TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

CASH—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum. $2 00 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter. Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and have them discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and receive letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

JOB PRINTING.

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY E. WILVERT, PROPRIETOR, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 3. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1869. OLD SERIES, VOL. 29, NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for advertising in the AMERICAN. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Size.	1 t.	2 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.	$1 00	$2 00	$3 50	$4 00	$7 00	$12 00
2 Squares.	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	12 00	20 00
3 squares.	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	16 00	25 00
6 Squares.	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half Col.	12 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	35 00	60 00
1 Column.	20 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	100 00

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square.

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3.00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates.

Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BRUNER. L. R. KASE.

BRUNER & KASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Market Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lemarus, Esq.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

BOYER & WOLVERTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Second Floor in Bright's New Building,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Notice is hereby that W. J. Wolverton, respectfully announces that they have entered into co-partnership in the practice of their profession in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Consultations can be held in the German.
April 4, 1868.—1y

H. B. MASSER,
Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Wyoming.
REFERENCE.
Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
C. G. Cattell & Co. "
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, "
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
Ketcham & Co., 280 Pearl Street, New York.
Hon W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Mathews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.
ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square,
Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

Teeth! Teeth!
J. H. CRESSINGER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citizens of Northumberland county, that he has located in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solicits your patronage. Special attention paid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth extracted without pain, by using Narcotic spray—which I have used for three years with perfect success and no injurious results.
Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Degle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, '68.

SIMON HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.
HILL & WOLVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SUNBURY, PA.
WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pension. apl. 1, '68.

C. V. MEGLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
(with Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.
Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

H. PURDY, J. B. JAMES.
PURDY & JAMES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.
Office in the second story of Dewart's building, adjoining the Democrat office, on the north side of Market Square.
Will attend promptly to the collection of claims and other professional business intrusted to his care, in Northumberland and adjoining counties.
November 9, 1867.

ADDISON C. MARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.
All business attended to with promptness and diligence.
Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

J. R. HILBUSH,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Kulpmont, Northumberland County, Penn'a
Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 22, 1868.—1y

JACOB O. BECK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31 1866

G. W. HAUPT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.
All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.
Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

JNO. RAY CLEMENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.
Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Quaker's Stove and Tinware Store,
SUNBURY PENN'A.
Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—1y

VALENTINE DIETZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.
Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

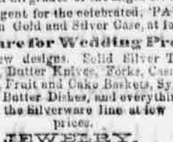
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
GRANT & BROTHER,
Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
WHITE & RED ASH COAL,
in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.
Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa.
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1868.

JOHN P. HAAS,
Dealer in all kinds of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
MIDDLE WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.,
Is prepared to supply all kinds of Anthracite Coal from the Shamokin Coal Region at cheap rates. All orders promptly filled. Country custom respectfully solicited. JOHN P. HAAS.
Sunbury, July 18, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Monthly Time Books Drawing Books and Slates, Books, Hymn Books Blank Books, Memorandum Books Blanks, Pocket Books, Ink Stands, Pens, Pencils, a fine assortment of Paper, Ink, &c.
ANNA PAINTER

T. S. SHANNON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Corner of Third Street and Market Square, in Miller's Stone Building, SUNBURY, PA.,
WATCHES!
of the most celebrated makers, consisting of the Howard, Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Bartlett, W. Ellery, and all grades of the Elgin Ill's make.
Also, sole Agent for the celebrated, PAUL DAYTON Watch, in Gold and Silver Case, at low prices.
Silver Ware for Wedding Presents,
of entirely new designs. Solid Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Syrup Mugs, Butter Dishes, and everything in the Silverware line at low prices.
JEWELRY.
A fine stock of 18 k Rings. Also a fine selection of Gold and Jet Jewelry of all descriptions. Gold and Silver Chains, at low prices.
GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pens in Gold, Silver and Rubber Cases, of the celebrated make by Huffman and Stewart.
CLOCKS.
A full assortment of 8 day and 30 hour Clocks, at low prices.
Also Sole Agent for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles,—warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice.
Sunbury, Sept. 5, 1868.

