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We have connected with our establishment a selected JOB OFFICE, which will emitte us to exact in the nextent style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-Thumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Teson, Chay. Gibbons, Esq. Somers & Sandgrass, Linn, Smith & Co.

Culumbia.

LO UST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY SUPERIOR WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, From the Mammoth Vein, for Fornaces, Found rice, Steambouts and Family use,

BELLE, LEVVIS & CO., Mr. Carrel, North Christian County, Pa

SIZES OF COAL. LUMP, for Blust Furnaces and Cupoles, STEAMBOAT, for Steamboats, Hot Air Fornacce and Steam.

BROKEN. | For Grates, Stoves and Stea. STOVE, For Stoves, Steam and burning NUT. Lime. PEA, for Limeisurners and making Steam. Orders received at Mt. Carmel or Northum-

berland Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELLL,
D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUIR.

May 2, 1856 .- tf

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

Market Street, Philadelphia, Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, to fid orders for HARDWARE of every variety on best terms, from a full assortment, including

April 12, 1856 .- 1y U.S. OF A. "God and our Natice Land." GUSQUEHANNA CAMP, No. 29, of the O.

MORBAY evening in their New Hall, opposite E. Y. Brights store, Sunbury, Pa. Inititation and regalia, \$2,00. JOHN G. YOUNG, W. C. Ha't, Wileysov, R. S. Sunbary, July 12, 1856,-oct 20 '55

O. OF U. A. M. GUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. , meets every Trespar evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sombury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to sitend.
Wil. A. BRUNER, C.

G. W. Saira, R.S. Sunbary, July 5, 1856.—oct 20, '55.

J.S. OF A. WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A holds its stated meetings every Thursday evening, in the American Hall, Market Street, WM. II. MUSSELMAN, P.

A. A. Shinsler, R. S. Sunbury, July 5, 1856 .- tf. EDURE OLIVE OIL for table use,- two size

at 37 and 624 cents-just received by W. A. BRUNER, June 21, '56.

Blackberry Brandy! UST received a fresh supply of Blackberry Brandy and invaluable remedy for Summer complaints by WM. A. BRUNER. August 2, 1856.-

PANILY CROCKEY. Flour, Feed and Provision store. SEASHOLTZ & PETERY.

Broadway, between Market & Blackberry Sts.

FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting in part of Hams, Shoulders, Mackerel, Herring, White Fish, Cod Fish, Salt Preserved Fruit, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Molasses, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, (green, rousted and ground.) Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpawder and Black Teas, Cedar-ware, Stone-ware, Soaps, brushes plow and wash lines, boots and shoes, tobacco, egars, &c., together with every article usually found in a first class Grocery Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, either for cash or country produce. We are also prepared to sup-ply the citizens with fresh bread, twist, rolls, pies pretzels and cakes of every kind.

N. B. The highest cash prices will be paid for butter and eggs, corn, oats, rye and wheat. Sunbury, May 31, 1856.—

FOR SALE! TEAM ENGINES 90 Horse power each with boilers. Would make excellent pump ing engines, together with 2 large blowing cylin ders, suitable for a blast furnace. Apply to HENRY LONGENECKER & CO. Shamokin Iron Works,

Shamokin, Pa Shamakin, July 21, 1855,-

STOVES-FOR SALE an excellent second-hand Cook Stove, also several Cylinder Coal ing Stove, also several Stoves. Enquire at this office.

SH.VER WATCHES,-A few double cas English Silver Watches, for sale at very low-Bunbury, April 12, 1856.

Select Poetry.

LADIES' HOOPS.

"It cannot be, it cannot be !" The lady said so mockingly, "Fain would I grant a darling kiss, But how can it be done in this!" She pointed to her hooped dress; And he sighed out in dire distress.

"Full fifteen paces round about-Ah me—it makes one look so stout ! And full five steps it measures through; Oh goodness! my! what shall I do? We can't e'en take a last embrace, Much less approach with face to face."

