The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 11.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 16. NO 37

The Sunbury American,

etto metrovita, mais

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per amount to be paid half yearly in All communications or letters on lusiness relating to the office, to maure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS.

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M. B. BELL,

May 3, 1856 .- if

DILWORTH BRANSON & CO. Hardware Merchants, Having removed from No. 59 to No. 73

D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUIR.

Market Street, Philadelphia, Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, to fill orders for HARDWARE of every variety on best terms, from a full assortment, including Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c. Country merchants and others will find it to While my little chick nestles here on my arm their interest to call and examine our stock be fore purchasing elsewhere. April 12, 1856 .- 1y

U.S. OF A. "God and our Native Land." SUSQUEHANNA CAMP, No. 29, of the O. Monpar evening in their New Hall, opposite E. Y. Brights store, Sunbury, Pa. Initiation 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. SUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. M. meets every Treshar evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sanbury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to attend.

P. M. SHINDEL, C. A. HOOVER, R. S.

Sunbury, Oct. 20, 1855.

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

Henry Y. Friling, R. S. Sunbury, January 5, 1855 .- tf.

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

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$25,00 Gold Lepine 18k, \$24,000 Fine Silver Spectacles, 3,00 Silver Lep., full jewiled, \$9. Gold Bracelets, 3,00 Silver Lever, full jewiled 12, I alies' Gold Pencils, 500 Spectacles, 7,001 Gold Pencils, 7,001 Gold Pency, with Pencil and Silver Holder, 1,00 Gold Finger Rings, 371 cents to \$80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18½; 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 Lovers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. Sept. 6, 855.—1y.

The best collection of Glees ever Published. TIP-TOP GLEE & CHORUS BOOK. A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of modern German & Italian Gomposers Arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Gice Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle.

Family Circle, By C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite Songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the Gems of Mendelssohn, Aht, Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an Original form.-The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club, and the Family Circle.

CF PRICE-ONE DOLLAR. Just published by LEE & WALKER, No. 188 Chesnut Street, and J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No. 20 North Fourth St., Philadelphia. Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of \$1.

March 22, 1856.—4m—c4

Select Poetry,

From the New Church Magazine for Children,
A NURSERY SONG.

as I walked over the hills one day, I listened, and heard a mother sheep say, 'In all the green world there is nothing As my little lammic with his nimble feet.

With his eyes so bright And his wool so white, my darling, my heart's delight. The robin, he

That sings in the tree, Dearly may doat on his darlings four, But I love my one little lambkin more."
And the mother-sheep and her little one, Side by side lay down in the sun, And they went to sleep on bill-side warm, While my little lammic lies here on my arm. I went to the kitchen, and what did I see, But the old gray cat with her kittens three I heard her whisperings soft said she, My kittens, with tails all so cunningly curled, Are the prettiest things that can be in the

The bird on the tree, And the old ewe, she May love their babies exceedingly; But I love my kittens there, Under the rocking chair, love my kittens with all my might, I love them at morning, and noon and night, Which is the prettiest I cannot tell— Which of the three-

For the life of melove them all so weil. Now I'll take up my kitties, the kitties I

And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove." Let the kitties sleep under the stove so warm, While my little durling lies here on my arm. went to the yard and I saw the old hen To clucking about with her chickens ten. she clucked and she scratched and she

bristled away.

And what do you think I heard the hen say?
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine
On anything like these chickens of mine. You may bont the full moon, and the stars if

you please. But you never will find ten such chickens as The cat loves her kittens, the owe loves her lamb.

But they do not know what a proud mother For lambs, nor for kittens, I won't part with Though the sheep and the cat should go down on their knees. No! No! not though

The kittens could crow, Or the lammie on two yellow legs could go

So the hen said, And the chickens all sped As fast as they could to their nice feather And there let them sleep in their feathers so warm

Inland Commerce.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Inland Transportation, to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, on the Commerce of the Lakes and the importance of a connection with Lake Ontario at Sodus

