial performances. In recent times instances have occurred of lady-warriors and female campaigners. In the French revolution and Peninsular war, these were of no rare occurrence in the French armies. In the revolution of '89, the women of Paris were the foremost actors, not only as the attendants on the wounded, but as actual combatants on the attacks on the Bastile and the Tuileries, and other events arising out of the revolutionary movement, they had an equal share with the male populace in the perils and horrors of the day. Indeed, the crisis of the revolution was precipitated by the females who marched on Versailles to bring back the King of France to Paris. Subsequent events were prolific in instances of female courage and martial bearing. During the campaign of the army of Republican France, under Dumourier, on the Sambre and the Meuse, in 1793, Theophite and Felicite Ferndy, the daughters of the commandant of the National Guard of Mortagne shared equally all the dangers and privations of that campaign; at the battles of Jemappes they fought at the head of Phillipe Egalite's (subsequently King of the French) columns; and had in the previous battles of Volmy braved all the terrors of the ceaseless cannonade of that noblest battle on record. But it has been in Spain—the land of love and romance—that female patriotism and courage have shone the most resplendent in the recent warfare.

During the Spanish war of Independence in the Peninsula, at the sieges of Saragossa, Gerona, Valencia and Tortosa, the female inhabitants of those cities enrolled themselves into companies, headed and commanded by ladies of rank for the purpose of attending the wounded and aiding and animating their countrymen in their efforts against the enemy. In the performance of those duties, the delicate and fragile fair ones of Saragossa were seen incessantly and fearlessly exposing themselves to imminent danger from the tremendous fire of shot and shell. Some took a more active part, and fought side by side with their husbands, brothers and fathers. The name of one of those heroines acquired imperishable renown.

Augustine Saragossa, a handsome young woman of humble birth, coming on the third day of the siege with provisions to the battery that had suffered most terribly from the enemy's fire, found every man belonging to it killed. For a moment every one hesitated to rescue the guns. Augustine, undaunted, sprung over the dead and dying, and snatching a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, fired off a twenty-pounder; and then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never quit it alive during the siege. Her courage struck shame into the hearts of the men who had shrunk from taking the place of the slain; her generous enthusiasm animated with fresh courage all who beheld it. The battery was instantly manned, and the fire being renewed with increased vigor, the French were repulsed at all points with great loss.

Neither was this an isolated deed of heroism of that brave girl, who is canonized in the annals of history by the appellation of 'The maid of Saragossa.' Visiting a battery in which her husband held the command, and observing the artillerymen so discouraged by his fall that the battery was on the point of falling into the hands of the enemy, she addressed the troops in animated tones, and by her inspiring eloquence so rallied them that they not only repulsed the enemy, but in a successful sortie beat them from the walls. In the course of the glorious struggle by her country for national honor and independence, she was rewarded as a testimony of her country's approbation of her patriotic devotion, with a field officer's commission.

The countess Burita at Saragossa, and Dons Lucia Johanna de Fitzeraldt, Dona Maria Mariengela Vivern, and Dona Maria Centi, of the divisions of St. Narcis, St. Dothy, and St. Clalia, at Gerona have occurred an enduring celebrity in the execution of their commands, and the display of their heroic patriotism in their efforts to frustrate the designs of the foe of their country, to spoil it of its honor and nationality. Also during that glorious struggle for independence women were frequently seen in the ranks of the guerrilla bands, fighting among the foremost.

General Scott's Letter on General McClellan.

Thaddeus Stevens, in the course of the debate in the House of Representatives charged General McClellan with disobeying the orders of his superiors, and supported his statement by reading the following letter from General Scott to Secretary Cameron:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Oct. 4, 1861

Hon. S Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir:—You are, I believe, aware that I hailed the arrival here of Major General McClellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and the army. Indeed, if I did not call for him I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave him the most cordial reception and support. He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties, when encouraged to commander, and has now long prided himself upon treating me with uniform neglect, running into disobedience of orders. Of the smaller matters, neglects, though in themselves grave military offences I need not speak, in the face of the following. To suppress an irregularity more conspicuous in Major General McClellan than in any other officer, I publish the following:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Sept. 16, 1861.

There are irregularities in the correspondence of the army which need prompt correction. It is highly unpleasant that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the general-in-chief or other commander on current official business except through intermediate commanders, and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invitation or request of the President.