GRAND OPENING
of
FALL AND WINTER
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
at
THOMAS G. NOTT'S
MERCHANT TAILOR STORE,
MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA.,
Consisting of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERES,
ENGLISH MELTONS OF ALL COLORS,
which have been selected from the largest and best establishments in New York and Philadelphia.
A general assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
embracing,
Neckties, Collars, Cravats, of the latest styles.
Fine Lamb's Wool Peller Jackets.
SHIRTS and DRAWERS, a large assortment of the best quality.
A large variety of GLOVES of every style and quality, from the Ball Room down to the laboring man's, and many other articles for Gentlemen's wear.
Fine French Yoke Shirts made to Order.
Having procured the services of the best workmen in the city, garments will be made up to order which cannot be excelled in any city in fits, or quality of goods.
Gentlemen are particularly requested to call and see the goods and work before purchasing elsewhere.
Sunbury, Oct. 3, '68. THOMAS G. NOTT.

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
ON EVERY  PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS,
Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
The above Manure has been before the Agricultural public for fifteen years past, under our name and proprietorship, and now has an established and large annual sale throughout the country. And as a perfect substitute for Peruvian Guano (afforded at one half the cost) it has been adopted by agricultural men of known intelligence and discrimination. It is warranted not to exhaust the soil, but on the contrary to permanently improve it. The absolute amount to many thousand tons annually, and the facilities for its manufacture are extensive and complete.
The above manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.
The bags are uniform in weight 100 pounds.
The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above manures are composed, are as well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.
BAUGH & SONS,
20 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
The highest cash price paid for all kinds of bones.
November 28, 1868.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!
AT
Miss Louisa Shiss le's,
MARKET SQUARE.
Ladies' and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, in immense variety.
Millinery Goods and Trimmings.
French and American Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, and a general assortment of Ladies' Millinery Goods, which have been selected with great care.
WOOLEN GOODS, FURS, &c.
Gents Collars, Neckties Gloves, &c.
Every variety will be found to select from, at MODERATE PRICES.
Sunbury, Oct. 17, 1868.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
Call and see the well selected Stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, &c
Just received at
JOHN E. SMICK'S
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
Fourth Street, below Eyster's Store, SUNBURY
WINTER CLOTHING
of the most approved styles is made up to order at reasonable rates.
He has also a fine assortment of Cassimere Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Overhauls, Blouses, Neckties, Cotton and Woolen Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and a general variety of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Give him a call, which you will find it to be to your advantage.
Sunbury, Oct. 24, 1868.

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.
THE undersigned, proprietor of Weiser's Express Line, give notice to merchants and shippers that the Depot is still at 811 Market street, Philadelphia, and all Goods directed to Sunbury, Danville and Lewisburg, and all intermediate stations along the railroad, will be promptly delivered.
Cars leave 811 Market street, Philadelphia tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
BROWN & KLECKNER.
December 7, 1867.

CALL and see these beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of
J. H. CONLEY & CO.

CASH.
HIGHEST market price in CASH paid for all Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron, &c., by
W. O. HICKOK & SON,
Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.
January 9, 1869—4m

POETICAL.

COMETH A BLESSING DOWN.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of surplus,
Not to the man of needs;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in the form of fashion
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion
Not to the blazoned crest;
Not to the worldly worldling,
Not to the lavish elown,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly-blinded,
Not to the steeped in same,
Not to the carnal-minded,
Not to unholy fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not in the wonder's crown,
Not at the walls of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yielded its hungry food;
Unto the one who labors
Purelee of fee or frown;
Unto the kindly-hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

The Last Outrage Upon Kentucky—Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Feb. 7, 1869.

