DEPARTURE OF THE ORIZABA.

Three Hundred Filibusters off to Nicaragila-

Three Arrests, but a Host gone on to Reinforce General Walker.

The Sunbury American, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

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We have connected with our establishment a well subset of JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the nestest style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor thumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia.

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FWMI II subscriber tales pleasure in informin the public generally that and inusually large and of New Goods. ate the one hundreth be useless. Enfice it totad with the greates sed of at as low prices purchased elsewhere.

Quit Sales and Small Profits." The takes this method of presenting to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him, and by strict attention to business, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same-It will be advisable for purchasers to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of produce taken in exchange. Love the babe upon my bosom, as I love thee, next to God. where. All kinds of produce taken in exchange.
IDWARD Y. BRIGHT.
Sunbury, December 1, 1855.—

U.S. OF A. "God and our Natice Land."

SUSQUEHANNA CAMP, No. 29, of the O. Monnay evening in their New Hall, opposite E. Y. Brights store, Sunbury, Pa. Inititation and regalia, \$2,00.

D. O. E MAIZE, W. C. EM'L WILVERT, R. S. Sunbury Jan. 12, 1856.—oct 20 '55

O. OF U. A. M. CUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. M. meets every Trespay evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sunbury, Pa. Members of the ender are respectfully requested to situal, it is SHINDEL, C.

A. Hooven, R. S. Sunbury, Oct. 20, 1855.

J.S. OF A. WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 L. S. of A holds its stated meetings every Saturday evening, in the American Hall, Market Street,

H. CLEMENT, P. Henry Y. Priling, R. S. Sunbury, January 5, 1855,-tf.

Cheap Watches & Jewelry TATHOLESALE and Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA. Gold Lever Watches, full jeuveled, the carat cases. \$25,00 food Leptine 188. \$24,00 Fine Silver Speciacles. 1,50 Silver Lept full leveled, 80 Gold Bracelets. 2,50 Silver Lept full jewl'd 12 failes' Gold Pencils. 1,50 Silver Freetring. 7, Silver Tea spoons, set, 5,60 Specialises. 7,50 Gold Specialises. 1,50 Gold Speciali Gold Finger Rings, 371 cents to \$80; Watch Glauses, plain, 121 cents; Patent, 187; Lunet,

25; other articles in proportion. All goods war ranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY, On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

Sept. 6, 1855 .- 1y.

F. H. SMITH, PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK, Dressing Case Manufacturer, N. W. cov. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. Always on hand a large and varied assortment a Work Boxes, Part Monnaies, Cabas, Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Bankers Cases, Backgammon Boards, Note Holders,

Chess Men, Port Police. Portable Deaks, Clear Cases, Bressing Cases, Pocket Memorandum Books Tiso, a general assortment of English, French nd German Fancy Goods, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens. Wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH,

N. W. cor, Pourth & Chestnut Sts., Philada N. B.—On the receipt of \$1, a Superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail ;-describing pen, thus, medium, hard,

Phila., March 31, 1855 .- ply.

FOR SALE!

TRAM TRIGINES OF Horse power cach, with tenter. Would make excellent pump-Shamokin, Pa. Stangarilla, Suly \$1, 1855;

PARMERS TAKE NOTICE. 300 bushels Flaxseed wanted immediately at the Cheap Store of E. V. Bright, for which he highest market price will be paid. Sunburv, October 6, 1855,—tf

STOVES-

TOR WALE an excellent second-hand Cook ing Stove, also several Cylinder Coal

Select Poetry,

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the babe upon my bosom, let me feel her sweet, warm breath. strange chill o'er me passes, and I know that it is death: would gaze upon the treasure-scarcely given ere I go; Feel her rosy dimpled fingers wander o'er my check of snow.

I am passing through through the waters, but a blessed light appears— Kneel beside me, husband, dearest, let me kiss away thy tears;

Wrestle with thy grief, as Jacob strove from midnight until day.