It is now more than two years since the attention of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia was first called to the importance of a direct connection with Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay. A Committee of gentlemen from that place tion of Philadelphia, in completing the short difficulties over the country, as well as the novelty of the whole subject, prevented any immediate results from the mission of these gentlemen; and they returned home disheur-

tened and discouraged.
We believe we shall best subserve the interests of our friends at Sodus Bay, and more

ports, we have before us the last annual report of the Board of Trade of Milwaukie.— the following comparison of figures selected the same in either case.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Flour, bbls.	\$8,213	159,216	155,061	235,000
Wheat, bush.	125,512	1,181,000	2,052,316	4,028,966
Hams and shoulders,	152,711	156,160		1.610,800
Land, the.	84,680		621,120	

principal article of export-wheat-which has annually progressed in geomatrical ratio
-about 100 per cent, each year-it must be borne in mind that the interior resources of

it shall have reached the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and when railroad communications, now in progress, shall bear to Mil-waukie, the productions of Minnesota and Northern Iowa, as developed by the vast population they are capable of maintaining, and which at the present rate of immigration will soon be established there.

If we turn now to Chicago and examine the statistics of its commerce, as published in January, 1856, in the "Daily Press" of that city, we find ourselves almost bewildered by their variety and extent. The Illinois Central Railroad, passing through a rich prairie land with a virg'n soil, nearly three feet in depth, and over which towns and hamlets are

Within the last year five hundred miles of linear extension have been added to her rail roud connections, and more than one hundred thousand square miles of additional territory been thus made tributary to her.

ward the Atlantic Ocean, look forward for their chief source of revenue.

"Starting then, for instance, at Chicago, the distance from that point via St. Clair river, Lake Erie, and the Welland Canal to

It is useless to speculate on the future of this wonderful entrepot of the commerce of the Great West. When Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas have been more thoroughly settled, and their agricultural pro-ductions passing up the Mississippi and across the short railroad communications to the Lake Navigation at Chicago, shall con-tribute still further to swell its exports, it of Chicago and Oswego of 570 miles by our would seem as if new channels must be opened for their disposal; and almost that the Lakes themselves could hardly suffice for the

commerce of this port.

It is already by far the greatest primary shipping port of Grain in the world, as may be seen by the following table, viz. Odesas, bushels, 7,010,000 |
Gulatz and Ibrails, 8,320,000 |
Dantzic, 4,406,000 |
Archangel, 9,528,000 |
Riga, 4,000,000 | Wheat and all Grains Exported.

Chiengo, 1854. -12,902,000 { 16,633,513 } We propose to lay before the Board a few figures from the volumnious and deeply inter-esting report before us, which will show the progress of the trade of Chicago :

Lead, lbs., 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855.
Lead, lbs., 2,953,763 4,247,128 9,965,950 frair, lbls., 4,27,465 1,687,465 3,087,465 3,08,955 7,358,697 2,070, do., 2,991,011 2,699,339 7,499,753 8,532,377 And without giving further details, the total

Receipts of Grain were, (bu.) 1854. 1855. Shipments, do. do. 12,902,320 16,692,813 There were also received at this port in 1855:

2,473,982 pounds of butter.

Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 do. dreased hogs.

27,055,007 do. dreased hogs.

16,032,133 do. packed beef.

2,155,436 do. word.

10,930,239 de. coal, and trus.

And a great variety of miscellaneous productions. The two latter trades are yet in their infancy. Perhaps, after the Grain trade, the most important article of commerce to Chicago is Lumber. It is doubtful if a larger market for this article exists in the United States .-The receipts at this port in 1854 were 228,

336,783 feet. In 1855, 306,552,467 feet, besides 158,770,860 shingles and 46,487,550 lath. Of these vast amounts, 95 per cent. in 1854. and 97 per cent. in 1855, reached Chicago by the Lakes, the remainder by the Michigan Southern and Central routes. The supplies are drawn from almost every direction-Wis-consin and Michigan, Canada and the St. Lawrence, and a considerable portion from Pennsylvania, and the valley of the Susquehauna. The demand comes mainly from the vast prairie settlements south and west of My dear downy durlings! my sweet little things!

Come nestie now, cosily, under my wings."

Chicago, and even from Iowa and the valley of the Mississippi. The Galena and Chicago and Rock Island Railroads afford abundant facilities for its transport on their return trains, which have borne castward the lead, grain and produce of the west.

