

AMERICAN.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 38. Printing.

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

BALTIMURE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACK-ERY. THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remely in the World for all Private Discasses, Workness of the Back or Limbs Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Biodder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Gene-Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languer, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Polipitation of the Heart, Fimidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Discase of the Head. Throat, Nose or skin, Affectiom of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Discators arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—these secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mathiers of Ulyases, blighting their most brilliant hopes or milicipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

Generally, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talente and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to existary the living lyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic merility, deformaties, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his louor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cared, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Discressing Affection—which renders Life uniscrable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may onsue. Now, who that understands the subject will pratend to deny that the power of procreation is lost excessed by those felling into improper unities than by coner by these falling into improper matits than by the prodent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offering the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system secomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Func-lons Weakened, Loss of Progreative Power, Nervous ritability, Dyspesse. Palpinthem of the Heart, indigesion. Constitutional Behility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough. Consumption, Decay and Death Mice, No. 7 South Frederick Street off nand side going from Bultimore street, a few-ors from the corner. Pall not to observe name

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The cotor's Diplomas hong in bisoffice. CURE WARRANTED IN TWO

DAYS.
No Mercury or Nanscont Dengs.
DR. JOHNSTON.

ember of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, raduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in a United States, and the greater part of whose the steem spent in the heapitals of London, Paris, madelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of a most astonishing cures that were ever known; my resubled with ringing in the head and ears non asteen, great nervoones, being alarmed at iden sounds, basifulness, with frequent blushing, ended sometimes with derangoment of mind, were red immediately.

the J. addresses all those who have injured them, we say improper indulgence and solitary habits, ich ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for her business, study, society or marriage. These are some of the sail and melancholy effects duced by early habits of jouth, viz: Weakness of Back and Timbs, Pains in the Head Dimness of the Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the irt. Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement to Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement to Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Sympactic formancion, &c.

s of Consumption, &c. Instally.—The fearful effects on the mind are h to be dreaded Loss of Memory, Confusion of e Depression of Spirits, Lvil-Forebodings, Aver-to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, unity, we are some of the cells produced, nonsants of persons of all ages can now judge t is the cause of their declining health, losing t vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and inted, having a singular appearance about the

YOUNG MEN

have injured themselves by a certain practice iged in when alone, a habit frequently learned evil companions, or at school, the effects of h are nightly felt, even when saleep, and if not I renders marriage impossible, and destroys mind and body, should apply immediately, but a pity that a young man, the hope of his try, the durling of his parents, should be snatched all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the quence of deviating from the path of nature adulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons

MARRIE ACE.

t that a sound mind and body are the most -ary requisites to promote commutial happeness. I without there, the journey through life bes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly us to the view; the mind becomes shadowed respair and filled with the melanchety reflectant the happiness of another becomes bighted

DELASE OF IMPRIDENCE. en the misguided and imprudent votary of

refinds that he has inhibed the seeds of this it disease, it to often happens that an ill-timed of sisame, or dread of discovery, deters him applying to those who, from education and tability, can alone befriend him, delaying till astimutional symptoms of this herrid disease their appearance, such as ulcerated sore diseased hore, necturnal pains in the head mits, dimness of sight, deafness, hodes on the mes and arms, blotches on the head, face and ofter, progressing with fraghtal rapidity, till the palate of the month or the bones of the all in, and the victim of this awful disease a horrid object of commiseration, till death es a morrid object of commiseration, till death period to his dresdful sufferings, by sending that I neiscovered Country from whence no

er returns. ancholy fact that thousands fall victims terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of at prefunders, who, by the use of that Deadig Adventry, ruin the constitution and make idue of life minerable.