It may leave an angel's blessing when it vanishes away. Lay the babe upon my bosom, 'tis not long

she can be there—
See how to my heart she nestles—'tis the pearl I love to wear;
If in after years, beside thee, sits another in

my chair— Though her voice be sweeter music, and my face than bers less fair ; If a cherub calls thee father, far more beauti-

ful than this, Love my first born, oh, my husband! turn not from the motherless; Tell her sometimes of her mother-you will call her by my name— Shield her from the winds of sorrow—if she

errs, oh, gently blame. Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping, I will answer if she calls, And my breath will stir her ringlets, when my

voice in blessing falls.

And her soft blue eyes will brighten with a wonder whence it came-CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE In her heart, when years pass o'er her, she It is said that every mortal walks between

two angels here, One records, the r.t., but blots it, if before the midnight drear Man repenteth; if uncancelled thou, he seals it for the skies. And the right hand angel weepeth, bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel, scaling up the misdeeds unforgiven; You'll not forget me, darling, when I'm sleep-

Miscellany.

CRUELTY TO RELATIVES.

BY ALF, A. SIGMA.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wicked-ness which I perpetrated towards my wife and my ancient relative,
"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day

before my aunt's arrival, 'won know aunt Mary is coming to-murrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf, and although he can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak very loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to

make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible,

I then went to John T——, who loved a

joke about as well as any person I know of, told him to be at my house at 6 P M., on There canno the following evening, and felt comparatively I went to the railroad depot with a car-

riage next night, and when I was on my way ome with my auut, I said-"My dear agut, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Anna has, which I forgot to mention before. She's very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, to which she

is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I'm sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud; and to do so would afford her great pleasure. The carriage drove up-on the steps was my wife-in the window was John T--with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relations that afternoon. I handed out

my aunt—she ascended the steps,
"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite walk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt; and the hall windows shook as with fever and ague. I looked at the window-John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions. When I entered the parlor, my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his face of woe, Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant jour-ney?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John

nearly jumped to his feet.
"Rather dusty," was the response, in warshoop, and so the conversation continued. neighbors for some blocks around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building I heard the words plainly. In the course of the evening my aunt said to

"How loud your wife speaks-don't it hurt I told her all deaf persons spoke loudly, and that my wife being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her. Presently my wife said, softly: "Alf, how

very loud your aunt talks."
"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely, she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did. Elated by their success at being under-stood, they went at it hammer and tongs, till everything on the mantel piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house. But the end was near. My aunt, being of an investiga-ting turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud wasnot injurious to my wife. So-

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she, in an unearthly whoop, for her voice was not as musical as it was when it was

young.
"It is an exertion!" shricked my wife. "Then why do you do it?" was the answer-

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't." squealed my wife. "What?" said my aunt, fairly rivalling

railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor and there he lay, flat on his back, with his feet at a right angle to his body, rolling from side to side, with his first poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and voluntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that from the relative position of our boots and heads, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, appoplexy must have inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave vent to, in his endeavor to suppress his risi-bility, had not betrayed our hiding place. In rushed my wife and my aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a

and a horse laugh, that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert. I know it was very wrong and all that, to tell such falsehoods; but I think that Mrs. Opic herself would have laughed if she had seen aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

The Life of a Showman.

P. T. Barnum, who a few months ago was reputed to be worth half a million of dollars, water. The revolutions of the steamer's P. T. Barnum, who a few months ago was now comes before the Supreme Court, brought there by some of his creditors, to explain all about his property. He states that he now lives in New York, and that the Museum, once his, and all its curiosities, have been sold for \$24,000; that he paid \$12,000 for it four-teen years ago, and that now he had not the least interest in it. He says that last June he was worth \$500,000. His property he valued at \$800,000 and he owed \$300,000. and wished him to endorse their notes for \$100,000. Barnum did, and repeated his endorsements on similar paper, as he supposed to take up the former. Finally he ascertained that he had endorsed to the amount of \$464.000 and so far as he knows there may be a million of dollars of this paper out. for from the vessel's side, and rowed to the he often signed in blank for the Jeromes to put in what amount they chose. Still Bar-num don't consider that he has failed, as he boat and were directly conveyed on board