He walked the lady round and round, She seemed intrenched upon a mound; Securely spanned and fortified, As if all lovers she defied. You'd say if you that hoop should see, A war-koop it was meant to be.

He walked the lady round and round, And sank all weary on the ground. "I'm sold," quoth he-tis all no go-Qh love, how could you serve me so? Farewell—in foreign lands I'll range, At least until the fashions change."

He went to Cal-i-for-pi-a, And in her hoop she walked away: The world once called her quite the tun, And she was hooped in fact like one. They dress now a la brandy cask

Biography.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

" THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF DANIEL WEBSTER," which will be published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., at Boston, about the middle December, fills two octave volumes of 550 pages each. The earliest letter in the collection is dated in December, 1798, when Mr. Webster was only sixteen years old, and the latest in October, 1852, a few days before his death. Large gaps intervene in the correspondence of this extended period, there being, in fact, whole years in which not a letter of Mr. Webster appears, his corres-pondents having neglected to preserve them. The letters of the last and most important years of his life are by far the most numerous and interesting.

The work begins with an autibiography written in 1829, when Mr. Webster was 47

years of age. The following extracts will give an idea of its style and character: The year following my birth my father re-moved from his first residence, which was a same town; a distance of three miles. Here, in the meadow land, by the river, with rough, high hills hanging over, was the scene of my Resilrond Shovels, Picks, &c.
Country merchants and others will find it to the first interest to call and examine our stock believe purely asing elsewhere.

Among other tesse, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be another cese, "Here I found mysell." I can be a supplied to specially any the parts of it which to specially that I can remember further back. I have a very vivid impression, indeed, of something which took place some years earlier, especially and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something which took place some years earlier, especially and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something which took place some years earlier, especially and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something which took place some years earlier, especially and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something and committed it to memory. From pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on that very vivid impression, indeed, of something and committed it.

Among other than the property of the science, I paid the part of the science and the part of the science and the part of the sc ally of an extraordinary rise in the river. I remember how the deluge of rain beat, for two days, on the house; how all looked anxiously to see the river overflow its banks, how the waters spread over the meadows, of the U.S. A. holds its stated sensions every how the boat coming from afar, on the other side of the river, was rowed up till it almost touched the door stone. How Mr. G. sgreat barn, fifty feet by twenty, full of hay and grain, sheep, turkeys and chickens, sailed down the current majestically before our eyes.

and how we were all busy preparing to fly to the mountains as soon as our house manifested a disposit on to follow Mr. G.'s barn. I remember, or seem to remember all these things; I did, indeed, see as much of them as a child of five years could, for 1 think it was in 1787, but still I am of opinion that my impression is from narrative, and not from remembrance of the vision. Plain, intelligible and striking things of this kind, I have learned, make an impression on young minds in recital, which it is difficult after-

recollection. I do not remember when or by whom was taught to read; because I cannot and never could recollect a time when I could not read the Bible. I suppose I was taught by my mother, or by my elder sisters. My father seemed to have no higher object in the world than to educate his children, to the full extent of his very limited ability. No means were within his reach, generally speaking, but the small town schools. These were kept by teachers, sufficiently indifferent, in the several neighborhoods of the township, each a small part of the year To these I

ward to distinguish from actual personal

was sent, with the other children. When the school was in our neighborhood it was easy to attend; when it removed to a more distant district I followed it, still living at home. While yet quite young, and in winter, I was sent daily 24 or 3 miles to the school. When it removed still further, my father sometimes boarded me out in a neighboring family, so that I could still be in RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of School. A good deal of this was an extra received a large and well selected assortment brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slenderness and frailty of my constitution, which was thought not likely ever to allow

me to pursue robust occupation.
In these schools nothing was taught but reading and writing; and, as to there, the first I generally could perform better than the teacher, and the last a good master could hardly instruct me in; writing was so laborious, irksome and repulsive an occupation to me always. My masters used to tell me that

they feared, after all, my fingers were destined for the plough-tail.

