## TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER. PUBLISHERS AND H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS A JOSEPH EISELY. PROPRIETORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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The following sublime Ode, to the Surneys Be-ING, is translated from the Russian. It was written by one of their most distinguished Poets, Derzhanir.' This Ode is said to have been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Pekin. The Emperor of Japan hall it translated into the Japanese, embroidered in gold, and hung in the Temple of Juddo. It is gratifying to learn that these nations have done themselves the honor, to bestow such praise on this noble composition.

O THOU ETHUNAL ONE! whose presence bright All space doth occupy—all motion guide; Unchanged thro' Time's all-devastating flight, Thou only God! There is no God beside. Being shove off belongs! Mighty One! Whom none can comprehend, and home explore; Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone; Embracing all - supporting -ruling o'er-Being whom we call God-and know no more!

In its sublime research, Philosophy May measure out the Ocean deep-may count The sands, or the Sun's rays: but Codi for Thee There is no weight nor measure; none can mount Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark, Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try To trace thy councils, infinite and dark; And Thought is lost ere Thought can sour so high, C'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval nutlilagness, didst call First, Chaos, then Existence Lord, on Thee. Eternity had its foundation; all Sprong forth from Thee; of Light, Joy, Harmony, Sole origin-all life, all beauty, Thine, Thy word created all and doth create:

Thy splendor file all space with rays divine. Thou art, and wert, and shalt be glorious! great! life-giving, life-sustaining, Potentate

Thy chains the unineasured universe surround. Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath! Thou the beginning, with the end hast a und, And beautifully mingled & the said Douth As spares knownt upward from the flery blaze, to supe are born, so worlde spring forth from "These And as the spaneles in the strony tay's Shine round the placer snow, the page antry Or Heaven's b ight army glaters in Thy praise;

A mill on to ches lighted by Thy hand Wander unweated through the blue physics; They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command, All gay with Ide all element with blood What shad were dithera! Pries for any dilight! A glorious company of gabien streams? Excups of relevant other burning bright? Suns, lightning systems with their joyour beams? Bu then, to these, art as the moon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the Sea. All this magnificence in Thee is last :-What are a thousand worlds compared to Thee? Though multiplied by myrisds, and arrayed In all the glory of sublimest thought, to I'ut he atom in the balance, weighted Against Thy greatness-is a cypher brought, Against Infinity ! What am I then ! Nought.

Noug' 12 but the effluence of Phy light divine, Privating worlds, high reached my b som too; Yes, in my sport deah The seath While, As shines the sun-beam in a drop of dew. Nought! but I live and on hope's pinions fly, Toger towards Thy presence; for in Thee I live, and Steathe, and devell; advining high,

Even to the throne of Thy Danaty. I am, O Ged, and surely They must be? Thou art! directing, guiding air, The g art! Direct my understanding, then to Thee; Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart's

Though but an ethin millst immensity sill I am Samitting feshioned by Thy hand bold a smalete rank, isolat Steaven and Barth, On the that verge of mortal being stand, Close to the reidin where Angels have their birth, Jest on the boundary of the spirit land! The clay'n of being is complete to me;

In me is not set's had good if in lost,
And the maxister is Speni-Dody!
Can command the light ning, and an dexi! A monerch, and a stave, a worm, a God! Whence came I here, and how I so mary flourly Constructed and conceived, unknown? This clod Lives surely through some higher energy ; I'ar from itself atone it could not be,

Cre to ! Yes! Thy Wisdom and Thy Word Created me! Thou starte of the and Good! Then S, but of my spirit, and my Lor! The Light, Thy Love, in their bei

Filled me with an immore and plentitude
Over the abjes of De and Sout, to spring
The garmer and and bade it wear
Its hear as of Eternal Day, and wing
E enly flight beyond this tittle sphere,
em in its source, to Thee, its Author, Three.

O thought ineffable! O vision b'est! (Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee.) Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast, And waft its homage to the Deity. God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can sour; Thus seek thy presence. Being wise and good!