The splendid paintings at Barnum's house at Iranistan, he says he sold for \$2,000 though they cost him \$10,000. His present assets are Crystal Palace stock, which is not worth half as much as the skin of the celebrated ded deck—the vessel was rounding its pier.

woolly horse once in his possession. Now, whoever has read Baanum's biography, written by himself, will consider it very strange that he did not follow his own advice. which left him about \$500,000. At this very property to raise \$80,000 for the Jeromes in December last. There may be a woolly horse in all this reputed failure of Barnum, after ali. The Jeromes did not not get this \$80,000. Barnum says he raised it on bonds on several States, counties and towns, but a friend of his just at this time had looked into the affairs of the Jeromes, and told Barnum that they were bankrupt, and he was ruined. \$30,000 and took the money, he says, to pay

There cannot be much sympathy for Bar num. Whoever has read his biography, from his own pen, must be satisfied that his moral principles were never strongly developed .--His book, which he managed to sell in various countries of the globe, has disgraced the American name. It is nothing but a history of the art of getting money under false pretences; and the author, in a moral point of view, is no better than thousands who have suffered the penalties of the law for such practices. The world is always better off without such geniuses as Barnum. No one pretends that he ever possessed talents in any honorable and dignified employment. He is a mere cunning showman, who would seize

mureration, even in a business point of view. 'Show me how you live, and where you live, and where you get your means to live? This was one of the questions put to Barnum during his examination; and he replied to it by saying, that he lived in this city, in Eighth street, and kept boarders, and no other means of support, except some meat given to him by his son-in-law, in Connecticut, and some egetables which grew on his farm last year. He said he had a gold watch and breast pin worth some 4 or 5 hundred dollars, which he would produce, if required to do so. He also casually remarked, that he had only two suits of clothes and about twenty-five dollars in

money. THE FUGITIVES OF CANADA .- It is now es imated that 30,000 fugitives are already in Canada, chiefly of the class of able-bodied men and women. These, at home, would average in value \$1,000 or at least \$800, summing up \$24,000,000, the absolute loss to the capital of four States. But added to this, there are still remaining in the Nothern States, as servants, &c., about six thousand negroes, who, not fearing pursuit, have not crossed into Canada. These, at \$1,000 dollars each, (a low figure for first class slaves, as the runaways almost universally are,) would add \$6,000,000 more—making an aggregate at this time, at the lowest estimation, \$30,000,000, which the slave owners have to

lose, and frem which they have no resort. Now, the rate of escape to Canada avera ges twenty persons, taking the figures of 1855 as a basis. This would give to 1856, 7,300 persons—which at \$800 each, would add \$5. 840,000 per year four States are to suffer in direct loss.

I CAN'T DO WITHOUT A PAPER.

The Orizaba, lately put on the Nicaragua line of steamers in place of the Northern Light, left yesterday at 3½ P. M., for Nicara-gua, with some 300 filibusters on board. Three of the filibustering party were arrested To subscribe for one I'll go, Nor wait until to-morrow. with a polite but official mandamus, requiring a postponement of their contemplated tour. With this exception the steamer got off, "all right." An immense crowd was on the wharf, it having been intimated that some arrests would doubtless take place, and that fun might safely be looked for. There was

fan, sure enough-though the crowd at the last moment before the departure of the I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a diabolical noise, something between a great sympathetic of the steamer. Orders had been given by Captain Tinklepaugh to haul in the forward gang plank when suddenly Mr. Joachimsson the Assistant United States District Attor-ney, appeared, accompanied by some half dozen Deputy United States Marshals.— Mr. Joachimssen at once cried out, "I arrest the vessel," and having uttered the words he hurried on board. The wheels of the steamer then began their revolutions. One Marshal only, seeing them taking in the tow-line, had the hardihood to follow Mr. J. The rest looked on, but did not stir, for all connection with the steamer from the wharf was cut off,

> wheels continued. "That's right, take the old cud to Nicara-

gua," shouted one.
"Pitch him overboard," cried another. "Gen. Walker will hang the devil if he ever gets hold of him in Nicaragua, and it would be a pity to waste hemp on him."