The die is mostly cast—gloom has settled like a dark pall onto Kentucky. The last vestige uv constitooshinal liberty is swept away, leavin us nothin but the name thereof, wich is heller mockery. If the suit goes on and concurs with the house—which it will do—and the requisit number of statts ratify the sickshun of them accursid bodies—wich they will do—why then all is over,—Niggers will vote in Kentucky the same ez white men, and the star uv liberty is not forever! They may go so far, ez they will be in a majority, ez to distranchise the brave men who served in the confedrit army.

Ez might hev been expected, the intelligence affected the Corners profoundly. We wuz all a settin in Bascom's ez happy as we cood be. A new barrel hed been tapped.—Dekin Pogram hed money, and I wuz not, altogether unprovided, ez a letter hed been dropped into the post office that mornin wich contained a remittance uv six dollars to a lottery concern in New York. Ez I believe lotteries to be swindles and demoralizin in their nacher, I opened the missive and confiscated the contents. I will never be the means of lotteries—never.

It wuz a pleasant scene. The fire wuz a burnin briskly, wich reflectin on our respective noses, gave the room a more than usual brilliancy. Bascom wuz behind the bar, his elbows leanin onto it, waitin for the orders which he knew wood be made; Capt. McPelter wuz a smokin his pipe peacefully, a watchin the clouds thus arise, forming a sort of halo about his hed; while Deekin Pogram and myself wuz just in the act uv takin suthin hot which hed been fixed for us. At this moment Pennibacker's boy rode up on Bascom's mule and hove a paper at me, wich contained the fatal intelligence. I read it aloud. There was no more innocent mirth that nite. Deekin Pogram's hand relaxed its hold onto the glass and it fell to the floor, the precious flood wastin itself thro the crack, and the old saint fell from his chair in a swoon. I hed more presence uv mind—I drank mine with one convulsive gulp and then dropped the empty glass. The effect, so large a manifestin grief wuz concerned, wuz the same ez tho I had dropped it liker and all, and it wuz better for me. The glass was Bascom's—the sensashun in my bowels predoost by the likes was mine.—That even constooshinal amendments can't take away from me.

It didn't take long to figger how this outrage, if it is consummate, will affect the Corners. There is in the precinct township, sixty three loyal white voters uv which number thirty-nine vindicated their manhood in the Confedrit servis, the others bein too old, septin Pollock, which is from Illinoy, and uv Abolishun proclivities. Garrettstown is in this township, and counts them up there is two hundred and forty four adult niggers, and tuse wood hev been a hundred more hed niggers all bin born bullet and rope proof. So long as these niggers wuz in their normal condishun uv servitood they wuz indispensible—hence they wuz crowdly wrested from us, we hev made them almost ez youseful to us by hevin the law fute our own hands.—They hev easy tool accumulated suthin, for they labor. We uv course hold the offices. Isaker Gavitt is assessor, and Deekin Pogram treasurer, and the niggers hev bin made to pay all the taxes that hev bin paid. They couldent help themselves, for the law lies terrors when wielded by strong and willin hands, and the hands uv our officials are both strong and willin.

But for these niggers the township government wood be a mere nothin. Isaker don't dare to assess Bascom, for fear he'd stop supplies onto him; nor wood Bascom hev any uv the white citizens taxed, for whatever they shood pay in taxes that went either into the county or state treasury wuz so much lost to him. He wuz anxious to have the nigger sweat, for uv the money collected uv them he got a large per cent., either through the collector or treasurer, wich wuz clear gain, ez they don't patronize him anyhow.

In various other ways we hed em. Pennibacker is justice uv the peace and hev bin for years, and he held the scales firmly. The niggers wood occasionally labor in plantin time or in harvest for the white citizens who owned land, and filled with the idea that hey wuz free citizens, they wood, in the most insolent manner, demand pay for their services. Uv cours they would be refoozed, whereupon they wood bring soot before Pennibacker. The result uv their voucher it is onnecessary for me to state.