STRANGERS t not your lives, or health, to the care of the tilearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute is ledge, name or character, who copy Dr. divertisements, or style themselves, to regularly Educated Physicians the of Curing, they keep you triding month outh taking their fithy and poisonus com-or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, despair leave you with ruined health to sigh by smallest disassess.

or gailing disappointment. redential or diplomas always hang in his condict or treatment are unknown to all prepared from a life spent in the great hos-Europe, the first in the country and a more a Private Practice than any other Physician

DESEMENT OF THE PRESS any thousands cured at this institution year out, and the numerous important Surgical as performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by octors of the "Sun," Clipper," and many pers, notices of which have appeared again to before the public, besides his standing as emain of character and responsibility, is a figurantee to the afflicted.

as writing should be particular in directing tera to his Institution, in the following maner OHA M. JOHASTON, M. D., Baltimure Look Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

PAPER HANGINGS. 1.4681 AUWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of

Window Curtain Papers. A fine week of LINEN SHADES constant-

MATTREWS & COX, ney- as Lauw. No. 166 Cor. Fulton level way. New York. Will carefully additations and all other matters intrusted to

GEO. W. SHITH. SMITH & GENTHER. Market street, one door east of Mrs. Boulton's Hotel SUNBURY, PA.,

Have opened A NEW TIN-WARE, and intend keeping constantly on hand, and manu-

facturing to order on shortest notice. TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE of all descriptions. A Large Stock of Cook Stoves of the following Brands: William Penn, Pennsylvania,

Hope, Union, and the Cele-brated Niagara Cook Stove,

unsurpassed for besuty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability, and each stove warranted to perform what they are re-ALSO, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES, in great variety embracing all the best manufactures, and most fashionable designs

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Shades, Chimnies, and all articles unusually kept in an establishment of this kind. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting, Roofing, Range and Furnace Work, the Fitting, &c. Repairing cheaply and neatly executed.

Country produce taken in exchange at market price.

SMITH & GENTHER, Have the Agency for BIBB'S CELEBRATED FIRE PLACE STOVES, for the Counties of Northumber-land, Snyder, Union and Montour.

Ard are also agents for the Pipher & Willower Lin. "Transportation.

Sun urv. April 9, 1864.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA., Acknowledged a First Class House.

The Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbary and the surrounding country, to the accommodations of his house, assuring them they will find everything that can contribute to their comfort. It is situated far enough from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.

An Omnitius will be found at the Stations on the arrival of each train arrival of each train

April 9, 1864. -3m C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

JACOBO. BECK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Has removed into his New Building on Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA., INFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with s ARE PARTICULAR NOTICE. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

order as heretofore.

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Suntary, April 2, 1864.

C. G. BRUCE. Authorized War Claim Offices. Washington, D. C.
443 Nistri Stauer.
Opposite Peusion Office.
Near the Court House.

Publishes the Army Herald. and cultects PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY,

Prize-money and all other

Claims. We pay especial attention to claims in which other attorneys have FAILED, or which have been SUSPENDED. We have already collected and paid over to soldiers and their heirs over \$500.

WE COLLECT from \$100 to \$100 Cash Bounty. We do our business without DELAT April 2, 1834 -

J. R. HII.BUSH, County Surveyor & Conveyancer, Mahinoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a.

Office in Washington township. Engagements can All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to. April 9, 1861 -1y

NEW MILLIN ERY AND FANCY GOODS, SPRING & SUMMER,

at the Store of B. & L. SHISSLER, Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. The Misses B. & L. Shissler, having removed their establishment to more sommodious and convenient rooms, one door above their former location, inform their friends and customers, that they have received and just opened a choice and well selected assort-ment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, including every style of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS & TRIM-

MINGS OF ALL KINDS, and all other articles in their line, which will be sold

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

TO CONSUMERS OF

BE WHEND CHON H. Till undersigned dealer in Coal from the follow-ing well known Colliertes is prepared to receive orders for the same at the Lowest Market Rates, vis: MORDECAPS DIAMOND MINES

PARRISH & CO'S CONSOLIDATED CO'S He is also prepared to furnish the Baltimore to's Celebrated Conl,

Lump and Prepared. On the line of the Susquehanna River and Havre de Grace. He has made arrangements for the best PITTSTON AND PLYMOUTH COALS. Which he is prepared to deliver on board Boats at Northumbertand, or by Cars over Northern Central Railroad, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, on the best terms.

He is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and respectfully solicits orders from the Trade.

Address

SINCE P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVER ON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Office, Market street, our. Centre Alley. SUNBUAY, PA. W ILL attend promptley to the solication of places and all other professional business intrudiced to their care in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Suphery, January 28, 1863. POETICAL.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID BY JOHN G. WRITTIER. The birds, against the April wind.
Flew northward, singing as they flew;
They sang: "The land we leave behind
Has swords for corn-blades, blood for dew.