Such complimentary observations, accom-panied by occasional oaths and cheers for from the vessel's side, and rowed to the steamer's dock. The remaining United boat and were directly conveyed on board says his refusal to pay these "clock debts" of the steamer. A few minutes after, three the Jeromes don't exactly constitute a failure. He alleges that the holders of these obligations of his were the very persons who induced him to become responsible for the further noticed that some dozen of the men got out of the several boats, and that, while they struck a march towards West street, the boats returned to the steamer. Shortly The crowd on the wharf, though mightily bewildered as to the movements up to this

point, appreciated this latter movement, and showed their appreciation by deafening cheers. Who that knows Barnum could believe that he would endorse the notes of a company to the extent of nearly every dollar he was worth in the world, according to his own estimate on beard, produced a warrant for the arrest of the value of his property in June last. He says he owned property to the value of \$800.

Jenkins, J. 11. Wilson, J. C. Henwich, N. 000, and it was mortgaged for about \$300,000,

A. Jackson, John L. Kiegsley, Frederick Bates, C. Carrol Hicks, Jacob Sterns and time he endorsed notes for nearly half a million of dollars, without even carefully scrutinizing the responsibility of those whose name he put his name to. He even mortgaged his all the Deputy Marshals were received on the steamer the search begun, but among the parties named there could only be found C. C. Hicks, J. C. Henwick, John Kingsley and James Mullen. These were placed in small boats and conveyed ashore, and taken to the United States District Attorney's office, with the exception of one, who managed to clude the Marshals before being removed from the steamer. The other three were at once held Barnum then sold these bonds, at a loss of to bail in the sum of \$2,500 each, and in default of bail were lodged in Eldridge street prison. Captain Hicks belongs to Alabama and had just returned by the last steamer from Nicaragua, where he holds a commis

sion in General Walker's army. The warrants of arrest were issued upon affidavits made by Jacob H. Jones and Frank II. Savage, who set forth that the individuals ed in the warrants proposed to join General Walker's army and aid in carrying on a war against a Government with which the United States is at peace. Mr. Savage accompanied Mr. Joachimssen on board the Orizaba. It is probable that all the parties cited in the warrant were on the steamer, but Mr. Savage failed to indentify them.

The Orizaba had some 500 passengers. Of these over 300 are unquestionably bound for upon other men's ideas, and apply them to General Walker's army. Mr. Dillingham, the art of money making without proper re-Secretary of Colonel French, was among

It is said that the recruiting party to whom the accused belonged, were from Baltimore. Their alleged leader was among those who escaped,

The Journal of Commerce says: The appearance of a majority of the pasengers indicated that they were mechanics, farmers, boatmen, &c., and nearly all looked very respectable. There were several families on board, who, with a number of other passengers were bound for California; though we could not ascertain what proportion, or how they expected to continue their journey, after reaching the Pacific, as it does not yet appear that there is a present connection between San Juan del Sur and California by this route. The party included a very large number of vigorous young men, supposed to be bound for Nicaragua, and several military-looking gentlemen, with cerious little caps on, were pointed out as officers. One of the latter, from Baltimore, had a considerable number of men under his command. The real character of the officers can commonly be detected only by the buttons of the coat, which have five volcanoes on them, sponting fire and stones, representing, it is said, the five States of Central America and their disturbed condition; but over one of them, supposed to be the favored State of Nicaragua, the sun is seen rising in splendor.

TRIMMING APPLE ORCHARDS .- We think it mmaterial whether apple trees are trimmed low or in May or June, provided that none but small limbs are cut. Such wounds are little sap flows from the apple tree, there seems to be but little objection to a moderate the Mississippi—a corpse!