"Wat business hez a nigger in this yer court?" wood the indignant embodiment uv the majesty uv the law thunder forth with a face ez black ez a cloud. And dismissin the soot he wood ishoo an excooshen agin em for costs. Ten or twenty niggers who sood white men was sold out bob and shuker by the court for costs in such soots, and when the costs didn't take all they hed, the justis wood fine em for contempt uv court for comin before him at all. The niggers after a few experiments declined to seek justis at that fountain head uv the arbitre.

Then again in cases of assault and battery and in inquests on the ded bodies of niggers it was necessary to hev Pennibacker justis. Niggers wich wuz found ded hangin to trees, and with bullit holes into em, wuz regiorly found guilty uv dyin by visitation uv Providence. Ez they hed no votes to cause none uv the officials wuz afraid uv em. I heard one uv em, wunst, who hed been fined twenty dollars for stealin Isaker Gavitt, wich hed in a playful mood chased his daughter thro the Corners, groaningly exclaim that he wisht he'd bin born in Ireland instead uv Amerikey.

But now will it be with us! They will vote and they will hev a majority. Pollock will be made justis uv the peace, Joe Bigler assessor, and a nigger constable. What sekosity hev we? Niggers will soo us and git judgments, and the nigger constable will serve execooshens onto us. Why, Deekin Pogram owes enough to niggers to swamp every aker he holds, and Bascom wood be swest severely. And when we punch one of their heads for insolence to us, then to be arrested by a nigger, then to be taken before a justis elected by niggers, and be fined or perchance imprisoned! It's too much.—When this happens, will the Corners, I ask, be a place for gentlemen uv pride and culture? Nay. And to this it must come.

I saw one weak spot in the amendment, viz:—It provides that no States shel distranchise anybody becoz of race or color, but don't say that people can't be distranchised for other causes, and I eagerly seized hold uv that ez a shipwreck mariner does to a plank.

"What good will that do us?" groaned the dekin.

"Why we kin distranchise them on the shore of ignorance" remarkt I. "The niggers can't all read."

"No more kin I," replied Isaker Gavitt mournfully; "I'd be cut out with em."

And upon givin the matter matoor reflection I saw thar wuz no bottom to that hope. By makin readin a test the superior class at the Corners wood be more hurt than the inferior class.

Thank heaven ten states kin block this game and save us this torment. Oh that they may do it! O, that this last bitter draft may be spared us. May the Dimocrisy of the North put forth their strength and save us this last degradation.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

A Skeleton Finger and a Diamond Ring.

Thirteen years ago, a man named Jolly, who lived in DeKalb County, was mysteriously made away with after having left his home to visit Nashville. He was tolerably well off, had a beautiful young wife, whom he had married a year previous to his sudden and final disappearance, and whom he had successfully won from a powerful, pertinacious and rancorous rival. At the time of Jolly's departure from home he confessed that he had a strange presentiment of impending evil, and he passionately kissed his infant boy the morning he was leaving, and even shed tears. His wife was enciente with a second infant, which afterwards proved to be a girl—born an orphan. When he was away about a week, his wife and friends became alarmed. Nothing had been heard from him—no one had seen him on the journey. After a couple of days intolerable suspense, search was instituted. No trace of any sort could be found, except that the marks of feet, as if those of struggling men, were found on the banks of the Cumberland, about two miles from a landing, where it was expected Jolly was to take a boat to come down the river. Several small saplings were either torn up by the roots or broken, thus giving evidence of a fierce combat. Nothing that could, in any way, throw any light on the fate of Jolly was ever discovered. After remaining two years on the farm, and when her two little children were in a condition to run about, she became wearied of a scene, the contemplation of which afforded her nothing but the most exquisite pain. She, by the advice of friends and physicians, sold out and came to Nashville. In about three years afterward she married the clever but eccentric Dr. Harper, who died down South during the war. She has since remained a widow, possessed of considerable property and an interesting family of three girls and a boy. The early, but unsuccessful, suitor to her hand, having never married, engaged in the Southern cause, and was in the same regiment in which Dr. Harper was medical officer. He got along in apparent good terms with Dr. Harper, but was frequently heard to curse him bitterly in private, and, in fact, the day before his death, had a fierce altercation with him, which was only prevented ripening into a fatal collision by the intervention of superior officers. For a long time after the death of Harper, the manner of it was considered strange, but the thought of it nearly died out of the minds of men. After the war, the fierce but baffled suitor of her young days came to Nashville and renewed acquaintance with the twice widowed dame of his youth. Very recently he was on the point of succeeding; in fact some preliminary arrangements were already made for a wedding, when a derangement occurred in the water pipe which supplied the house of the widow Harper, in South Nashville. Plumbers were set to work upon the pipe but could make no improvement on it. Finally the street was ripped up to ascertain the cause of the water stoppage. It was found. At the mouth of the pipe, where it was attached to the main street supply pipe, the skeleton of a hand was found; the fingers were closed up like a knot, firmly jammed into the small pipe. On being taken out a jack knife was found clutched in the fingers, covered with rust, of course, but sufficiently sound and perfect in shape to show that it had been once the property of the man to whom the widow was engaged to be married. Upon one of the fingers was found also a diamond ring which her first husband wore when he left their house, in DeKalb County, 13 years ago. When these particulars became known the intended bridegroom hastily left town, and the good lady became sick. An attempt was made to hush up these facts, but they gradually leaked out and came into our possession yesterday. The lady has not yet recovered. She has spells of delirium, and fears are entertained by her physicians that her reason has been impaired by the shock of the discovery.—*Nashville Press.*