"O wild birds, flying from the South.
What saw and heard ye, gazing down?"
"We saw the mortar's upturned mouth,
The sickened camp, the blazing town! "Beneath the bivouso's starry lamps, We saw your march-worn children die

In shrouds of moss, in cypress swamps, We saw your dead uncoffined lie. "We heard the starving prisoners's sighs; And saw, from line and trench, your sons Follow our fight with home-rick eyes Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

"And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain," I cried, "O wing-worn flooks?"
"We heard," they sang, "the Freedman's song,
The crash of clavery's broken locks! "We saw from new, uprising states The Treason-nursing mischief spurned, As, crowding Freedom's ample gates, The long-estranged and lost returned.

"O'er dusky faces, seamed and old, And hands horn-hard with unpaid toil, With hope in every rustling fold. We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil.

"And, struggling up through sounds accursed, A grateful murmur climb the air, A whisper scarcely heard at first, It filled the listening Heavens with prayer. "And sweet and far, as from a star,

Replied a voice which shall not conse, Till, drowning all the noise of war. It sings the blessed songs of peace!" So to me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and slowly greening spring,
Low stooping from the cloudy gray,
The wild-birds sang or seemed to sing.

They vanished in the misty air,
The song went with them in their flight;
But lo! they left the sunset fair, And in the evening there was light.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

MRS. GRAYSTONE'S LESSON. "I congratulate you, Alfred, upon my word and nonor I do! It is not a mere be transferred to the protection of my friend, to Alfred led her. Altred Bennett, I'm afraid it will be too much for her little, timid heart to bear.,"

Alfred had discovered the true character of Mrs. Graystone, the mother of his betrothed, and had determined to accept his triend's offered assistance in getting rid of the table he addressed his wife, her, for he had fully decided that the mudent member of his household.

strengthened their defences for the cam- ing of dinner."

once taken. Mrs. Graystone will take take them from her mistress." advantage of every weak point. She may her mother's character, and though the old ner. lady has been most despotic in her rule. entirely submissive, has never felt its weight

severely. "She ought never to feel despotic rule, at is the only condition for perfect development, and I wish Cora to be my companion. I see there must be no interference, and there shall be none, in the affairs of my

household.' There will be if Mrs. Graystone is

member of it." "That she must be for a little while, for I have invited her, and I cannot honorably retract the invitation, unless she gives me special cause, which I believe she will be careful not to do. When Cora is my wife I can explain to her why I will not let her mother live with us, but not now. I must let her come."

"Well remember what we have decided upon. Don't let her stay. She must be out-man œuvred, for you would not wish to have it said that you turned your mother-inlaw out of your house."

A month later Alfred Bennett and his bride had alighted at the door of his city residence. Wedding and bridal tour were over and the youthful pair had come home. What a world of happiness was in the sweet thought that henceforth the same roof should shelter both, while for each the other's pres ence made their dwelling-place that most beautiful and sacred of all other institutions. a home, that word, which epitomises all that concerns domestic life, its joys and its cares, its blessings and its afflictions allevia ted, because shared with the best beloved

There was but one shadow over their joy.-Even Cora telt it, much as she loved, innocently, as she trusted and believed her mother. It was that meteor's presence in the new home, to her vaguely unwelcome, and not even acknowledged as such, but to Alfred hateful, because he now instinctively felt what he had been so long in learning.

her falseness. Cora had fived alone with her mother all her life. She had been accustomed to obey her implicitly, to depend on her entirely. It followed, as a natural consequence of this training that she had no self reliance. She had expected when she promised to marry Alfred Bennet, to be guided by him in everything just as she had been all her life by her mother. But a few words from Mrs. Graystone, describing common 1 hold emergencies, and the inability of husbands, particularly young husbands, to pro-vide for them and direct the management of them, made Cora feel, as they had been intended to do, that it would be impossible for her to fulfil her duties in her new home without her mother's aid. This had caused her to make that request of her lover which

had resulted in the invitation of Mrs. Gray-stone to spend the wint r following their marriage with the young husband and wife. That lady had no idea of abandoning ber That lady had no idea of abandoning her advantageous position. Once gained she planted herself upon it for life. According ly she had disposed of her house and furniture, put all her business affairs in a train for final settlement, and removed with her wardrobe, papers, and personal effects to the city. She had been some days domicilled in Alfred Bonnett's house, making ready for the arrival of he daughter and son-in-law, and queening it right royally

over the servants from the dignified house keeper who had passed her life in the service of Mr. Beenett's mother, to the newly hired domestics whom Mrs Bates had al ready had a month in training. And she met them at the door and received them almost as if she was mistress, and they her