Poctry.

What! do without a paper? No, I've tried it to my sorrow; Should lovers drown, or hang themselves, Or cut other foolish capers, I never get to hear of it, I do not take the paper.

Why, there's neighbor old John Steut: He always hears the news. And having news to talk about, He never gets the "blues,"

While others yawn in ennui, His mind as light as vapor! The cause is plain to half an eye! He always takes the paper. While neighbor Stont bears all the news

And knows the current price, And always minds his I's and Q's, By taking good advice.

I cannot tell the price of calves, Of poultry, coffee, tape, or Any kind of merchandize, Because I take no paper.

Though I have studies, which require Much time and mental labor, Yet I can spare a little time, As well as Stout my neighbor; Though time is precious, I can use A longer midnight taper, And thus take time to "read the news," Therefore I'll take the paper.

From "Life in the West."

A Startling Adventure. In the summer of 1815 I was traveling on siness in the western part of Tennessee .-That portion of the State which lies between the Tennessee and the Mississippi was at that time a wild, dreary forest. No reads—nothing but horse-paths—through the woods; a level! I detest such a State! and the only marks to guide the traveler up-on his journey were the "blazes" and "notch-es" upon the trees. I was dressed in true backwoods fashion, and I rode fiery mustang, with a mane and tail as white as snow, a beautiful arched neck, and an eye like an eagle. He was a perfect beauty, and and as fleet as the wind. Across his back I had thrown a pair of saddle-bags, containing on one side a dozen "pones" of corn bread and a piece of bacon, and to balance them was a pile of rocks" in the other end in the shape

sters in front contained two beauties, in the when I was startled by the neighing of a horse shead of me, and presently I saw two men approaching me on horseback. They were rough looking follows, dressed in bunting shirts, and with squirrel caps on their bands. I did not like their lead and on the startler is a structed in structured that there is a structed in structure of the suddenly stumped through the should rough the chimney!! Two days afterwards the Trustees drew him out with a shirts, and with squirret caps on their looks, and, unades. I did not like their looks, and cock- "Well!" exclaimed another man, at the

Pshaw! what a fool I was!" thought I.

"Nails" I replied.
"Nails" said he. "Eh, Bill, let's examine been cleared away, toot! toot! screamed the article and see I" and he caught hold of whistle and the train moved on. An hour was pleasantly killed.—Julean Americas. ny horse by the bit,

Quick as lightning I drew my pistols, and

inting a muzzle to each of their hearts, "Gentlemen, make a motion to draw a wea-

the forest. After getting a few rods off, one of them raised his fist in a threatening attitude. I drew the trigger of my right hand pistol, and the villager of my right hand pistol, and the villages arm fell upon his saddle; and, uttering a yell of agony, the darted off into the woods. I reloaded my pistol, struck my spurs into my horse's sides, and after ten mice of the fatest riding I ever expession. She tack a coffee mill into her mistress's rienced, I reached a log house where I put chamber, and ground her to sleep at once.

up for the night.
Two years after the incident just noted took place I was travelling down the Mississippi on an old-fashioned boat, when my attention was attracted to an individual on board whom I thought I had met before, but where I could not tell. I was determined to follow him up, and see if I could not call him to mind where we had met, and under what circumstances. At last I found an opportunity to get a look at him, as he was sented on an old barrel head earnestly engaged in a game of "seven up." I stepped up, and lock ing over his shoulder, perceived that two fin-gers of his right hand were missing. The game progressed, until, in an exciting mo-ment he arose, and shaking his fist in the face of his opponent, in answer to some remark of the latter concerning the game, exclaimed :

"I swear you lie! I placed my hand apon his shoulder and him around: "Ah! ha!" exclaimed I, "we've met be

Lifting his maimed hand, his face turned as white as a sheet, and, hourse with passion, he vociferated : "Qes we have met before, in the woods of

Tennessee, and I have sworn that you shall die! Take that !" And the wretch attempted to draw a pis but small limbs are cut. Such wounds are nearly healed during the season, and as but little sap flows from the apple tree, there