Midst thy vast works, admire, ebey, adore; And when the Tongue is elequent no more, The Soul shall speak in tears of gratitude,

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE .- The following is an easy remedy; thus affected can try it, and test its efficacy :

Mr. Neigrier, in a communication, to the A. cademy of Sciences of Paris, says that bleeding from the nose may be almost instantaneously checked by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows. It is well known that such hemorrages are often formidable and sometimes fatal,

Hoogish .-- A man at Pittsburg last Thursday, eat 40 large tomatoes uncooked at a single meal. So says the Pittsburg Sun, and the story is about as hard to swallow as the tomatoes.

## SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JEFFRINGS.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 14, 1843.

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From the Albany Evening Journal, LETTERS FROM MR. WEED-NO. XXIV. LONDON, Aug. 24, 1843.

In walking up Regent-street yesterday I wit nessed a scene of anguish, new to me, but not so to those better acquainted with the abodes of destitution. Observing a crowd gathering upon the opposite side of the street, I crossed over and saw an infant that had just breathed its last in the arms of its mother, who had been sitting or standing all day in that street, endeavoring to sell matches. The child died for the want of food and nourishment, and the mother, who was still pressing her dead infant to ber bosom, was a picture of destitution and despair. There was scarcely strength enough in her trembling limbs to bear her into an Apothecary's shop, where the restoratives tried in vain upon the child, where needed by the fainting mether. This poor woman, by her language and deportment, excited much sympathy. She was evidently in a greatly debilitated state from the want of tood. She had only received two half pence for matches in two days, and had no other means of support. Regent-street, where this Mother and Child sat starving, dazzles the eve and bewilders the imagination with its wealth and magnificence. The mines of Potosi and the treasures of Golconda seem to have been poured into the luxurions lap of Regentstreet. But amid all this wealth and luxury, a Mother toiled in vain for the coarse food that would enable her to give nourishment to a dying infint! And thus is homen life in this great city painfully diversified.

I passed from this heart-sickening scene over to the Brunswick Hotel, in Hanover-street Square, to pay my respect to Ansor Lawrence of Boston, whose health, I am happy to say, has improved and is improving. This enterprising and enlightened American Merchant is enlowing the best society of England. His company is sought, not only by the noble in rank, but by these wise are ennoised by talent and genius. It is gratifying to see Americans of Mr. Lawrence's intelligence and worth abroad. Their presence here, furnishes the best answer to the malignant and miscrable calumnies and caricutures which Mrs. Trolloppe, Basil Hall, and Charles Dickens, have perpetrated upon 'society and manners' in America.

The Queen came in state to-day, from Buckingham Palace, (having arrived there from Windsor yesterday.) to prorogue Parliament. This is one of the great Pageants of Monarchy. Having witnessed it once, in all its magnificent And what am I, when Heaven's unnumbered host, compliners, I am content to let that curtin fall, Having 'no friend at Court' by whose favor I could get into the gallery of the House of Lords. I bired a chair (for seven shillings sterling, by way of vimilating the prayerb that a fool and however destitute or friendless. The law is his money are soon parted,) in t. balcone midway between the Heste Guirds and Westminster-H dl, where I sat patiently for three shortal hours, victoring the reality of one of the Royal Processions which we have no offen minumick. cony, it being the second offence, twelve years' ed in Theatree and perconified on canvacs and

The multitude, wher amigus to see these Royal shows, began to assemble in the avenues, leading to Westminster-Hall at 11 o'clock. Every description of vehicle, from the Carches with uniblazoned Arms and liveried Servants. to the plebeian Cab, filled with fashionables, were stationed in times extending more than a mile along the streets through which Her Majesty would pass. Windows and Balconies we ked upon two Machines that throw off 5,were hired by those who either preferred the neents of Horse-Guards and colicemen were ham Palace. Costminster and Bucking-