Cora was quite satisfied. She had never been accustomed to be first anywhere and it was enough for her to reach home at last, and sit down with the dearest friends in those beautiful rooms. She was quite willing that her mother should give orders, and manage the servants, and appoint the hours for meals, in short, assume the duties of mistress, even to sitting at the head of the Alfred, to pile his plate with dainties and to display as many winning ways as she dared in Mrs. Graystone's dignified presence,

She was quite surprised at the frown that gathered and deepened on Alfred's brow, luring the first meal in their own house, at which Mrs. Graystone presided. And she was still more surprised when, as soon as they were alone, he informed her that it was his wish that she should at once assume all the duties and dignities of mistress of the house-

hold.

"But my mother is so accustomed to such matiers, I would prefer to have her attend

to them all. "Your mother is your guest, Cora, and must be treated as such. I must not see my wife degraded in her own house. There is a propriety which must be maintained." Cora acquiesced, for she had always yielded to a stronger will, but was not without some misgivings that she entered the breakfast room the following morning. Mrs. Graystone was already scated at the table, and smilingly greeted her children from behind the coffee-orn as they entered; and Cora pressed her husband's arm in token that he was to remain silent. He paid no heed to the signal, but approaching Mrs. Graystone, politely offered her his arm, saying:

"My wife will assume her place as mistresof the household, this morning, and we will not trouble your father, madame! Allow me to give you another seat."

Mrs Graystone was taken by surprise She said something of Cora's being fatigued, form of words, an idle ceremony. You are and of her readiness to save her all trouble, a lucky fellow, and Cora will be a happy but there was Alfred Bennett's offered arm. but there was Alfred Bennett's offered arm, woman.—She's a loving little creature, and and smilling, imperturbable face, and she to be emancipated from the rule of that was forced to yield. She choked down her dragoon in crinoline, her respected mamma, rage, and with an attempt to turn the whole would be happiness enough for her; but to affair into a jest, she rose and took her seat

The meal was a most uncomfortable one for all three, though Alfred talked continually, determined not to notice Mrs. Gray stone's dignified ill humor nor Cora's tearful embarrassment. As they were raising from

"Cora, dear, had you better not have in tual happiness of Cora and himself must Mrs. Bates for her orders, now? Our first not be sacrificed by admitting her as a resi- dinner in our home must be a very fine one, and I should like to hear you order it." The friends held a long conversation to-gether, in which they laid their plans and Manana, I am sure, will attend to the order-Indeed, we should be very much obliged

Remember, Alfred," said Stephen Weir to you, madam," Alfred replied, "but Mrs. at parting, "there must be no concessions, Baies is not accustomed to receive orders to going back from your position when it from my guests, and of course is waiting to The bell was rung, and Mrs. Bates came even persuade Cora that she cannot live in. She had already received her one. No without her mother, as I doubt not she did allusion was made to Mrs. Graystone's orders,

before the innocent little thing told you she and that lady sat by speechless with rage, wished to have her live with you. But be while Cora, aided not a little by her house firm, Cora is too guileless to comprehend keeper's suggestion gave her orders for din When she was gone, Alfred politely inquired if Mrs. Graystone wished to go out she has managed to cover her iron sceptre and offered to order the carriage for her with velvet; and Cora who has always been | declining he gave her his arm, and with the utmost ceremony, escorted her to her apart Two or three days passed in this way.

all, and, as my wife, she shall not. Freedom All Mrs. Graystone's struggles for mastery were met with a determined opposition disguised by such ceremonious politeness that she could find no ground for complaint She was treated as a distinguished guest while it was evident to her that no interfer ence in the management of the household would be tolerated.