The Humers of the Rail-

Passengers by railroad who travel much, have suffered not a little this winter from detention occasioned by snow storms and mow drifts. We chanced to be one of a coach load that was belengured a week or two ago for about three hours on the Central road. A light snow had fallen the night before upon A light snow had fallen the night before upon the mass of old snow, and the wind springing up and blowing a gale, the track was filled in a deep cut. An army of knights of the shovel was soon on hand, and while they were quarreling with the drifts, the passengers attempted to "kill time." They succeeded pretty well.—An elderly, jocund looking gentleman took his turn to warm himself by the stove. While enjoying this laxury, he suddenly exclaimed—"This is the meanest country I was ever in my life!"

Nobody replied to the remark, though he evidently expected that somebody would.—

Presently he broke out again:

Presently he broke out again ;

"I never did see such a mean country as this is! I have heard tell of York State before. This is the first time I was ever in it. and I do hope it will be the last!"

The remark aroused a cadaverous gentle-man near by, who had been for five minutes engaged in devouring an apple. Said he— "Don't see what you find to make a fus-about; can't see anything from the windows of the car that is derogatory to New York

ns a State."

"Can't, ch?" exclaimed our grumbler.—
"Yes I can! I see enough to disgust me with it, and to make me wish I had never

-"Of course you do-no disputing it ; but as I was saying-here is New York, this great State, beasting of her square miles and her millions of population, and yet so mean

A roar of hughter followed this unexperted announcement. One old chap sung out-"Say, Mister !"

"Say what?"

"Say this. You talked about snow. Ain't deep enough for you here? How deep is it where you cam from? Where did you cam from, any way?" Me! I came from the Superior country."

"How deep's the snow up your way?"
"Deen! Bless you, my donn! We don't
protend to live anywhere where it sin't collected and was transporting them to a bank in Kentucky, to be posed of for eastern exchange. Two large wooden stirrups hung dangling from my safele, and the bolsters in front contained two larges are safety twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! talk about your Peak of Tenerifie and your Himmalayan mountains! Mere known as the part of the contained two larges are safety to live anywhere where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! Himmalayan mountains! Mere known as the part of the contained to live anywhere where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! The part of the contained to live anywhere where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! The part of the contained to live anywhere where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! The part of the contained to live anywhere where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts!

shape of enormous pistols. Over these, to keep them dry, were the squirrel-skin covers.

I had been riding for several hours, swimming the rivers that crossed my path, snuffing in the rich perfume of the lorest flowers, with him.—He staid five weeks, and then the rivers that crossed my path, snuffing in the rich perfume of the lorest flowers.

The school moster was boarding out his week with him.—He staid five weeks, and then the rich perfume of the lorest flowers.

The school house was fing in the rich perfume of the forest flowers, with him—He stand hive weeks, and then watching the sources playing about in the began to get uneasy. The school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue determined to travel out and find the school bright winged songsters with which the woods bright winged songsters with which the woods to be some a solution to the crust and after the usual posterior the usual rante, and after article for calling, and commands usually 25 to reach a source of the school house. He started on the crust, and after article for calling, and commands usually 25 to reach a source of the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue determined to travel out and find the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue to the school house was half a mile away. abounded. I had not seen a solitary human traversing the usual route, and getting into being since morning, and night was rapidly what he believed to be the immediate vicinity wholesales at from 11 to 14 cents a pound approaching; indeed, it had already began to ty of the school house, be was non-plussed. grow dark, and I had made up my mind that I No building was in sight. He thought at I would have to camp out" for the night. I one time be had found it, but the object that was looking around to select some good place.

seen by them, I drew up my pistols, and cocking them, replaced them in the holsters, and end of this yarn, "this is a winter that Clay asting my eye forward. I saw one of the men | and Webster would have enjoyed if they had

make a motion I did not like. I resolved that if the proved to be what I suspected I "Ulay and Webster!" eried out a desen, would give them a hard fight, and die brave- "what ou earth has this winter to do with

"A good deal," he replied; "it is a No as they rode up and bade me good evening.—
We conversed for a few minutes, when one of them said:

Item winter. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. They are skuting in Florida, buried in New York, all ice and "My youngster, what have you got in your cold on the Mississuppi, and are having considerable winter down East."

was pleasantly killed, ... Autorn American, Sxonixa,-Old Hicks was an awfal snore He could be heard farther than a blacksmith a forge; but his wife became accustemed to it. on, and that motion scale your fate!"