I must do myself the justice to say that, in those boyish days, there were two things I did dearly love, viz: reading and playing; which did not cease to struggle when boyhood was over, (have they yet, altogether?) and in regard to which neither the cita mors nor the victoria lata could be said of either.

At a very early day, owing I believe mainly to the exertions of Mr. Thompson, the lawyer, the clergyman, and my father, a very small circulating library had been bought. These institutions, I believe, about that time received an impulse, among other causes, from the efforts of Dr. Belknap, our New Hampshire historian. I obtained some of these books, and read them. I remember the Spectator among them; and I remember too, that I turned over the leaves of Addison's criticism on Chevy Chase, for the sake

Mr. Gore had just the returned from Mr. Gore had just then returned from Mr. Gore had just then returned from Son's criticism on Chevy Chase, for the sake son's criticism on Chevy Chase, for the sake of reading connectedly the song, the verses of which he quotes from time to time as subjects of remark. It was, as Doctor Johnson said in another case, that the poet was read and the critic was neglected. I could not understand why it was necessary that the not understand why it was necessary that the constant in the co

32 Al Pohin

I was fond of poetry. By far the greater part of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hyms I could

that to read them once or twice was nothing. We thought they were all to be got by heart. I have thought of this frequently since, when that sagacious admonition of one of the ancients (was it Pliny?) has been quoted, legere multum non multa.

I remember one occurrence that shows the value then attached to books. The close of the year had brought along the next year's almanac. This was an acquisition. A page was devoted to each month, and on the top it suspect it was better composed than of each page were four lines of poetry; some moral, some sentimental, some ludicrous. The almanac came in the morning, and before night my brother and myself were masters of its contents, at least of its poetry and its anecdotes. We went to bed upon it; but peared! Mr. Gore said, what I had suggested swakening long before the morning light, we had a difference of recollection about one word, in the third line of April's poetry. We could not settle it by argument, and there was no umpire. But the fact could be ascertained by inspection of the book. I arose, tained by inspection of the book. I arose, grouped my way to the kitchen, lighted a candle, proceeded to a distant room, in search of the simanac, found it, and brought it away. The disputed passage was examined, I believe I was found to be in the wrong, and blew out my candle and went to bed. But the consequence of my error had well nigh been serious. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and just as I was again going to sleep, I thought I saw signs of light in the com I had visited. I sprang out of the bed, ran to the door, opened the room, and it was all on fire. I had let fall a spark, or touched the light to something which had communicated fire to a parcel of cotton clothes, they had communicated it to the furniture, and to the sides of the room, and the flames had already begun to show themselves through the ceiling, in the chamber above. A preity carnest cry soon brought the household together. By great good luck we escaped. Two or three minutes more and we should all have been in danger of burning together. As it was, I think the house was saved by my father's presence of mind. While others my father's presence of mind. While others went for water, he seized everything movable of its decisions. I did the same in the which was on fire, and wrapped it up in Circuit Court of the United States. I kept woolen blankets. My maternal grandmother, a little journal at that time, which still sur-

then of the age of eighty, was sleeping in the | vives. At Fryeburg I found another circulating library, and made some use of it. I remember to have read, while at Fryeburg, Adam's moved from his first residence, which was a Defence of the American Constitution, log house on the hill, to the river side, in the Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Goldsmith's History of England, and some other of England, Gifford's Javenal, Boswell's mentaries, also, and read, I think two or many other miscellaneous things. But my earliest recollections; or, as was said in three volumes of them. Here, also, I found main study was the common law, and especiation the locality they frequent is in the upper end another case, "Here I found myself." I can Mr. Ames's combrated speech on the British ally the parts of it which relate to special of Dauphin County, perhaps the peculiar polput to study in the old way-that is, the nardest book first, and lost much time. I read Coke Littleton through without understanding a quarter part of it. Happening to ake up Espinasse's Law of Nisi Prius, I found that I could understand it, and, arguing that the object of reading was to understand what was written, I laid down the venerable Coke et alios similes reorendos, and kept company for a time with Mr. Espinesse and others, the most plain, easy and intelligible writers. A boy of twenty, with no previous knowledge on such subjects, cannot understand Coke. It is folly to set him on such