At the end of that time she charged her actics. She preserved a mournful silence in the presence of Alfred Bennett, and for several days remained seeluded in her own apartments, save at the hour of meals. Cora secame very unhappy, but Alfred explained to her the grounds of those aggressions which would, if allowed to proceed, destroy the peace, and comfort, and dignity of their home lives. He concealed his own impres sions of her character, but was firm in the desire that she should maintain truthfully the position which of right belonged to

Mrs. Graystone's next movement, after preserving for some time an obstinate sience not to be softened by Cora's entreaties,

was to deplore her unfortunate marriage. "You have a splendid home, my child," she said, while tears rolled over her cheeks "but it is no better than a gilded cage. How I wish that the past three month could be recalled, and that I had you once more in our home, free from the clutches of the cold tyrant that calls you wife. Poor! unhappy hild ! it breaks your . ther's heart to see con thus, and to know that, wretched as

ou must be there is no escape ! But now she had in her malace quite overshot the mark, Cora's allegiance had been transferred by the magic of love. With all of a wife's loyalty, she repelled the accusasion. - Alfred was all that was kind, all that was loving, and no man could be less a tyraut. Mrs. Graystone sighed, shook her head, and talked of the future. But, for that time, made no impression on Co

But Cora was new to life, and unused to cares and responsibilities. At the charms of novelty wore off, she listened more freely when her mother talked of her burdens And she had almost implanted the seeds of distrust in the young wife's heart, when Alfred Bennett discovered what she had

been doing. Suddenly Mrs. Graystone found herself politely banished to her own apartment. --Alfred contrived to fill Cora's time with amosements and occupations in which her mother had no share. He succeeded in his oldect, at last. Unade to gain Cora's ear, and fan the seeds discord she had planted, and which were

fast withering in ungenial soil, unheeded by the servants with whom she no longer inter-

Mrs. Graystone's lesson produced an admirable effect. She had been foiled, and she was humbled. Often since she has visited her daughter, and not attempting any interference in her household, has been a welcomed and benored, and a happy guest.

MISCELLANEOUS. WIGHT MECHANICS HAVE DONE FOR ENGLAND.

Samuel Smiles is a most industrious com-piler, and his books, like the tales in the Arabian Nights, may be said to breed one another. In the course of his researches

THE VULCANS OF ALBION.

while preparing a recent work entitled "Lives of Engineers," he frequently came across the tracks of celebrated inventors, mechanics and iron-workers, whose labors seemed to him well worthy of finding some permanent record. Hinc ille lachryme.-Hence a new book, published in this country by Ticknor & Fields, under the title "Industrial Biography: Iron-Workers and Tool-Makers."

Preceding the biographies with a history of iron, its relation to civilization and early iron manufacture in England, he opens the personal sketches with one of

DUD DUDLEY, the father of iron-working in Fugiand, and the Chancer of the iron poets (to use a fanciful image) who have since made England great. He was one of eleven illegitimate children, and does not seem to be at all ashamed of it, for in an official document

concubine of Edward Lord Dudley." Dudley village was the centre of a manufacturing district, and the Earl himself had And the same instrument, with his own States was fourteen thousand one hundred much of his time. As he grew to be a man he established iron-works of his own. He wrote a treatise on Iron, he built Immense furnaces, and became overwhelmed with debt. He invented an important system of iron smelting. In the Cromwellian war he fought on the King's side, was in 1648 captured, stripped atmost naked, and in triumph carried up to the gates of Worcester (which place Dud had forfeited for the King)

and put in prison. With a party of other prisoners, he, however, managed to escape in August of the same year. As he had received a wound in the leg he had to stumble across the country on crutches, and thus reached Bristol .-His estates had been confiscated, but he yet was sole possessor of his secret for smelting iron with pit-coal, and finding a moneyed partner built another foundry, but soon quarrelled with his business associates, and the affair was brought to a stand still. On the restoration he made a variety of claims for damages he had suffered during the civil war, again built foundries, published his treatise Metallum Martis in 1665, and died in his eighty fourth year, after a life of sin-