by one p'clock avery one seem-.e got their touts or their stands, and .om that time until two, when the Royal cortoge came in sight there was profound silence. The Queen's Trumpeters, with a troop of Horse came first. Then followed a massive State Coach, with a Guard, centaining the Crown. Then came three magnificent State Coaches, drawn by six superb bay horses, led by grooms, in which Members of the Queen's House-hold were seated. Then came another State Coach, still more magnificent, drawn by six beautifully jet-black horses, in which the Countess of Dunmore, the Earls of Exeter and Liverpool, and the Marquis of Londonderry were seated; and finally, preceded by twelve tenderly dressed and solemn visaged Pages or ushers, on foot, with long staves, came the gorgeous ROYAL Coach, drawn by eight cream colored horses, in harness richly embossed with gold, and flanked by Horse-Guards, in which the Queen, Prince Albert, the Dutchess of Buccleugh, and Earl Jersey, were scated. The Queen was

a Field Marshal's Uniform. The English are rather phlegmatic on such occasions, or the Queen was coldly received. There was no enthusiasm-no acclamations, are just alike in temper, and require the very derit; then you must feel under the rock, The few attempts to get up a cheer, as her Majesty was passing, were utterly abortive. mid ones, be gentle and steady with the frac- if there is a letter in it, bring it to me, and put

dressed in white satin, with jewele sparkling in

a cluster at her forehead Prince Albert wore

ther than such as is derived from position in the Queen's Household, in the Procession; and among the few I observed our Minister, Hon. MIN FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, and JOHN JAY used | don's History of the American Revolution. to appear on such occasions,) in full Court Dress. with gold and embroidery. I don't half like this departure from the simplicity which distinguishes our form of Government though it is certain that the American Minister has acquired great popularity here, and perhaps augments his influence, by his conformity in matters of display and eliquette.

You will see the Queen's Speech in the newspaper account of the Pageant. As a show was all it is represented, in gorgeousness and magnificence. But for every useful or practical purpose and end, it was the vainest and the idlest thing imaginable. The Parliament had virtually prorogued itself. There were not thirty, if even twenty, Members of either House present. The Speech is an unmeaning form of words, done into sentences by put behind the counter. I was warmly attach-Hamlet's Players read what was "set down" for them, not as "tripplingly," perhaps, and certainly with less effect upon the auditors.

This Royal demonstration exhibited in bold and striking relief, the contrast that exists between the Rich and Poor of England. The trappings upon the horses that drew the Queen's I was detached by the officer of the day among London with a sumptuous repost. The livery a sentinel before the General's quarters at nine in full run to take me. I rose and ran with all of the fat Coachman who held the reias, would have made the infant I vesterday saw die in its starving Mother's arms, comfortable for the ordinary term of human existence. The solid gold with which that Coach is so expensively and ostentatiously adorned, would raise a thousand families from indigence and suffering to a competency and to happiness. I wished most devotedly that the whole American People could have seen this vaing lorious display of the expenses of sustaining a Monarchy. Nothing could have been better calculated to make us love and cherish our own Government and In-

The Old Baffey Assizes are now sitting at Newgate, whither I went to have a peop at their Worships in Wigs and Gowns. The absence of Lawyers in a Court of Justice, struck me with surprise, until I reflected that very few of the involuntary suitors in these Aisszes have either money or friends, and are mable, there fore, to pay Counsel. It is due however, to the Bar of our own State, to say that accused persome there hever go to trial without Counsel; administered here most rigorously in all cases, peared. of largery and forgery. They gave a girl yesterday a year's imprisonment for stenling a hand erchief; and to another, for a petit lartransportation, while a man convicted of bigamy, got off with two months in the Peniten-

Having heard and read much of the extent and magnitude of the "London Times" Printing I door at 9 o'clock last might!" Office, I asked and obtained permission (by informing a Proprietor that I bollonged to the "Craft,") to look through the establishment Over one hundre, persons are employed in the try mind. Composition and Press Rooms. The Paper is 000 sheets an hour. Thirty Compositors are employed during the day, and twenty during the night, on Advertisements. The new and original matter begins to be put in hand at 6 o'clock P. M., and the Papers gets to Press 4 A. M. They pay Journeymen but nine pence (eighteen cents) a thousand for bourgeoise and minion composition, and ten pence for nonpariel. The Salaries paid to Editors, Reporters and Foreign Correspondents, are enormous, though not haif so enormous as the profits of the Establishment. Upon learning that I was acquainted with the "Geneves Traveller," their American Correspondent, the gentieman who accompanied nie through the office remarked that his Letters were highly appreciated by Statesmen, Capitalists and Mechanics on this aide of the Atlantic.