By command of Lieut. General SCOTT.
E. D TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

With this order fresh in his memory Major General McClellan addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month over my head, and how many since to the Secretary and even to the President direct I have not inquired, but many I have no doubt, besides daily oral communication with the same high functionaries, all without my knowledge.

Second. To correct another class of grave neglects, I the same day caused to be addressed to General McClellan the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON' Sept. 16, 1861.

To Major General McClellan, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Potomac:

The commanding general of the Army of the Potomac will cause the positions, state, and number of troops under him to be reported at once to general headquarters by divisions, brigades, and independent regiments or detachments, which report will be followed by reports of new troops as they arrive, with the dispositions made of them, together with all the material changes which may take place in the same army.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.
E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Eighteen days have now elapsed, and not the slightest respect has been shown to either of these orders by Major General McClellan. Perhaps he will say, in respect to the latter, it has been difficult for him to procure exact returns of divisions, brigades, &c. No doubt; but why not have given me proximate returns such as he so eagerly furnished the President and certain Secretaries? Has, then, a senior no corrective power over a junior officer, in case of such persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy by arrest and trial before a court martial would probably soon cure the evil; but it has been feared that a conflict of authority near the head of the army would be highly encouraging to the enemies and depressing to the friends of the Union. Hence by long forbearance, and continuing (though but nominally) in duty. I shall try to hold out till the arrival of Major General Halleck, when, as his presence will give me increased confidence in the safety of the Union, and being, as I am, unable to ride in the saddle or walk by reason of dropsy in my feet and legs and paralysis in the small of the back, I shall definitively retire from the army.

(True copy,) WINFIELD SCOTT.

UPON a Legislative call, the Adjutant General has made the following returns, from the several counties of Pennsylvania, of those exempted from the military draft on account of conscientious scruples to bear arms:

Adams,	134	Juniata,	17
Allegheny,	1	Lancaster, (not rec)	
Armstrong,	19	Lawrence,	18
Beaver,	5	Lebanon,	92
Bedford,	115	Lehigh,	15
Berks,	93	Luzerne, none.	
Blair,	73	Lycoming,	26
Bradford,	2	Mercer,	15
Bucks,	369	Mifflin,	117
Butler,	10	Monroe,	8
Cambria,	29	McKean,	1
Cameron, (no draft)		Montgomery,	195
Carbon,	1	Montour, none.	
Chester,	203	Northampton,	3
Center,	12	Northumberl'd,	none
Clarion (not rec.)		Perry,	4
Clearfield,	20	Philadelphia,	207
Clinton,	3	Pike (not rec'd)	
Columbia,	28	Potter, do.	
Crawford,	1	Schuylkill,	1
Cumberland,	83	Snyder,	8
Dauphin,	102	Somerset,	108
Delaware,	48	Sullivan,	10
Erie,	10	Susquehanna,	4
Elk,	2	Tioga,	3
Fayette,	22	Union,	20
Forest, none		Venango	5
Franklin,	168	Warren,	7
Fulton,	3	Washington,	11
Greene,	10	Wayne (not rec'd)	
Huntingdon,	32	Westmoreland,	4
Indiana,	10	Wyoming, not rec'd	
Jefferson,	1	York,	156
	1629		1072

Total, 2701. Lancaster, and the other omitted counties, would bring up the number to about 3,000, who (between the ages of 21 and 45, and subject to a draft) asked a discharge from disbelief in the right of war. The Constitution requires they shall pay "an equivalent for personal service." That sum is to be determined. The average paid for substitutes is proposed as a standard. $100 each, would produce $300,000; $150 each, $450,000; $200 each, $600,000—&c.

Influence of Sensible Woman.

It is a wondrous advantage to a man in every pursuit or avocation to secure an adviser, in a sensible woman. In women there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she really be your friend, will have sensative regard for your character, honor, and reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pur friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best friend, is a wife of good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him—if he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have or his intellect will have many an unheeded gap even in the strongest fence.—Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question.—Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older than ourselves. Molecre's old house-keeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Marie de Gourney, an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement, as one of the best parts of being." Female friendship, indeed, is to a man "*procsidium et delus deeus*"—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.—*Bulwer.*