THE INVENTION OF CAST-STEEL. Cast-steel was invented. Mr. Smiles tells us, by one Benjamin Huntsman, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1704. He was the son of German parents, and when a boy, was noted for his skill in mending clocks and locks. He also early obtained some reputation as an occulist. In Doneaster he began making experiments in the improvement of steel, but it was many weary years before the desired result was achieved; yet it was achieved at last, and although a hundred years have passed since Huntsman's discovery, the description of the fuel (coke) which he first applied for the pupose of making the steel, and crucibies and furnaces which he used, were, for the most part, similar to hose in use at the present day. Although he making of cast-steel, as invented by Benjamin Huntsman, is now conducted with greater economy and dexterity, owing to increased experience, it is questionable whether any maker has since been able to

surpass the quality of Huntsman's manufac-Yet his own countrymen, the Sheffield cutters, with true British obstinacy, refused to use his cast-steel, and he had to send it abroad for sale on the continent. In a short time the French cutiers were able to undersell the English, and so the latter was obliged to come to Huntsman. He had taken no patent for his invention, his only protection eing in preserving his process as much a mystery as possible; all his workmen were pledged to inviolable secrecy, strangers were

whole of his steel was cast at night. Of course there were plenty of effortsmany of them dishonorable enough-to unveil the secret. An iron-founder named Walker at last discovered it by adopting the ruse of disguising himself as a wandering "tramp," and feigning great distress and abject poverty. Shivering with cold at the door of Huntsman's foundry late one night when the workmen was about to begin their labors at steel casting, he asked for admission to warm himself by the fornace fire .-The humane workmen found the appeal irresistible, and the apparent beggar was admitted and provided with a snug corner, where he pretended to fall asleep. But he watched the process of steel-making; and sefore many months had passed the Houtsman manufactory was not the only one where east-steel was produced.

Huntsman was a Quaker, eccentric, but very benevolent; he died in 1776, in his seventy-second year, and was buried at Attercliffe churchyard.

AN UNREQUITED BENEFACTOR.

The principal iron-founder of England during the last century was one Henry Cort, to whom England owes the production of wrought iron for machinery, for steam engines, and for railways, at one-third the price it was before accustomed to pay to and found it necessary to labor more with foreigners. It is estimated that the inventions of Henry Cort have already added six thousand working people during three generations. "And while the great iron-masters by freely availing themselves of his invention, have been adding estate to estate, the only estate secured by Henry Cort was the little domain of six feet two in which he lies interred in Hampstead churchyard."

BRAMAH.

Joseph Bramah was one of the most curious of the characters to be met with in the anals of great mechanics. He was born in 1748, in a Yorkshire village, and when a boy devoted his spare time to making musi-cal instruments, his tools being of few old flies and regor blades given him by the friendly "village smith" whose force was

young Bramah's favorite Launt. His first regular work was at ploughing, but when sixteen years old be hurt his ankle, was unpert workman, turning out ploughs and fidcharge of the blacksmith's work

as utterly invincible. took even Hobbs no less than sixteen days of millions of dollars, her wealth has risen to manipulation, during which he used a varie- thirty one thousand five bundred millions, ty of elaborate instruments, which no burg-

lar could hope to own. copied himself with making hydraulic plied to by the Bank of England, in 1806. to construct a machine for more accurately he speaks of his mother as "Elizabeth and expeditiously printing the numbers and daughter of William Tomlinson of Dudley, date lines on bank notes, he at once proceeded to invent the necessary model, which he completed in the course of a month."large iron works where Dud used to pass subsequent improvements, is still in constant | and eighty-three millions, of which ten thouuse, saving much clerical labor and ensuring sand seven hundred and sixteen millions the greatest accuracy and legibility.

HENRY MAUDSLEY. The mechanical tastes of a boy are usually as strongly marked in an inhorn mechanic as the musical taste is early developed in a musician. Nascitur non fit. But generally the former tastes are easier gratified, and thus, while vastly more useful, do not attract as much attention as the latter. There are boys to whom the blacksmith's forge and the machine-shop are irresistible attractions. Often such tastes are stifled at once by ambitions parents, and the result is that nonentity "a clerk"-a young man who, without special commercial instincts, is grafted in the tree of commerce, newer takes to it kindly, and is ever after a sapless sort of twig. Sometimes the would be mechanic is put "in a law office," and once in a while is sent to "study for the church." The result is at the best deplorable mediocrity.