They were completely taken by surprise, and wheeling their horses around, struck into years. At length the old man was required years. that it soothed her to repose. They were a domestic couple, never slept apart for many to attend court some distance from home.-The first night after his departure she never slept a wink; she missed the snoring. The

> --THE PRESUMED HERE TO THE PRESCH EN-PIRE.—It appears, by a resently published treaty, that, in March, 1852, Austria, Prusda and Russia ngreed that no male descendant of Louis Napoleon should be regarded as the heir apparent of his crown. The empire according to his arrangement, was to be Louis Napoleon's only for hit; when he died Bussis, Austria, and Pressis pledged their heir of the throne," and to recognize to other Louis Napoleon Stand now in a different position, and perhaps the Powers will be disposed to admit him among the Lereditary mon-

> How to wave Chixa .- From an English Almanae we cut a recipe for monding china, a long time since, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable the fracture sourcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: - Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water. and stir into it plaster of paris until the mixture becomes viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place.-The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly

The Great Steamer.—The Portland State of Montreal, who came out in the steamer of the 15th of March, that "the mammoth steamer is making rapid progress towards completion. The cost of the vessel is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the mere cost of launching her at \$200,000. The launch is to be effected by excavating the ground beneath her and letting her drop into the water as she lies."

In Great Steamer.—The Portland State seems to be but little objection to a moderate trimming.

It is spice the term and he rolled over into the muddy waters of the Mississippi—a corpse!

The Bibs for the muddy waters of the New York Increases.—The reception of the New York Increases.—The reception of the Mashington correspondent of the New York Increases. The Main Contracts.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Increases.

The Bibs for the muddy waters of the Mississippi—a corpse!

The Bibs for the Main Contracts.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Increases.

We can recommend the following means the Mississippi—a corpse!

The Bibs for tree Main Contracts.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Increases.

The Bibs for tree mail contracts will close on the 14th Gort of the Mississippi—a corpse!

Cost or the Oregon Was.—Gen. Wool furnishes the estimates of well-informed persons, to show that the Oregon was has thus the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the contracts will be concluded on like same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the contracts will close on the 14th Gort of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the contracts will close on the 14th Gort of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the contracts will close on the 14th Gort of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the contracts will close on the 14th Gort of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th of May, when likewise the THE BIDS FOR THE MAIL CONTRACTS.-The

Farmer's Department.

Another Mode of Making Excellent Bread.

We are indebted to a lady corresponden! of the Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic, for the following receipt for making excellent

To make eight loves, the size of bakers bread: Take a pint of baker's yeast, or good home-made yeast, made by boiling a handfull of hops in three pints of water, strain hot on two speenfulls of flour, two of sugar, a tea-spoonfull of ralt, and one of ginger, and a tinup full of finely marked and strained Irish potatoes. When cool, add your east, and let it stand till it rises; then have two or three pints of mashed potatoes made thin with her water; stir in it a little floor while het; when it cools, add a tea cup full of yeast, se it to rise over night, and if it is kept warm it will be all of a light form in ten or twelve hours; this forms the spenge too for the bread; now have ready some lime-water, made by pouring three pints of water on one pint of lime; take of this lime-water and add to your sponge to make as much bread as you wish; add more salt and work the dough well half an hour; set it to rise; when it cracks open, knead it well again, form into loaves, let it rise, and if you wish the crust tender, rab the loaves with butter, just as you would "Yes I can! I see enough to disgust me with it, and to make me wish I had never seen so mean a State as your Sinte in!"