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for, and destined to a high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for a labor or profession. Adopt it early, and pursue it steadily. Adopt it early, and pursue it steadily, never looking back to the turned furrow, but forward to the new ground that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's success, if will and action are rightly adapted to them. Our rich men, and our great men, have carved their paths to fortune and fame by this eternal principle—a principle that cannot fail to reward its votary, if it be resolutely pursued. To sigh or repine over lack of inheritance, is unmanly. Every man should strive to be a creator, instead of inheritor. He should bequeath instead of borrow. The human race, in this respect want dignity and discipline. It prefers to wield the sword of valorous forefathers to forging its own weapons. This is a mean and ignoble spirit. Let every man be conscious of the God in him, and the Providence over him, and fight his own battles with his own good lance. Let him feel that it is better to earn a crust, than to inherit coffers of gold. This spirit of self-nobility, once learned, and every man will discover within himself, under God, the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich, inestimably rich, in self-resources, and can lift his face proudly to meet the noblest among men.

READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Since the commencement of the war the American Tract Society, of New York, have expended more than $50,000 in furnishing the army and navy with religious reading, embracing 500,000 volumes, 3,500,000 tracts and more than 250,000 copies of the American Messenger. The Messenger contains reading matter equal to 4,000,000 tracts of four pages each.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The *German Reformed Messenger*, published at Chambersburg, has received a private letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the of an effectual cure for the terrible and loathsome disease of small pox.—The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of all the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China by general orders and is regarded as a perfect success. As this disease now prevails in different parts of our country, it would be well for our physicians to put this remedy to practical test, and if found as successful here, as it is said to be in the English Army in China, it will certainly prove a great blessing to the community in general.

'My name is Mike Heywood, and I live down in Maine. I'm courtin' a gal named Sally Jones, and I never kissed her till the other night. This is the way it was: I wanted to kiss her right down bad, but hadn't the pluck. Her lips had been a temptin of me wuss'n red apples ever tempted a schoolboy, and at last I determined to try for it if I broke a leg. So last Sunday night, as we sat together arter meetin', I looked her straight in the eyes, and sez I:

'Sally, gin us a kiss and be done with it.'

'I won't see she, 'so there now!'

'I'll take it whether or no.'

'Do it if you dare!' sez she.

Her arms fell down by her side, her hair fell back over the chair, her eyes closed and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air. Lord! did you ever see a hawk pounce on a robbin? or a bumblebee on a clover-cup? I say nothing.'

WILD GAME.—A few days ago a steamboat stopped at a landing somewhere in Arkansas, to wood. A customer on board the boat took his gun and stepped on shore, hoping that during the hour they were likely to stop he might bag a few birds. After traveling a few rods he came across a rough looking fellow, and the following dialogue ensued:

"How are you?"

"How are ye, stranger," replied the Arkansas man.

"Have any game in these parts?"

"Oh, yes, plenty on 'em."

"What sort of game?"

"Well, most any sort, but principally brag and poker."

AGRICULTURAL.

RAIN-WATER CISTERNS.—As the season is now approaching when those heretofore without cisterns may be contemplating the construction of these very valuable reservoirs of soft water, we would advise them to consider whether it is not better to make their cisterns *above ground*. It can be done in this way: Make a heavy trestle work to support a stout frame of the dimensions desired, say sufficient to contain two thousand gallons—board this up tightly, line with sheet lead in the best manner—the top or roof covered with tin, leaving an opening or hatchway in top to admit a man to change it once a year. The outside of the trestle work can be boarded up with planed boards and painted. The cistern can be made in any shape desired. If well constructed it will never leak. We have one built in 1847, which has not thus far cost us a dollar for repairs. If sufficiently elevated, portions of the house can be supplied with water by pipes. At any rate we have to turn only a cock to get the water, instead of pumping it up with much labor from a cistern under ground.

The first cost of this kind of cistern may be greater than those dug in the ground, but it will be seen, they are handier and better, and with a little care in winter there is no danger of freezing.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PAPER AND LINEN MAKING.—In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, thousands of acres yield tons of flax, which is raised only for the flax seed and oils which are great articles of commerce. The straw which might be converted into linen is thrown away. More than a hundred thousand tons are thus wasted every year for want of a suitable *machine* to break and dress it. A cotton gin made the South rich. What Whitney did for cotton, two of our New York neighbors have done for flax. We have seen it tried, and have full faith in its ability to do all that is needed to convert these vast supplies of western and northern produce into the raw material for printing paper, to the immense profit of the western producer, to the great relief of the publishing and reading community, and to the injury of none but the paper monopolist.

The machine is very simple; one fluted cylinder revolves into another, and the bundle of flax put