Henry Maudsley, one of the most eminent of English mechanics (whose death is reported to us among the news brought by the last foreign steamer), had this mechanical charges and the sublime devotion of the instinct strikingly deceloped. His father Old Guard. was a carpenter, but young Maucisley himself was much fonder of working in iron, and would often excite the anger of the foreman by stealing off to an adjoining smithy. He urged so hard for the change that when fifteen years old he was transferred from the carpenter's to the blacksmith's shop. Here he became an expert worker in metal, and was soon quite noted for torging "trivets" with great speed and skill, the old experienced hands gathering round to admire him when at this work. They had in this shop—which belonged to the naval works of Woolwich—a very accommodating superintending officer, who would blow his nose in a peculiar manner when approaching, so that all forbidden jobs-and making "trivets" was one of them-might be put out of the way by the

time he entered the shop. When a boy has the innate love for his trade that Maudsley had and thousands of American youths all over the country have to-day-he does not remain at the foot of the ladder. Take a boy-there are plenty such-who has no particular predilection for anything, and put him at a trade, and he will always remain the mere workman. But boys like Maudsley, almost without knowing it, are urged on to something better.

At this time Bramah, the lockmaker, had great difficulty to find mechanics skilful enough to make his locks with the neat precision he wanted. Young Maudsley was aggested to him, and being sent for, the oung Woolwich blacksmith came to Lon-He was then but eighteen years old carefully excluded from his works, and the strong, muscular, tali, and remarkable handsome. But both Bramah and his foreman thought he was too young to be put in the shop with old workmen. A worn-out vicebench was lying near by, and Maudsley, seeing his chances were in danger, asked permission to go right to work and fix it up. He did so, and the job was so splen-didly executed that he was at once engaged and he became as much a favorite in this as in his former shop. As before said, he was extremely hard-ome-an Apollo among Vulcans; and his personal advantages, with his mental activity, had their effect on his fellow-workman, who tacitly acknowledged him as their leader and superior. He rose in position and became foreman. In 1797 he opened a shop of his own, he and his wifefor a pretty girl had a little time before accepted the bandsome blacksmith-clearing the hired shop of the dirt and rubbish left in it by a former tenant. His first customer was an artist, who gave an order for the iron frame of a large easel; and thenceforth Maudsley's shop had plenty of work. I'm next success was the invention of the slide rest with which his name is usually indentifiest-an invention, too, which all familiar with the use of the turning lathe now consider indispensable. Maudsley became a famous manufacturer of machinery; but even when he employed numbers of men. the head than the hands, he used to go offer to the forge and work enthusiastically with hundred million pounds sterling to the the sledge-hammer, just from sheer love of wealth of the kingdom, while they have his art. In time his shop became as it were given employment to some six hundred a college of mechanical art, from which the best mechanics were proud to have gradu-

THE OTHER BIGGRAPHIES.

Of Clements, Roberts, Nasmyth, Fairbairns and others, Mr. Smiles in his Industrial Biography, writes most delightfully, and with a charming sprinkling of anecdotal reminiscences. And his book will preserve to posterity the histories and personal characteristics of a class of men who, though perhaps the most useful of their age, or

often the somest forgotten, ***** There is a dog in Boston named Quota, because he never seems to be full.

One squere of 12 lines, 3 times, 25
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square, 3 months, 500
Six months, 500
Six months, 500
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum, 300
Merchants and others advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly, 10.00
Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. JOB PRINTING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Our National Resources.

No subject connected with the war seems to be more misrepresented and misunderfitted for farm work, and apprenticing him- stood than that of the relation of our debt self to a carpenter, he soon became an ex- to our resources. Thousands of patriotic and well meaning persons have been appalled dles, window-frames violoncellos with equal skill. Ambitious to improve in his trade, he went on foot to London, where he found work in a cabinet-maker's shop, and where shows this curious fact, and we call the athe made a number of useful little inventions, tention of expitalists and the public general last he discovered some new method of ally to it. At the end of her great war in pomp-making for which he took out a pa- 1816 England had swelled her debt up to ent, and remembering his old friend the an aggregate of four thousand three hun-Yorkshire blacksmith, sent for him to take dred millions of dollars; but in the same time her wealth was estimated at ten thou-In 1773 Bramah first turned his attention | sand four hondred millions of Gollars, so to locks, which were then very poor and that the country, instead of being impovereasily picked. Bramah invented a lock and lished by the war, really attained that great took out a patent therefor; and for nearly impetus which has made her the wealthiest eighty years the Bramah lock was regarded nation in the world. The basis thus established has never been weakened, for while In 1851, Hobbs, the American crossed the her debt still reaches the enormous sum of ocean and succeeded in picking it. But it three thousand eight hundred and ninety

The secret of this phenomenon lies in the r could hope to own.