This vast commerce employs of necessity a large amount of shipping. The total steam and sail tonnage arriving at Chicago in 1855 was 1,608,845 tons, against 1,092,644 in 1844, an increase of 50 per cent, in a single year. The number of vessels employed, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 6,610, of which 5.410 are reported.

Hitherto the course of this trade has been terminus of the public improvements of New York, both Railroads and Canals. The imports of Buffalo in 1854 amounted to \$142,-180,218, and its exports to \$124,207,665, ma-king it by far the first inland commercial city of the world.

But within a year or two a great change in he course of the Lake trade has been apparent. The completion of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, and the action of the Re. iprocity treaty with Canada, have tended to turn a large share of the Lake commerce to Oswego. Even the grain and produce of visited our City, and urged with much ear-nestness and force the immediate co-opera-Michigan, down Lake Huron, through the St. Clair flats and along the whole length of link of Railway communication between us. It seemed impossible at the time to afford much sid to the enterprize. The financial and Lake Ontario, a better market at Os-

The reason for this is obvious. It is well known that it is the loading and unloading of a vessel, and not so much a few miles of distance, that constitute the great cost of heavy freighting. It frequently happens that the course of trade will turn the scale of freights strictly conform to our legitimate duties by in foreign shipments very much in favor of laying before the Board of Trade and the more distant ports. When the schooner is public, a few figures with reference to the loaded at Chicago with grain or produce it present thipping of the Lakes; leaving these gentlemen to speak for themselves on the more technical details of their appplication.

Passing now to our own Western shipping five miles from Syracuse, while at Buffalo it is

from the statistics of its exports for the past four years, and may be taken as a sample of the whole.

Such is the natural theory. Let us now look at the facts of the case. We have before us a table of the receipts of grain at

	Buffalo at	d Osweg	o during	1854 and	1866.
		BUFFALO.		OSWEGOW.	
		1854	1855.	1854	1855.
	Wheat	3,510,792	6,022.126	2,499 333	5 963,7
	Corn	10,109,973	8,711,230	2,602,974	2,560,9
	Outs.	4,441,739	2,693,222	223,296	228,0
	Rye,	177,066	299,591	43,215	261,6
	Pens,			849	51,1
V	Barley,	313,865	62,304	101,456	172,9
	Total,	18,533,455	19,688,473	5,503,423	9,459,4
	Dor this	is will	ha soon	that the	romain

the State are only very partially developed
The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad
has only been open a year for a portion of per cent. from 1854 to 1855—while the refact, the receipts of all grain at Buffalo, ex-cept wheat and rye, fell off largely, and these latter were supplied in great measure from

If such be the increase, with the odds of water navigation against Oswego, what results may not be anticipated from the comple-tion of the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario Ship Canal, now under survey, and which it is believed will be steadily pursued to com-pletion. This magnificent enterprise, pro-jected mainly by British capitalists, is designed to open the inner Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, for the largest class of vessels, and to avoid the tedious navigation of Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and the dangerous flats of St.

The Secretary of the Toronto Board of depth, and over which towns and hamlets are springing up, as by magic, is pouring into Chicago, not only the vast productions along the Sale of the Sale of the South.

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE

Oswego, is 1310 miles; the distance from the same points by the proposed Toronto and Lake Haron Canal would be 750, with very little, if any, more lockage, and the tedious and dangerous navigation of the St. Clair river and Lake Erie would be entirely avoided. There would thus be a saving in the dis-

When the completion of the Georgian Bay Canal shall bring Chicago by water naviga-tion 570 miles nearer to Oswego than by the present circuitous route, and 267 miles nearer than by the present route to Buffelo, giving thus to the commerce of the west shipped to Oswego for Albany er New York, an advantage of 382 miles of transport, 115 of which are by railroad, besides avoiding the danger and delays before alluded to, it is not too much to anticipate that a great revolution will take place in the whole trade of the Lakes. The Western Ports of New York must yield to the ports on the Southern shore of Lake Ontario the commerce of the far west, which will then pass over the width of the

which will then pass over the width of the State in its narrowest part, instead of its length—finding, at a great saving of time and expense, its destined market.