TO KEEP CLEAR OF BED BUGS.—Take the whites of four eggs and ten cents worth of quicksilver; put them into a bowl and beat to a perfect froth. Take a feather and dip into the preparation, and apply to every part of your bedstead where bugs concent themselves; do this once a year, and you will never see a bedbug in your house.

Questionable taste—the demand for baked snowballs in Albany.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—Any one but superficially acquainted with the detail of growth of the city of Reading, especially with reference to that class of its citizens who, after all, form the real element of stability of society, we mean the men of small means of their own earning who live in their own homesteads, must be aware of the fact that the so called Building and Savings Associations have done a vast deal of good in this respect. As far as we know, their number amounts to fifteen, including one or two that have just expired to the decided benefit and full satisfaction of all concerned. This very circumstance of having in our midst such instances of building associations that have fairly fulfilled all they had promised, is what has made them so very popular. Many a man in Reading owes his house and home to these associations. Let us instance one striking case that came to our notice.

A working man who earned but ten dollars a week, lived in a small tenant house in an alley, for which he had to pay ten dollars a month. He heard that a neighboring house would in all probability be for sale, and *having no friends* to go his security in bank, and no money, his anxiety to live in his own homestead prompted him to examine the nature and operations of building associations. He had common sense enough to perceive the advantages they presented to a man in his circumstances. He bought five shares, for which he had to pay five dollars a month. It was a severe task for him. His monthly payments on account of house and home now amounted to fifteen dollars a month—ten for rent and five for the hope of a home. He was right in his calculations. The neighbor's house was offered to him at a price within his reach through the aid of the building association. He bought out his five shares at a fair premium, leaving him a little change over the purchase money. But here he met a drawback. The board of managers would allow him but four shares on his new little frame house and lot. In consequence of this, he was short some $50. He managed, however, to arrange this amount, privately; and upon a simple transfer of his deed and fire insurance to the Association, he came in possession of a homestead. In place of paying fifteen dollars a month, he now pays five dollars monthly instalments for his five shares, and four dollars interest for his loan of four shares, making nine dollars monthly payment in all, and by the time the Association is "run out" he gets the title in his own name, and $200 for his fifth share, besides. We were induced to make these remarks from the fact that another of those Building and Savings Associations, that has conferred immense benefits upon this community, is about bringing its affairs to a close after some 9 years of operation. We allude to the Columbia, No. 1. Many of the old "standbys" of this Association, after having, nine months ago, started Columbia, No. 2, which was more than filled in less than three weeks, are the name of "Friendship Building and Savings Association," which has already a sufficient number of shares subscribed to insure its success. This society is organizing upon the well established principle of $200 per share and monthly instalments of $1 00. There are some other societies in Reading operating on somewhat different constitutions; but as to the main principle, they are all alike, the chief difference consisting in the length of time it takes them to "run out," the payments, of course, being heavier or lighter, in proportion to the contemplated duration of its existence. Experience, however, seems to have demonstrated very clearly that the old principle alluded to above, and upon which the "Friendships" is to be founded, is the most practicable for men of moderate means.—*Reading Gazette.*