> There are propositions in Coke so abstract. and distinctions so nice and doctrines embracing so many conditions and qualifications, that it requires an effort, not only of a mature mind, but of a mind both strong and nature to understand him. Why disgust and discourage a boy by telling him that he must break into his profession through such a wall as this? I really often despaired. I thought I never could make myself a lawyer, and was almost going back to the business of school-keeping. A friend has recently returned to me a letter, written by me to him at that time, showing my feelings of despondence and despair. Mr. Espinasse, however, helped me out of this in the way I have mentioned, and I have always felt greatly obliged to

I do not know whether I read much, during this year and a half, beside law books, with two exceptions. I read Hume, though not for the first time; but my principal occupa-tion when not law books, was with the Latin Classics. I brought from college a very scanty inheritance of Latin. I now tried to add to it. I made myself familiar with most of Tally's orations, committed to memory large passages of some of them, read Sallust, and Clesar and Horace. Some of Horace's odes I translated into poor English rhymes; they were printed; I have never seen them ice. My brother was a far better Latin scholar than myself, and in one of his vacations we read Juvenal together. But I never mastered his style so as to read him with ease and pleasure. At this period of my life I passed a great deal of time alone. My amusements were fishing, and shooting, and riding : and all these were without a companiou. I loved this occasional solitude then, and have loved it ever since, and love it still I like to contemplate nature, and to hold communion, unbroken by the presence of human beings, with "this universal frame, thus wondrous fair;" I like solitude also as favorable to thoughts less lofty. I like to let the thoughts go free, and indulge in their excursions. And when thinking is to be done, one must of course be alone. No man knows himself who does not thus, sometimes, keep his own company. At a subsequent period of my life, I have found that my lonely corneys, when following the court on its circuits, have afforded many an edifying day.

MR, WEESTER'S SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON.

Arrived at Boston, I looked out for an office wherein to study. But then, as I knew none of the legal gentlemen, and had no letter, this was an affair of some difficulty

author of the Spectator should take such spectations and special pains to prove that Chevy Chase was a good story; that was the last thing I was pronounced. I was shockingly embarrassed, but Mr. Gore's habitual courtesy of manuer gave me courage to speak. I had the grace to begin with an unaffected apolopart of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Flyms I could repeat memoriter, at ten or twelve years of age. I am sure that no other sacred poetry will ever appear to me so affecting and devout.

I remember that my father brought home from some of the lower towns Pope's Essay ou Man, published in a sort of pamphlet. I took it, and very soon could repeat it, from beginning to end. We had so few books that to read them once or twice was nothing. him, but had no introduction; that I had heard he had no clerk, thought it possible that he would receive one; that I came to Boston to work and not to play; was most desirous, on all accounts, to be his papil; and all I ventured to ask at present was, that he would keep a place for me in his office, till I

> spoken Mr. Gore heard me with much encouraging was very rensonable, and required little apology; he did not mean to fill his office with clerks, but was willing to receive one or two, and would consider what I had said. He inquired, and I told him, what gentlemen of his acquaintance knew me and my father. in New Hampshire. Among others, I remember, I mentioned Mr. Peabody, who was Mr. Gord's class-mate. He failed to me pleasantly, for a quarter of an hour; and when I rose to depart, he said: "My young friend, you look as though you might be trusted. You say you came to study, find not to waste time. I will take you at your word. You may as well hang up your hat, at once; go into the other room; take your book and sit down to reading it, and write at your convenience to New Hampshire for your

etters. I was conscious of making a good stride onward, when I had obtained admission into Mr. Gore's office. It was a situation which offered to me the means of studying books, and men, and things. It was on the 20th of July, 1804, that I first made myself known to Mr. Gore; and although I remained in his office only till March following, and that with considerable intervening absences, I made, as I think, some respectable progress. In August the Supreme Court sat. I at-It contains little beside a list of