If these facts be true as regards Oswego, we need only call attention to the fact that Philadelphia is nearer to Sodus Bay than New York is to Oswego, and that but 35 miles of railroad remain to be constructed to complete the connection between our city and complete the connection between our city and

the best harbor on the Lakes. We do not propose to enter at present into the details of this enterprize, having merely intended to lay before the Board of Trade a few facts with regard to the present commerce of the lakes, which has the past year out stripped in its prodigious increase all preceedents of trade in our own or any other coun-

Our purpose will be answered if these hasty researches shall serve in any degree to awaken Philadelphians to the vast importance of a commerce unparalleled in the history of the world, and which is passing by her very gates, unheeded and almost unknown.

SAMI., C. MORTON, ALEX. J. DERBYSHIRE, BENJ. MARSHALL, THOS. KIMBER, JR. For Committee on Inland Transportation May 19, 1856.

* The total value of Canadian exports and imp swego for two seasons, have been as follows: 1855. Value of exports,

THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGARPH IN

learn that this wonderful invention has at last received its finishing touch, and will be immediately placed upon the new line between this city and Philadelphia. We are assured, upont a component part of the American on undoubted authority, that the machines, Union," may disturb the fevered brains of to know the depth of the consecrated earth. so far as it has been possible to test them through a coil of wire 100 miles in length, Soule, but cooler and more stable minds see have realized the most sanguine expectations in the United States of North America the mainly towards the city of Buffalo, the great of Mr. Hughes and his friends, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that the invention will speedily work an entire revolution in telegraphing throughout the world.

This invention may be called a Printing Press and Telegraph Instrument combined, for it prints all messages in plain Roman captals, with unerring correctness, and at an almost incredible rate of speed, averaging, in the ordinary despatch of business, from twenper hours. The Hughes instrument clearly demonstrates the practicability of sending and receiving messages in of posite directions over the same wire, at the same instant of time, and with the utmost ease, regularity and certainty. It will, consequently, require but one wire and one operator, at any given point, to send and receive as much business as can be transmitted by the aid of four or ive operators and an equal number of wires under the Morse system. Another equally important peculiarity connected with the Hughes invention is the undoubted fact that it will work perfectly in all states of the atwork reliably in circuits of one or two thou- nal. sand miles.

The simplicity and durability of the new nachine, will compare favorably with the graph instruments, and, consequently, there can be no difficulty on the score of the Patent, which, we understand, has been sold to the American Telegraph Company, (a new association having its head quarters in this city, but composed of gentlemen of the high-est respectability in different sections of the United States and the British North American Provinces, and of which it is sufficient to say that Peter Cooper, Esq., is the President and Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., Treasurer) for about\$125,000 or \$150,000.

DICKEN'S PICTURE OF WOMAN .- A true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the dis-cipline of her household, and whose legisla-tive powers exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her hus band, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges, slip-shod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and never argues, but adjusts with a smile. Such a wo-man is the wife we have all dreamed of once

oetrn.

MURMURS.

Why wilt thou make bright music Give forth a sound of pain? Why wilt thou weave fair flowers Into a weary chain?

Why turn each cool grey shadow Into a world of fears? Why think the wind are wriling? Why call the dewdrops tears?

Voices of happy Nature, And Heaven's sunny gleam, Reprove thy sick heart's fancies, Upbraid thy foolish dream. Listen! I will tell thee

The song Creation sing.
From humming bees in heather,
To fluttering angels' wings: Not alone did angels sing it To the poor shepherds' ear, But the shered Heavens chaut it,

And listening Ages hear. Above thy poor complaining Rises that holy lay; When the starry night grows silent,

Deferred Articles.

THE EMPIRE OF COMMERCE THAT IS TO BE .-Mr. Soule has been entertaining the citizens of New Orleans with a speech, urging them to send money and arms to the aid of Walker; men he had plenty at his command. According to Mr. Soule, Walker's chief obstacle is the "evil spirit in the North;" but in spite of opposition in a few weeks Walker would "sweep the Costa Ricans like dust from the face of the earth;" that with suitable material aid he would certainly succeed. All he needed was \$250,000; that so soon as the present struggles should end in Walker's favor, Hondurus and San Salvador would join with Nicaragus and Costa Rica, and the four States would form a confederation-but not as a component part of the American Union-which would in time, under American energy and industry, become not a very prophetic orator. There are some predictions of his respecting a recent attempt to seize upon Cuba which remain American