No Mother.

She has no mother! What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single sentence—no mother! We must go far down the hard, rough paths of life, and become inured to care and sorrow in their sternest form before we can take home to our experience the reality—*No Mother*—without a struggle. But when it is said of a frail young girl, just passing from childhood toward the life of woman, how sad is the story summed up in that one short sentence. Who shall administer the needed counsel—who shall check the wayward fancies—who shall bear with the errors and failings of the motherless girl?

Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of sorrow be overfilled by harshness of your bearing, or your unsympathizing coldness. Is she heedless in her doings? Is she careless in her movements? Remember, oh, remember she has no mother! When her companions are gay, and joyous, does she sit sorrowing? Does she question with a downcast eye and languid step, when you would fain witness the gushing of youth? Chide her not, for she is motherless; and the great sorrow comes down upon her soul like an incubus. Can you gain her confidence—can you win her love? Come, then, to the motherless; with a boon of your tendrest care; and by the memory of your mother already passed away—by the possibility that your own child may be motherless—contribute as far as you may relieve the loss of that fair child who is written "motherless."

The New Welding Power.

The following composition, recently patented in Belgium, is said to be very useful for welding iron and steel together. It consists of one thousand parts of iron filings, five hundred parts of borax, fifty parts of balsam of copaiva, or other resinous oil, with seventy five parts of sal ammoniac.—These ingredients are well mixed together, heated and pulverized. The process of welding is much the same as usual. The surfaces to be united are powdered with the composition, and then brought to a cherry red heat, at which the powder melts, when the portions to be welded are taken from the fire and joined. If the pieces to be welded are too large to be both introduced at the same time into the forge, one can be first heated with the welding powder to a cherry red heat, and the other afterwards to a white heat, after which the welding may be effected. Another composition for the same object consists of fifteen parts of borax, two parts of sal ammoniac and two parts of cyanide of potassium. The constituents are dissolved in water, and the water itself afterwards evaporated at a low temperature.

A story is told of a well known Harrisburg lawyer, who lately attended a prayer meeting where he was called on to offer a prayer. Not being accustomed to such duty, he rose, attempting the Lord's Prayer, and succeeding very well until he came to the passage, "Give us this day our daily bread," when, from force of habit, he immediately added, "with coats."

Gold and Silver.

A recent estimate makes the total quantity of gold, in the form of coin, jewelry, vessels, utensils, in fact in all shapes, in the hands of men, equal in value to $1,200,000,000 sterling. This would be 400,000,000 ounces, or 80,000,000 cubic inches, if converted into a single block, its dimensions would not be less than 26 feet square, and its weight 10,000 tons. In the shape of sovereigns placed in a single line on the ground, each coin being in contact with its neighbor, $1,200,000,000 sterling would form a track 4,300 miles in length.

The value of the silver in use is set down at $1,000,000,000 in sterling value. This, in round numbers, would be 4,000,000,000 ounces, or 400,000 cubic feet, measuring 100 feet square by 80 feet in height. In the shape of shillings, placed in contact and in line, the globe itself would be more than twice encircled by this amount of silver.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

A scientific writer says that water which has stood in an occupied bedroom over night is utterly filthy, a deleterious poison, and unfit for drinking. The water is a powerful absorbent of gases, taking in during the night all the poison that is thrown off by respiration. The colder the weather the more impure the water will become. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled for reducing the temperature of water to ice. Of course the matter becomes doubly serious when small or close room is occupied. These facts disclose another of considerable importance in domestic economy during this cold weather, viz: that water may be used as an absorbent of frost. Place a tub of water in a cold cellar over night, and in the morning the vegetables will be found untouched by frost, even though the water should be frozen solid. Water is excellent as a purifier, but people who regard their health should be certain that it is itself pure before applying it to the person either externally or internally.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

How to Build a Corn Crib.