In addition to books on the common and nuncipal law, I find I read Vattel, for the third time in my life, as is stated in the journal; Ward's Law of Nations, Lord Bacon's Elements, Puffendorf's Latin History small things. I borrowed Biackstone's Com- Tour to the Hebrides, Moore's Travels, and man, and a good lawyer himself; but I was Reports, the old folio edition, and abstracted put into English, out of Latin and Norman French, the pleadings in all his reports. was an edifying work. From that day to this the forms and language of special pleas have been quite familiar to me. I believe I

have my little abstract yet.

I remember one day, as I was alone in the office, a man came in and asked for Mr. Gore. Mr. Gore was out, and he sat down to wait for him. He was dressed in plain gray clothes. I went on with my book, till ked me what I was reading, and coming up to the table, I held out my book and he took it and looked at it. "Roccus, said he, "de navibus et nauto;" "well I read that book too when I was a hoy;" and proceeded to talk not only about "ships and freights," but insurance, prize and other matters of maritime law, in a manner "to put me up to all I knew," and a good deal more. The gray-coated stranger turned out to be Mr. Rufus King.

A String of Epitaphs.

Though some of them seem ridiculous or unique, they are nevertheless faithful transcripts from the tombstones.

Affliction sore, long time I bore, Physicians were in vain, But God at last he heard me moan And Eased me of my pain. 11.

Weep not for me, thy tears disturb my rest, Obrist call'd me hence, no doubt he thought it best.

Verses on tombstones are but idly spent; The living character's the monument

Her tempers mild, be manners suck: Her language good, but not too much. Here the remains of Thomas Prescott lay

Call'd by death's mandate, suddenly away; He deem'd it passing strange the tyrant grim should think of one who never thought of VI. Here lies I at length,

And my soul it at aise is, With the end of my nose, And the tips of my toes Turned up to the roots of the daisies. The following is said to be inscribed upon

the tomb of an idiot boy at Coine, in Lancas tershire, England. It is very beautiful :-If innocence may claim a place in heaven, And little be required for little given, My great Creator has for me in store, A world of bliss-what can the wise have

more?

JUST AS WE PREDICTED,-We said that the sclat of Ben. Perley Poore's ridiculous bet would prove infectious, and it seems that there is another man in Massachusetts who tion as Major Poore did with his barrel of pippins; he will only be one of the has beens. - N. F. Times.

Poetry.

RURAL MEMORIES.

Sweet valleys, how pleasing the view, The cottage, in memory blest.

The walk, where the rose bushes grew,
The oak, where the dove built her nest. The wide-spreading mulberry trees, Where the heifer stood under the shade The orchard, that hummed with the bees, The bank, where the butterfly strayed.

The brook, where the waterfalls chime So soft with the wood-robin's song! The mountain the goat loved to climb, Where the sunset was purple so long ! The poplar, the hawthern, in blocks.

The rock, in the the depth of the grove, When mild thought set musing of home, And learned a long lesson of love.

The plain, where the strawberries grew!
Where the song of the harvest was loud Where the rain fell as soft as the dew, And the bow was so bright in the cloud The mead, where the ewe loved to browse, The lamb loved to frolic and play, The knoll, where the flock would repose, So still, at the close of the day,

The church, where the worshiper came To unburden his bosom of care : The matron, to kindle the flame Of piety-silent, in prayer; The youth, with reverent air, His early oblation to bring; The maiden, so modest, so fair, So much like the angels—to sing.

Where, instant on his mission Divine, His blessing the minister gave, Not seeking to dazzle or shine, But to heal and to help and to save : Where the lost of the vailey are laid, In hope—in hope to repose,
Till all shall arise from the dead,
In the name of the Lord that arose.

The smoke curling light to the skies, The far distant sound of the bell, The cry of the crane as he flies, In the quiet-the stillness around; The bywn that from Nature arose, Was sweet, like the notes that resound From the stars-when the firmament

Green fields are scattered over the dell,

Miscellancous.