SALT AND GUANO .- Recent experiments, as stated in the Mark Lane (Eng.) Express, go to show that common salt is a valuable addition to all applications of guano to the soil the ordinary despatch of business, from twen-ty thousand to twenty-five thousand letters and hardness to the straw (which guano weakens.) but prevents the loss of ammonia, which is constantly going on, even in a dry atmosphere. We have before referred to this suggestion and have no doubt of the val-

ue of it. A MARRYING MAN .- A few days ago Judge Perrin, of this city, married a man for the fifth time. A singular feature in the case is that the fifth wife was also the third wife. The third marriage not proving a happy one' the third parties were separated and divorced. The man married again, and when death claimed the fourth wife, the disconsolate widmosphere-neither mist, rain nor snow hav- ower returnd to No. 3, and wooed and won ing any perceptible effect upon it. Therefore, at the seasons when the Morse and up effectually this time. The lucky man had House instrument are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fifty miles, there is every reason riage fee in consequence of the large business to believe that the Hughes instruments will be was doing in that line .- Covington Jour-

NEWSPAPER STOCK .- Three thousand five bundred dollars was offered yesterday, for one Morse, and is vastly superior in these respects | share of the New York Tribune. This would to the House invention. The govering prin-ciple of this invention is wholly dissimilar to that establishment was divided a few years that of the Morse, House, and all other tele- ago, worth \$350,060. The par value of

The Count de Montenuovo, the sett of Count Neipberg and Maria Louise, the widow of Napoleon, is now a lieutenant field marshal in the service Austria. He has still in his possession the famous collar of rose col-ored pearls which the first Emperor gave Maria Louise when they were married; and his wife, the Hengarian dutchess Bathiany, now wears it in the drawing rooms of Vien-

CINCINNATI, May 26 .- The city is rapidly filling up with strangers in anticipation of the Democratic National Convention to assemble on Monday next. There have been numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, and a full delegation, rom Mississippi. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26 .- Contributions

are being made here and in Charleston, to get up a testimonial to Hon. Preston S. Brooks. His course is very generally approved. Boston, May 26 .- The Senate of Massachusetts to-day unanimously adopted resolu-tions denunciatory of the attack on Mr. Sum-ner, as brutal and cowardly in itself, a gross of September. The scalks were from eight

A Business Rendezvous.

The French have a strange way of transacting business, and then again the very guieties themselves may conceal matters of deep moment. Witness the following anco-

A beautiful lady received a note from her lawyer, soliciting an hour's interview on matters of the utmost importance.
"An hour!" exclaimed she. "Why the

I have it!"
In a short time the solicitor received an invitation to the Countess de-'s ball. Never having seen the lady, the gentleman was perplexed but a note from his fair client set all right by explaining that she had caused it to be sent to him, that he might there consult with her on her affair. The lawyer went and contrived to transact the business by fragments between the waitzes, and frequently interrupted by the lady's ad-

While he noted legal facts in his memoranda book, she dotted down the names of her partners for the next dance, and thus between business and pleasure she passed a delightful evening.
"But I must see you again," said be, con-

cluding.

"How soon?" asked the lady.

"Say next Thursday? Mad. de—'s
soiree. Very well, you shall have a card?"

"Another ball!" exclaimed he.

"What! murmuring that in addition to
giving you an interview, I give you the opportunity of enjoying delightful music, and
an excellent supper! Oh you unreasonable
man!" laughed the merry beauty. "If you
have business with me, you will have to submit, and never fear. I have balls to last till
the middle of April!" and she glided off, but the middle of April!" and she glided off, but kept her word, and those grave affairs were settled in midst of the merry whirl of Parisian society.

Bernadotte. General Sir Alured Clarke was making a tour of pleasure on the Continent, and arrived at Stockholm, when he wished to be arrived at Stockbolm, when he wished to be presented to the King. A private audience was granted, as a matter of course, to the English general officer. When presented to Carl Johann, Sir Alured was very much astonished to find that the King of Sweden, instead of a formal reception, folded him in his arms, and kissed him on the cheek. He was confounded at this distinction, and more should be made as early as consistent in the species. so when the King asked him if he could not recollect him. In this, as his memory was quite defective, he could only express his re geste. To which the King replied, "I am not surprised that you do not recognise in me the Corporal Bernadotte, who became your prisoner at Pondicherry, when you com-manded the English army in India; to whom you showed the greatest kindness while in your power; and who now is most anxious to return the obligation in every way that may be most agreeable to you during your stay in his dominions."