There are no Subscribers here, as with us, to Newspaper Offices. The papers are bought and distributed by Agents and Newsmen, who have their Rooms and Depots in various parts of the city. Each Advertisement pays a duty

of eighteen pence to the Government! We are packing up for a contemplated departure to France by to Morrow's Steamer ; so

> "Fare thee well, and if for ever, Built for ever fare thee well."

SAM SLICK'S MODEL OF TREATING WOMEN.-There were but few persons of distinction, o tious, but lather the authornes like bluzes. | the letter in the same place,"

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE. The following history of William Bancroft in revolutionary days, may be read by some with Mr. Evenwer, with his daughter, in a bright satisfaction, and is worthy to be kept in rememyellow Coach, with Coachman and out-riders brance among the noble deeds of those times. in rich livery, and Mr. E. himself (instead of It was related to me some time since by Mr. the plain Republican garb with which BENJA- Bancroft, a slight notice of which I had in Gor-

> When on a tour to the West, I met with the subject of this treatise at Utica, New York. The grateful remembrance of the soldiers of the Revolution by our country, became the subject of conversation. After there had been an interchange of opinion among us, Mr. Bancroft ing letters, without being annoyed in any re observed that he had applied to Congress for a spect. At length I observed a person at some pension, but, owing to the circumstance that his distance travelling the same way I was going name was stricken off the roll before he had and he eyed me with more attention than was served nine months, to serve Gen. Washington in a more hazardous relation, he could not obtain it; though he thought his circumstances and his claims for consideration were as great as any soldier's. He then related the following savins. I went even to the savins to make the history of his life :

I was born in Woburn, north of Boston. At the age of fourteen I was sent to Boston and Sir Robert Peer, and read by the Queen, as ed to the Whig cause, and at the age of sixteen en you. Never do the like again.' was obliged to leave town. I then enlisted in the army as a soldier for three years. I studiously endeavored to understand my duty in my thing occurred till I ascended the height; I relation, and thought I was a proficient, at least as much so as other soldiers. One day, immediately after Washington's arrival at Brooklyn, head to the ground, to obtain a clearer view of Coach, would have furnished the whole Poor of the guard. It so happened that I was placed as rushed from behind the savins on the other side o'clock. About ten o'clock, the General's car- my speed. No Grecian in their celebrated riage drove up, which I knew as a soldier, but not us a sentinel. I hailed the driver-

> 'Who comes there !' He answered, 'Gen. Washington.' Who is Gen. Washington.

He replied, The commander of the Ameri can army."

'I don't know him; advance, and give the The driver put his head within the carriage,

and then came and gave the counter-sign 'The counter-sign is right,' I replied; 'Gen-

eral Washington can now pass." The next morning the officer of the guard quarters procisely at nine o'clock."

'What does be want of me?'

"I don't know," replied the officer. was greatly harrassed to know whether I had been there twice. Ho then handed me a letdischarged my duty aright, the night previous. I gave the alarm at the door, and a servant ap-

The servant made the report, and immediately came and bade me come in, and conducted me to the Generals room. When I entered his pocket and present it to you. I charge you he addre sed me-

'Are you not the sentine! who stood at my life. It is important you observe this."

'You sir and I endeavored to do my duty.' and the General. This relieved the burden on terms. I immediately commenced my travel

a secret ?"

"I can try."

'Are you willing to have your name struck from the roll of the army, and engage in a se- hold of my letter, and I did the same with his. cret service at the bazard of your life, for which I promise you forty dollars a month?'

you may think best."