SEVENTEEN BRABS, ---- Within about one month pass, c., black bears have been trapped by the men employed at the Rattling Run Saw Mill, of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Company, and seven more have been shot in the same neighborhood.

It seems rather extraordinary that such numbers of these "black republicans" should be found whitin 21 miles of Harrisburg, the sent of Government of this State-but as the locality they frequent is in the upper end ifies of that County may account for it.

An Illinois Editor, speaking of a rogue who ives in his vicinity, says: "The rascal hasbroken every bank, and jail and Sabbath, we have had in this country for the last five years."

A Man who avoids matrimony on occount of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

An Illinois Lawyer, defining a thief, wound up his speech to the jury in behalf of his in ured client with the following rousing appeal True he was rude-so air our bears. ie was rough-so air our buffalers. But be was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and tyrant was, that his home was on the bright setting of the sun.'

A Bremen Journal contains the following advertisement : "A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meetting a man experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address," &c.

LUCKY AND LIBERAL .- Mr. Lind, of Chicago, Illinois, who recently donated \$100,000 towards the erection of a University, is a native of Scotland, and arrived in Chicago in 1837, with his entire capital, about ten dollars, in his pocket.

A GREAT HONEY CROP.-Mr Quimby o St. Jhonsville, Montgomery county, N. Y., has seld this year upwards of 20,000 pounds of honey. Himself and son make the production of honey a business, and undoubtedly a very profitable one. The honey is deposited by the bees in small cheap boxes, with glass sides and ends, and sold in the same by weight, including the weight of boxes.

The New York canal tolls for the season to the 15th inst., foot up \$2 590,369—a deficiency as compared with the same period of 1855 of \$42,487.

Novel Indian Thert .- A gentleman from San Autonio, Texas, informs a southern contemparary that on election day at that place six horses and two camels were stolen from Captain Wayne, of the United States army by the Indians. Pursuit was made of the theives but with what result was not known when our informant left.

Jesse Deckert, aged 38 years, captain of the canal boat, Mary Deckert, of Liverpool, Pa, was accidently hilled at Philadelphia on

The Governor of South Carolina advocates the revival of the slave trade, and thinks every department of labor should be in the hands of slaves.

The following notice is posted conspounly in a publication office Down East:—"shut this door, and as soon as you have done talking on buisuess serve your mouth the some way." A good idea.

The Messrs, Ames, shovel manufacturers of North Easton, Mass., have given the sum of \$2300 to releave the Kansas sufferers.

Col. Summer is on his way to Kansas, to take charge of his command, and supersede The Toledo (Ohio) Blade of the 15th, states that the quantity of wheat and corn accumu-

lated at that port is about half a million of

Guizot has gone to Look writing again. He has just published his "Causes of the Success of the English and American Revolution." A submarine telegraph between the United States and Cuba is in contemplation.

There were seven towns in Vermont where the vote was unanimous for Fremont.

other part was high and sandy; the cense-quence was, when the dry season set in the wet part baked hard, and the high burnt up for want of rain. I ploughed it when about ten inches high, and that was all the working it got, with the exception of as light hoeing previous to ploughing; my object was to as-certain the amount of saccharine matter con-tained in the stalks, and supposed enough tained in the stalks, and supposed enough each, and to be delivered between the would grow to make the experiment. Many 20th of December, at \$5.25 per 100 of the stocks grew from sixteen to twenty feet high, (in the low ground it only grew twelve feet.) Having unde a mill on which to grind it, I commenced on the 24th of September. The cane then received two or three frosts, which slightly injured the taste of the water. I am convinced that the amount of stalks I used can be grown on less than a plenty in the West, and the old stoke quarter of an acre. The amount of water obtained from the piece was 270 gallons, from which I made forty-five gallons, which, in flavor and beautiful bright red color, is far Post superior to any molasses obtained from the South. I did not try to grain any of it, as it will not grain after being frosted; but I am convinced there will be no difficulty in graining it, if tried provious to frost. If it is planted by the middle of Msy, it will ripen by the act of Asserts. by the end of August, and remain in good condition until frost; and if cut up and put in sheds (in apprehension of frost) it will keep well for a month or more.