GETTING OVER A DIFFICULTY.—The body of Moliere, the dramatist, being refused a place in consecrated ground, the King (Louis XIV.) sent for the archbishop, and demanded The archbishop, not liking to acknowledge doubt or ignorance, answered after a little hesitation, "twelve feet."—"Well," replied the monarch, "let the grave of Moliere be dug fourteen feet deep, and thus all difficul-ties will be got over." "Hair splitting" can he got over pretty generally in the same way, provided it is man's interest not to offend. It is wonderful what obsticacy will do, when prejudice backs it, and a show of conscience s at hand to help sustain it.

A Destructive Tornado has been raging in Dallas county, Texas. On the farm of M. M. Miller every house was prostrated and five persons killed, besides four others in the neighborhood. Much damage was also done in Tarrant county. The extent of the gust was about sixteen miles, north, and south,

HIGH PRICE FOR BARK .- Commodore Perry obtained, while in Japan, a pair of dogs, rom which the breed of "King George Spanel" is derived. They cost him \$180, and were kept in Japan as Imperial pets.

Farmer's Department.

Corn for Fodder.

We find in the Ohio Cultivator the following communication from Mr. E Pleuss, on months. But to the article in question.

Farmers differ as to which is the best methed of raising corn for fedder. I have raised it for four years. I plant it in drills four feet apart one way, and two cet the other, from four to seven to seven kernels in the hill .-Last year I planted half an acre at first plant. | despaired of." ing, that was ready to cut on the 1st of August, to give to my nich cows in the evening I ylanted another field of three acres on the 23d of June on an old meadow where the grass had run out. When the first field was gone this was ready to begin with. The cows will give more and better milk by using this feed. Last year I had a field that was in logs briers, elders, and a little grass. We cleared it off, plowed it, and planted the corn on the

Brooks and other members implicated. The resolution was sent to the House for concurrence.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, May 26—The House, after debate, slightly amended the resolutions and they were then adopted—yeas, 187; nays, 23.

Wilmington, May 15.—Four of Dupont's powder mills exploded this evening, killing three of the workmen.

Brooks and other members implicated. The five stalks in the hill. When it came in tassel, I began to ferd from it. I cut it all up. I husked one hundred bushels of ears from it. Some people think that the shocks should be made small: it is not necessary. The bands must be put up high around the tassels, so that the band will uot interfere with the ear. When the shocks are large, the fodder keeps bright. It will not do to put it in mow or stack, as it will heat and mould.

Recipes.

Bed Bugs The following recipes to destroy these an-noying and disagreeable pests, are taken from the Maine Farmer.

"An hour!" exclaimed she. "Why the man speaks as if one's hours were at one's half pint; sal ammoniac, I ounce; corrosive sublimate, I ounce; camphor I ounce. Put the camphor into the aichohol and dissolve it, neither can I give up the ball, of course not. I have it!" then pulverize the sal ammoniac and the corrosive sublimate, and add to it, after which
put it in the spirits of turpentine, and shake
all well up together. This will end the days
and nights too, of any bed bug it touches, and
on washing the bedstead, as well as the clinks
and crevices of the room with it, they become
so unpleasant to this species of night walker
that they will either die or decamp for parts
unknown.

unknown. 2. The best method we ever found to clear a room or house o. bed bugs, where they get into the clinks and crevices of the wall, is to take out the furniture and burn sulphur there. The fumes will kill them wherever they penetrate We have known bed bugs to live in a house that had not been occupied by anybody for more than a year.

Whitewash.

Poor whitewash is a serious injury to a wall or ceiling, and when once on it is difficult to get it off, and properly cover it and produce a clear white appearance. This is the sesson for cleaning up, and we will give the recipe for a first-rate wash. Quick lime, slacked by boiling water, stirring it unt I so slacked. Then dissolve in water, white vitrol, (sulphate of zinc.) which you get at the druggists, at the rate of two pounds of zinc to a half barrel of whitewash, making it about the consistency of rich milk. The sulphate the consistency of rich milk. The sulphate of zine will cause the wash to hurden; and to prevent the lime from rubbing off, a pound of fine salt should be thrown into it.