\*Call here precisely at seven o'clock this evening, and I will give you further instruc-

I then retired; and, precisely at seven o'clock I returned. The General presented me with a sealed letter without any superscription. He asked me if I had ever been on Roxbury heights. I told him I had , and, at his request, I described the level ground on the top. He gave methe countersign, lest I should not be able to return before the sentinels received it; and charged me on the way to converse with no one, and endeavor not to peas any person, it possible; and if I should observe any person who appeared to notice me particularly, not to go on the height until out of his sight. And when I ascended the height I must look around carefully; and if I discovered any person, I must keep at a distance from him, and suffer no one to take me. If every thing appeared to be quiet, I must go to the west side of the plain; there I should see a flat rock which I could raise by one hand, and a round stone about four fact from it; I must take the round stone am Any man that understands horses, has a pretted place at under the edge of the flat rick, which considerable fair knowledge of women, for they would raise it high enough to put the land on identical same treatment. Encourage the ti- said the General, till you find a small hollow ;

Having received my instructions, I made my way for the height; and nothing occurred worthy of note, except I found the rock and the stone as described, and in the hollow a letter scaled, without any superscription. I then adjusted the rock, and placed the stone as I found it. I returned to the General's quarters, and delivered the letter I found under the rock. The General broke the seal and read it to himself. He then said :

'You may retire, and appear at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

This I did for some time, carrying and bring pleasing to me. I took rather a circuitous route, and when I came on the height, I was confident I saw two persons, if not more, descend the hill on the opposite side among the

General on my return. He upbraided me for my presumption. He said, 'they might have sprung on you and tak-

discovery, but could see sone. This I told the

When I returned the next evening, he gave me stricter charge than before. There was nothen plainly saw three persons dodge behind savins. I hesitated what to do. I placed my the opposite side. In an instant three men comes exerted himself more than I did. I found one of the three was near a match for me. When I came to the sentinel, he was not more than six rods from me. I gave the countersign without much ceremony. The sentinel then hailed my pursuer who turned on his heels and fled. I went to the General's quarters, and, on presenting his letter, said :

'Here is the letter you gave me;' and then related the above story to him

He said I might retire, and need not call on him again till he should give me notice. He strictly charged me, when in company, or in camp, to make myself a stranger to the movecame to me and said, "Gen. Washington has ment of friends or foes; never enter into any commanded me to notify you to appear at his dispute about the war or the army, but always to be an inquirer.

In about a week the General sent for me; and I repaired for his quarters at the usual hour. In obedience to this order, I went to his He inquired if I was ever down on what was quarters of the time appointed; but my mind then called Cambridge Neck. I told him I had ter as usual, and said :

"Go to the lower house and enter the front door; and when you enter the room, if there be 'Inform Gen. Washington,' said I, 'that the more than one person present, sit down, and person he ordered to his quarters at nine o'clock | make yourself a stranger. When all have gone out of the room but one, then get up and walk scross the room repeatedly. After you have passed and re-passed he will take a letter out of not to speak a word to him, on the peril of your

I went to the house; and, on entering the room, I found but one man in it; and he was I wish all the cruy understood it as you do,' at the corner of the room. He rose at my enacross the room, and eyeing him attentively -The General then continued. 'Can you keep The third time I passed, he put his hand into his pocket, took a letter out, and extended it toward me; and I took my letter, and extended it toward him. With his other had he took I then retired, with a bow, and returned to the General. We two could well recognize each 'I am willing to serve my country in any way other, though we were not allowed to speak. This mode of communication continued for

One evening, as this man was presenting

is letter, he whispers to me-"Teil General Washington the British are coming on the Neck to-morrow morning at two o'clock."

When I delivered the letter to Gen. Washington, I addressed him thus :

"General the person who delivered this better to me, whispered and said, "Tell General Wahsington the British are coming on the Neck to-morrow morning at two o'clock."

The General started, and inquired-"Was it the same person you received let-

ers from before 1" "Yes, sir,"

He then broke the letter, and read it; after biclibe asked-

"Did you speak to him !"

Then saying, "Stop here till I return," he of his had and cone, and locked the door after en. The was gone nearly an hour and a half.