How to have a rat-proof corn crib is a great question among farmers. A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club gives the following experience:

"I have a corn crib that has stood for 20 years, and has never had a rat, and but one mouse in it to my knowledge. Posts ten or twelve feet long, and eight inches square; mortise two feet from one end; for end sills, two inch mortise, with tenk. Taper post from sill to the end, by hewing off inside until the end is reduced to four inches diameter; make smooth with draw knife and nail on tin smooth half way to the end, below the sill. Let sills be eight inches square; also, end tie them and the rafter plates strong with moderate interstices. Brace well, and lath up and down with three-quarter inch lath; dovetail or counter sink joists crosswise; lay the floor, and board up the ends with ungrooved boards; let each bent be 12 feet long, 6 feet wide at the sill, and 7½ feet at plate; and if full to peak, it will hold two hundred and fifty bushels. I never had an ear to hurt on account of the great width.—If preferred, lay the floor with lath or narrow boards, with room for ventilation.—Each post should stand on stone, almost three inches from the ground, and each stone have a foundation two feet square, and below the frost.

What a Half Acre Will Do.

A shoemaker over in Jersey bought a half acre lot. He was fond of fruit, and read the papers. The soil was wet clay, and he selected fruit suited to the climate. He built a house and put his land in a condition to produce fruit. He had no manure but droppings of street cattle. In his leisure he brought from the woods large rotten wood, moss and leaf mould, which he mixed with the soil three feet deep. This was done by degrees, and as fast as the ground was prepared he planted fruit. He became so interested and successful that he retired from the cobler's bench. I was his neighbor, and knew him intimately. His half acre supported himself and wife comfortably, almost in elegance. She had no servant, and had plenty of time to cultivate flowers. Strangers inquired about their beautiful home.—Isabella grapes and common currants formed the bulk of his fruit. With a better selection his income would have been larger. Others had the same success on small pieces of ground. One I knew who supported his family on an acre. Half was in grapes, the crop of which in one season sold for $800, and he had no bills to pay. If concentration will give success, let us know it and practice it.—*Dr. Peck, in the N. Y. Tribune.*

[From the Baltimore Weekly Sun.]

Farm Notes for March.

OATS.—More than usual interest is felt in this crop in many portions of the country reached by the agricultural press, on account of the several new varieties which have been a good deal advertised and commented on. The Surprise, the New Brunswick, and the Norway are all very highly commended for weight per bushel and unusual productiveness. When it is considered that a very large portion of the oats of last season scarcely paid for the labor of cutting them, it would seem that something indeed were needed to secure a more profitable return.

One fact should be especially remarked however, and that is the time of seeding last year's crop. Owing to the wetness of the spring a very large portion of the seeding was thrown back to the latter part of April and into the month of May. The season for growing was extremely favorable, and never was crop pushed forward more rapidly. But *it wanted depth of root.* The fair show above ground had no stable source of supply to the spread and depth and growth under ground, so that when the time of making the grain came there wanted substance to bring it to its fullness and perfection, and the unfilled straw wilted in the summer heat. The lesson we should especially learn from this is early seeding. Every one has had the chance now to prepare his ground in good time; let there be no delay in sowing the seed.

The early seeding is also desirable for the sake of the clover or grass seeds that we often sow with the crop. It should be remembered that it is oftener drying winds and hot suns that kill the young grass than spring frosts.

The fertilizer to be applied to oats should be put in by the same operation that covers the seed, so that the roots may meet with it in their earliest wanderings.