Bramah, after the success of his lock, ocple. The interest paid upon it is paid into their pockets. It is the safest investment in pumps; making pens; and making machines | the kingdom, and constitutes the real stanfor pulling up trees and for hoisting goods and of values. Banks, bankers and corpo-into warehouses; but his name is now rations of all kinds seek it as the guarantee principally associated with the Braman north. He was so high in authority in mechanical affairs that when any difficulty occurred affairs that when any difficulty occurred in a thousand ways, and enriches the people in a thousand ways, and enriches the people in a thousand ways, and enriches the people remove recourse was usually had to Brainah | instead of being a burden upon them. For and he was rarely found at a loss for a con-trivance to overcome it. "Thus, when ap-ed but little relatively, the wealth of the country has gone on increasing until the former, in the year 1861, had become a charge upon the latter of only 124 per cent., whereas in 1816 it was a weight of more

than 41 per cent. In the year 1860 the wealth of the United was owned in the loyal States, some three hundred and sixteen millions more than that of England in 1816. Our wealth increases much more rapidly than that of any other country. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 64 per cent., from 1850 to 1860 it was 127 per cent. Since that period the progress of agriculture, settlement, manufactures, building improvements, railways, mining and internal commerce has been un-precedented. All this has been aided and stimulated by three causes viz: the debt lfeld at home constituting an active capital; the introduction of a sound national paper currency, and the stimulant to domestic in dustry produced by the demand for mate-

rial of war.

The Question of Endurance. WELLINGTON, at Waterloo, referring to the struggle then progressing, remarked, "We will see who can pound the longest." English endurance, aided by Blucher, was the day against the impetuosity of the French

The battles of the Wilderness and the Po recall the Iron Duke's celebrated saying. Hard pounding drove Lee out of the Wilderness, and drove him from his defenses on the Po. Turn, Grant's numbers were superior to those of the regel chieftain, but disproportion in numbers, both in the Wilderness and on the Po, was fully equalized by the superiority of the natural position held by the Rebels, by the defenses they had erected, and by their greater familiarity with the battle-ground. The dogged cudurance of the Federal troops-their determination to go to Richmond or go down in the attempt-alone gave us the victory. riday, the 6th, and Thursday the 19th of May, settled forever the question of the relative endurance of Northern and Southern troops. The former can "pound the long-

And fine side that can "pound the longest" wins the buttle in the present camlonging the contest, but they cannot influence the result. The heaviest pounding is over, and the odds are against bim.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN AT NIAGARA FALLS. The Buffelo Commercial Advertiser says that on Friday morang a woman named Bender threw herself into the rapids in the Niagara river immediately above the brink of the cataract, on the Canada side, and was carried over the falls. She lived near the spot, and had for some time been partially insane, rendering it necessary on the part of the family to keep a close watch upon her movements. A few moments before ten o'clock she was sitting quietly in the house knit-ting, but having been left alone for a few moments, she rushed from the room, ran to the river and plunged into the boiling waters. It would appear that her consciousness returned after she entered the water, as she tossed her arms wildly about and cried loudly for assistance. But of course she was beyond the reach of human aid, and in a few moments was swept over the falls. Up to Saturday evening no traces of the body and been discovered. Mrs. Bender was about fifty years of age and leaves a family.

A Prictors Relie.-The only medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in ionor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse e and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains \$180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with the most religious care. Five thousand dollars have already been offered for it; but to the Government, or to a historical society, it would be worth much more. We shall be glad to give further information concerning it to parties that may desire it. - Phil. Bul.

While a Maying party were on the summit of Mount Megunticook in Maine, a few days since, a Miss French, of Lincolnville, stumbled on the edge of a precipies and felt down a chaim, striking but once in a distance of over 300 feet. She was taken up

insensible, and died the same night. Extravagence is the rule and economy the exception in California. "Easily got, easily spent," say the miners. The San Francisco Sullationays that "there are men who were poor, and not asbumed of it, within five cars in San Francisco, who now tell, without a blush, that they cannot live on

\$10,000 a year." How do you define "Black as your hat!" Durkness that may be "felt," At what season did Eve out the appled Early in the fall.