Chan he returned, he said, "I do not know has Labalineed your services any more; you be made into a syrap for this purpose, -Ib. ill continue about the encampment, and I will allow you the some pay you neve have."

ramble about the army and vicinity, to find the choose .- Ib.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Every subsequent insertion. . Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9 ; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18 ; half column, \$12 ; three squares, \$6 ; two squares,

\$5; one square, \$3 50. Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

CJ-Sixteen lines make a square.

man who whispered to me, but I never saw him. Whether that whisper was fatal to him. I know not. The injunction on me was tantamount to it, in case of disobedience. I continned with the army till they left Cambridge : then I was discharged.

## Massacre of the Nestorian Christians by the

The Nestorian Christians, who for centuries have maintained their independence among the mountain fastnesses of the East, dwelling in native simplicity, have fallen victims to the ferocity of the Turks, and the machinations, it is asserted of other sectarian influences, and been barbarously massacred. A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle (writing from Constantinople under date of 13th August) says they have been sacrificed to the religious quarrels of American Independents, English Puseyites, and French Roman Catholics.

The first western traveller who succeeded in penetrating into the fastnesses of these people was Dr. Grant, an American missionary. His object in visiting them was the establishment of schools and other means of instruction. The Americans established themselves first in the mountains, and their efforts were successfully directed to the improvement of the inhabitants. without any ulterior political design. But the icalousy of the other two influences, sustained as one was by French politicians, and the other by the British local Authority; was excited. and they endeavored to have the Americans ejected. A roport began to prevail that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to build forts in their mountains. The ignerant inhabitants of the surrounding country, and their Governor, the Pacha of Mosul, readily believed the assertion. For some time access to the mountains, from the west, was denied to the American missionaries. A combination between the Pacha of Mosul and several powerful Kurdish chiefs for the examination of the Nestorian Christians, or Chaldeans, was entered into, and an attack on the United Troops was mediated. They penetrated into the centre of the Tivaton district, bosont the wills was and aborrabas destroyed the crops, to put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to other accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch have been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his eister horribly mutilated. The Patriarch himself had fied to Mosul, and taken refuge in the British Vice-consulute. The number of persons who have perished has not been ascertained. The population was about one hundred thousand. Neither age, sex nor condition met with mercy. All were sacrificed by the

TOMATO SAUCE.-Peel ripe 'tomatoes, ste or them as apples for sauce, and season with as t and pepper. If you add butter, salt will not ! . necessary. This sauce is not too tart to use with meat, but when not used in this way it is improved for the taste of some persons by adding a little sugar or molasses .- Boston Culti-

TOMATO JELLY .- Peel the tomatoes and squeeze them through a fine cloth, add their weight in sugar, boil to a jelly, and then bottle it tight, and keep it in a cool, but not freezing place .-- lb.

TOMATO DUMPLINS .- Skin carefully without breaking the meat, then make, cook and us; sauce same as you would apple dumplins .- It.

TOMATO OMELET. - Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes-cut them up and simmer obout tweety minutes. Chop a few onions fine, and throw in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter, and when nearly done best up four eggs and stir them in, and in a few minutes it will be

RAW TOMATORS.-Slice up the ripe fruit in vinegar, like cucumbers, with a little pepper and salt, or it may be used like other fruit without seasoning .- Ib.

DRIED TOMATOES .- Take them fully ripe, scald that they may skin easily. After this aperation, boil them with a little salt and sugar. but no water, then spread out this in shallow pans and dry in the sun. They will soon dry enough to pack away in bags which hang up in a dry room. When wanted to use, soak in warm water -- Ib.

TONATO FOR A COUGH .- The tomato her been used for a cough with decided success, suys a writer in the Farmer's Register. In one case the cough was from a discased state of the liver, in another from the lungs. It mitigates and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing. It was used after having been dried as last above named, with a little sugar added to make it palatable. In a group state, they may

Fareb Tomarous -- Peel and slice them up, Having nothing to do, I had the curiosity to and fry in Butter, or without butter if you