CLOVER.—No good farmer can or will dispense with clover, both for his stock and his lands. It belongs of necessity wherever it be grown, to every good system of farming; and we heartily wish that, where it is not familiarly known, farmers would so experiment with it as to know certainly whether it can or cannot be successfully grown. It should be made, where it is possible, the very ground work of improvement, as well as of successful cropping.

Sow in this latitude as early in this month as practicable. On freshly plowed ground the use of the roller after seeding is very important. The young plants perish constantly on lightly pulverised land by reason of the earth becoming dried and heated beneath the range of the roots. There is a point of more importance in sowing grass or other small seed than that of a well compacted surface. On wheat land that is dried and baked it is well to run a harrow in moist weather, then sow seed, and follow immediately with the roller.

Keep all stock from last spring's sowing till it begins to show bloom. Sow plaster on that and the present year's.

The plowing for the corn crop may be that immediately preceding its planting, but should be such as will entirely stop all growth of grass by a perfect inversion and complete closing of the seams. The mere destruction of grass, however, to make room for a growing crop, is only one of the many good reasons for plowing, and he who fails to see them all will not an well understand the necessity of a deep, as well as of a complete turning of sod. In any, except very light soils, a good plow and three strong horses should go as deep as their power admits.

EARLY POTATOES.—Many farmers now make potatoes a valuable crop, and since the introduction of productive early sorts, an early crop on a considerable scale may be made profitable. The Early Goodrich is the best early potato that can be procured at a reasonable rate, if cultivated for market. It is of fair quality, early in the season and very productive. It should be planted very early, and the best available manure, apart from the farm supplies, seems to be Peruvian guano.

GREEN PEAS.—Sow very early the early sorts, and at intervals both early and late sorts.

RECIPES, &c.

From Arthur's Home Magazine

Different ways of Cooking Oysters

TO STEW OYSTERS.—Strain the liquor of the oysters, put it on to boil with a few blades of mace, some whole peppers and allspice; skim it well. When thoroughly boiled, put in the oysters and let them boil up. Mix a good sized lump of butter with some flour, smoothly stir it in the boiling liquor, and add cream according to the quantity of oysters you cook.

TO FRY OYSTERS.—Take a quarter of a hundred of large oysters, wash them, dip them in egg, and roll them in grated bread or cracker, with pepper and salt, and fry them a light brown. If you choose, you may add a little parsley, shred fine.

TO PICKLE OYSTERS.—Take the liquor of one hundred oysters, add one teacup of vinegar. Boil and skim it, and put in the oysters with a tablespoonful of salt, and the same quantity of pepper, and let the whole simmer together a few minutes. Mace, cloves and allspice, may be added. In cool weather they will keep several days.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Wash your oysters well in their own liquor, then put them into scallop shells or a deep dish, strew over them a few bread crumbs, with some seasoning—pepper and salt, and such spices as you prefer—spread some butter over them; then add another layer of oysters, then of bread crumbs, etc.; and when the dish or shells are full, spread butter over the top, and set them in the oven to brown.

ROASTED OYSTERS.—Large oysters not opened, a few minutes before they are wanted, should be put on a gridiron over a moderate fire. When they are cooked they will open. Do not lose the liquor that is in the shell with the oyster.

OYSTER LOAVES.—Take little round loaves, cut off the tops, scrape out all the crumbs, then put the oysters into a stewpan with the crumbs that came out of the loaves, a little water, and a good lump of butter; stew them together five or six minutes; then put in a spoonful of good cream, fill your loaves, lay the bit of crust carefully on again; set them in the oven to crisp.

OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Open twelve very large oysters, put them in a pan with their liquor, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, a wineglass of milk, two cloves, and a small piece of mace, if handy. Boil a few minutes until set; mix one once of butter with half an ounce of flour, put it, in small pieces, in the pan, and stir round when near boiling; pour over the toast, and serve.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Mix equal qu