At this a New-Yorker fired up and song out—

"See here my friend! What is the matter with New York?"

"Matter!" replied the other—"matter enough! Here is New York—the Empire State—the biggest and wealthiest State in the Union."

"We know all that—"

"Of course you do—no disputing it; but it is sour, put in more dime-water." it is sour, put in more lime-water.

The Maple Sugar Seaton. The present is the season for the manufac ture of maple sugar in all the Northern and Eastern States. The amount of maple sugar yearly made in the United States, at the time the last census was taken, was 34,236,657 pounds. At twelve cents a pound the crop would amount to \$4,108,388. The product should be increased by from \$100,000 to \$200,000 worth of maple melasses. New York produces much the largest quantity of York produces much the largest quantity of any of the States, its produces being 10.351, 484 pounds. Vermont produces 6.349.357 pounds anomally; Olfo, 4.588.269; Indiana, 2,921,642; Penusylvania, 2,326,525; Michi-gan, 2,439,754; New Hampshire, 1,294.863; Virginia, 1,227,665 pounds. The free States forces by the root of the corn. All the other furnish the most of the crop. All the other Southern States may yield as much as Virginia, Even South Carolina, with its low

latitude and low lands, yields 200 pounds an-uually, while Rhode Island figures out 28, Vermont, in preportion to its population a gentleman, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., may

be of value and interest to our sugar pro-I tap about 300 trees annually : bore with a half inch bit, one inch to an inch and a half deep, and make usually about 800 pounds. Much pains are taken in cleansing the buckets, and in having the whale apparatus per-fectly clean. The sap is boiled in sheet iron pans, placed on an arch; after it becomes syrup, it is taken to the bonse and cleaned with milk and the whites of eggs. It is then coiled in a keitle until it will grain, and then claced in pans to cool. When cool it is claced in boxes to drain. The boxes converge to a point, so that the molasses settles to the hottom. On the surface of the sugar n the boxes demp flannel cloths are placed, and these cloths are washed every day in clear cold water, to extract whatever of col-oring may be absorbed from the sugar.

ORIGIN OF CULTIVATED WHEAT - Much interest has been excited of late by the state-ment of M. Fabre and M. Danal, who affirm that the cultivated wheat (viticom saticum) is a variety of grass called Ævilopa ovate, found in the south of Europe. This grass, under in the seath of Europe. This grass, under cultivation, is said to assume the form called ... Egilops triticaides, and finally to become wheat. M. Fabro says the complete change was produced in twelve years by constant cultivation. If this view is correct then botanists are wrong is supposing wheat to be a triticam, and it must be regarded merely as a reset of Ecology bent up entirely by the art. sort of Egileps kept up entirely by the art of the agriculturist. We never see whent in a wild state, but we meet with the grass whence it is derived. Wheat would seem to be a variety rendered permanent by cultiva-tion,—Germanown Telegraph.

Oth Taxes -Old apple frees that have rom the roots, the old limbs taken off, and he tops thinned out. The soil about the roots should then be replaced by an equal bulk of compast formed of the following ina-terials, and in the following relative properions. One cord good muck, one-fourth of a ord finely pulveriesd clay, two carks unslackd lime, two ditto gypsum, two ditto unleached wood ashes, and one ditto salt. After filling n, cover the compost up to the collar of the tree, with straw, and confine it by a few flat stones. Then with an old hee, scrape off the rough back from the trunks and larger limbs, and apply, after washing them thoroughly with a solution of potash water, or ashes and oft soap, a mixture of soull, (S. otch yellow) and lard.

The Rhubarb or Pie Plant can be easily repogated from the root. Each spreat of he o'd plant, can be separated and planted. an iach below the surface. To obtain a full supply for the season, of the stalle, the seeds stems should be removed. In the full the led should have a gene a seea of rich, well-rotted manage, which should be carefully forked in, in the spring.

We can recommend the following means