"I will give a statement of what may be made per sere, judging from the amount of water obtained from each stalk. One of my neighbors, Mr. A. Degan, obtained from seven choice stalks one gallon of water, and in another trial made by Mr. McCleary, Sr. and myself, we pressed from ten stalks one gallon and a quart. The number of stalks in a hill should be from four to six. In my calculations, I only estimate one quart of water to the bill, allowing sixteen hills per square rod which will make 2560 hills to the acre. and this at one quart per hill, will make 640 gallons of water, which will make 110 gallons of melasses. Valued at 75c per gallon, it would amount to \$82 50 per acre, and 1 do not hesitate in saying that the amounts may be doubted. I would urge upon the farmers of the Western country to try it. You will not only save, but make money by the opera-tion I will convinced that in 1860 the southeru planter will have no sale for his sugar in the brute or ritmois, a rom present findes-tions there will be 100 acres raised in Wabash ounty next year, which will save the county £10,000. The time to commence working the case is when the seeds have changed from green to dark red hue, although it will remain good until fairly matured."

The table service, lamps and were of the state rooms alone, of the new Collins steamer

Adriatic cost \$25,000. A pair of omnibus horses ran away in Phil-

Buchanan has a majority in but a single ounty of Micigan, i, e., Wayne, where he has

adelphia a few days since. Marvelous!

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, is about to

At Niagara, and also at Toronto, on Sunday, snow fell to the depth of three inches.

It is estimated that there are 700,000 pia os in use in this coutry at the present time. John B Gough is going on a Temperance campaign out West about the 1st of Decem-

In the Common Schools of North Carolina there are 130,000 children

In Wisconsin, Mr. Wahshbarn,s Congresional majority is over 10,000. Lord Palmerston recently visited Liver-

ood for the first time in his long life. A fire at St. Louis, on Wednesday week,

destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

The total steam and sail vessel tonnage built on the Western Lakes is 53,350.

By the 1st of January, the Lebanon Valey Railroad will be completed from Reading o Womelsdorf.

Buchanan's official majority in Illinois is

Harmer's Department.

How to Inchease your Manure -If you have not hitherto done so, permit us now to prevail on you to take this our advice : have as many loads of rough materials bauled and spread over your cow yard as will make twelve inches in depth. In spreading, so fashion the materials as to be basin-shaped, the lowest point being in the centre, to prevent the escape of the urine. While the rough materials are being placed in and spread on the yard, dust each layer so spread with pluster, or with pulverised charcoal, and when completed, dust the surface with either of the substances named; then roll the yard to consolidate its contents-the heavier the roller the better. Occasionally throughout the yarding season, spread plaster over the yard and from time to time add more rough mate rials, - American Farmer.

LINE WITH MANURE.-In reply to an inqui y from a correspondent as to the propriety mixing hime with manure, the "Country Gentleman says :- Our own experience is that limes tends rather to preserve than to destroy vegetable fibre. Lime whitewash invariably prevents wood from decaying.— Ashes, on the other hand, softens it. do not think the quantity applied to manura heaps would exert much influence in this way in either direction Fermentation eats up vegetable fibre best; and several inches of soil over the heap will keep enriching vapors. In applying lime to manure, we would recommend it to be in connexion with copious ap-plications of turf, loam or muck.

Sugar Culture in Illinois.