The Scap Barrels.

How to Cook SHAD .- The Germaniown Telegraph says: "Shad are excellent when baked, either on a board, which is the best, or by the following mode: Stuff them with a seasoning made of bread crumbs, butter, salt, popper and (if agreeable) parsley and spices, Put the fish in a baking dish, with a capful of water and a lump of butter. Bake from three quarters of an hour to an hour. Shad broiled is also excellent, but it is spoiled by frying, and it loses nearly al! its fine flavor This being a moist fish, it should never be boiled.—Those who fixed at a baked or broiled shad know making of that excellence which we claim for this fish over all others."

Humorous Column.

A Rich Sermon. Where is the man with his harp of a thousand strings? The following rich extract from a sermon loses much of its humor because we cannot put in print the sing-song

style and appropriate gestures that accom-My friends, sin makes the purtiest man or woman in the world ugly-ah. And I'll tell you how I know-ah; as I was coming up to church to-day-ab, I saw some young men in the read-ah; and I thought one of them was the partiest young man I ever saw in my life ah. And as I drew nigh unto them I discovwas about sixteen miles, north and south, varying in width from 200 to 300 yards, and in this track everything was torn away or postrated, and horses, cattle, hogs and other animals killed.

American Oaks in Paris.—Out of the one hundred and twenty American oaks thirty five years old, which were planted last year on the Quai des Tuileries in Paris, eightyseven are now green and flourishing; the rest (thirty three) are dead.

And as I drew nigh unto them I discovered that they were playing uv marvels: and they mily unto a place they called taw-ah, and they marvelled ah. And this purty young man was the last one to marvelled he indeed and says he, "I wish I may be d—d ef I haint fat!" And oh, my friends, then I thought he was one of the ugliest young men this is not the way to salvation-ah" man, this is not the way to salvation ah "-And says he. "Old hoss, ef you had been salivated as bad as I have you wouldn't want to

hear talk of salvation-ah."

An now, my friends, when that young man An now, my friends, when that young man said he was fat, he told a ke-ah, for he was as lean as that hungry looking sister over thar that's always prayin so pious when the bat is bein passed around-ah. And my friends, if that ar young man hadn't been blinded by sin, he never could uv mistack me for an old horse ah.

"Dying for a Cocktail."

the raising of corn for fooder and for feeding green. It is worth attention. In this region, it has been a common practice of late years for our farmers and dairy people to sow corn so that it shall come into feeding green in August and September. It is a good precaution against short pastures in those mouths. But to the article in question. rush for a restaurant. He entered the bar room with his hair streaming out behind like

a comet: "For heaven's sake hand me a glass of liquor-countryman just fell down in State street and cut his head open that his life is

The barkeeper flew around and handed Davis about three gills of first quality brandy.—
Davis seized the mug and rushed out. He returned in about ten minutes and said the man was better, and had been carried to the heavist. hospital. Barkeeper said: "Glad to hear it," and felt like a Samaritan for the remainder of the day. In about two hours after this, Davis was arrested for singing the "Star Spangled Banner" from a dry goods box.— Strange fellow, that Davis! Don't mean any harm, but will have his cocktals.

attack on the liberty of speech, an outrage on the decencies of civilized life, and an independent to Massachusetts: and demanding a strict investigation, and the expulsion of Mr. Brooks and other members implicated. The resolution was sent to the House for concurrence.

Two years ago I had two acres, one half was old, well run, the other was new ground. I planted on the 15th of June, cultivated it, and hed no more than four or five stalks in the hill. When it came in tassel, I began to feed from it. I cut out the relief to the House for concurrence.

"My Brudders," said a wargish colored man to a crowd, "in all yer affliction, in all ways find sympathy!" "Whar? whar?" shouted ways find sympathy!" "Whar? whar?" shouted was sent to the House for concurrence.

Tying a mackeral to your cost tail, and imagining yourself a whale, is one of the first lessons in codfish aristocracy.

The man who "held an office" got if al, and let go for the purpose of resting himself a short time, when the office got away, and has