A communication in the Grayville, Ills., Hera to signed 2 M. Grow, and dated Medicel Blaff, Wabash county, Ills., makes wing interesting statements respecting his success in the culture of the Uhinese bugar case:

"On the 25th of May I planted about half"

"On the 25th of May I planted about half an acre of ground, one year old. A portion of the soil was low and wet in the sprint; in fact I covered the seed with mud; the supply in lows. Himois and Miss for the supply in lows. Himois and Miss for excess in the stock, as compared with pected diminution in the exped to Envand not to any deficiency of the error. Withere is a falling off in Ohio, 1900, and

> There were rates also of newly replied at 110 new mess pork of \$17 per but three thousand green hams from the at 7 c per 16. Packers were offered \$5 to \$550 for heavy hogs, prices at that journal, thinks, that pork grower

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, says : W learn from those who have taken the panes inform themselves on the subject, the crop of this State will be fully equal, if me larger, than last year. We are inclined the belief that the stock of hogs will be mularger than any previous year, from the farsthat a greater quantity of land is now under cultivation, and for the past three years the corn crop has been good. We know that there will be a large increase in the countries west of us. As regards prices, we cannot say at what figure the season will open.

To Fatter Fowns -- Fowls may be fatter. ed in four or five days by the following process: Set some rice over the fire with son. skimmed milk, as much only as will serve on day. Let it boil till the rice is swelled out add a teaspoonful of sugar. Feed the fowls four or five times a day, in pans, and give them as much each time as will fill them. Great care must be taken that they have nothing sour given them as that prevents their fattening. Give them clean water or mile from rice to drink. By this method the fleat will have a clear whiteness.

PRODUCT OF ONE POTATO.-Jude M. You. of New-York, says : Last spring 1 plants rotate weighing exactly two pounds good ving fifty eyes I cut it into first the put one piece in a hill. This fall I day weighed them, and there was exactly pounds or 3 peshels. This was seeding the rate of only two bushels to the acre, as the yield was at the rate of 210 bushe the acre. Query-Do not farmers general use more potato seed than is necessary

A CURE FOR FLESS WOUNDS ON HOSES which is among the best, is human urine.— Keep it in a vessel, till it grows state, and apply it with a swah. It is good also for galled shoulders and backs

Recipes.

Polishing.-The ladies are very fond of keeping the door knobs, spoons, plates, &c., in brilliant rder. Now, if instead of water and chalk one such preparations, ladies will use camphene and rotten stone, a far brighter iore durable, and quicker polish can be obtained than in any other way. Camphene is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of daguerrectype plates; and nothing bas been found to could it.

To CLEAN WALL PAPER. - Soiled wall papers may be made to look as well almost a new in most cases, by the following expedient :- Take about two quarts of wheat bran. tie it in a bundle in coarse flanuel, and rub it over the paper. It will cleanse the whole paper of all description of dirt and spots, but ter than any other means that can be used Some use bread, but dry bran is better.

BUCKWHEAT CARES .-- We have printed this part of our paper several times the fithat buckwheat meal makes very much bet cakes by being composed of one-fourth good catmeal. Thus: With every three shels of buckwheat grind one bushel of brig heavy outs, as if all were buckwheat. The meal gives a crust and lightness to the caladding much to their quality and wholesom

Dumorous.

A PLEA FOR KISSING.

The fountain mingled with the river, The river with the ocean, The winds of heaven mix forever, Nothing on the earth is single,
All things by a law divine
In another being mingle,
Whe not I will have With a sweet commetion. Why not I with mine?

see the monutain kiss high heaven; And the waves clasp one another; o leaf or flower would be forgiven, If it disdained to kiss its brother, And the sunlight clasps the earth, And the moonbeams kiss the sea, But what are all these kissing worth If thou kiss not me?

A MILLER had a couple of sons who were otorious for lying.
"John," said the old man one day, "have you tolled that grist?"

"Yes. "Sam, have you tolled that grist ?"

"Yes." "You will lis so like the evil one, that 1 can't believe you; I will toll the grist myself to make sure of it."

A TALL SLAB-SIDED YANKER, Who W. making his appearance at Cape May, less summer, strolled down to the beach during GREAT YIELD.—Sixteen acres on the Elk Island estate of Julien Harrison, of Goochland, Va., is said to have produced the present year, the large amount of six hundred and forty bushels of wheat—averaging fifty three and three quarter bushels of wheat por