The Sunbury American.

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perland Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELL, D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUR. May 3, 1856 .- tf

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

Market Street, Philadelphia, Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, in fill orders for HARDWARE of every variety on best terms, from a full assortment, including Parilroad Shovels, Picks, &C. Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. April 12, 1856 .- 1y

U.S. OF A. regalia, \$2,00.

M. L. SHINDEL, W. C. LEVI SEASHGETZ, R. S. Sunbury, January 10, 1857.—oct 20 '55

order are respectfully requested to artend.

M. L. SHINDEL, C.

S. S. HENDRICKS, R. S. Sunbury, Jan. 5, 1857 .- oct 20, '55.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A Sunbury.

WM. H. MUSSELMAN, P. A. A. SHISSLER, R. S. Sunbury, July 5, 1856 .- tf.

PURE OLIVE OIL for table use,—two size at 37½ and 62½ cents—just received by W.M. A. BRUNER,

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

FAMILY EROCERY, Flour, Feed and Provision store. SEASHOLTZ & PETERY.

Broadway, between Murket & Blackberry Sts. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that they have just seceived a large and well selected assortment

Fruit, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Cedar-ware, Stone-ware, Soaps, brushes plow and wash lines, boots and shoes, tobacco, segars, &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 supply 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 .--

RIMBY, LAWRENCE & CO., PAPER, PRINTERS' CARDS, ENVELOPE & RAG

WFAREEND TE NO. 5 MINOR STREET, PHILADEL'A 100 tons Rags wanted for Cash.

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

SILVER WATCHES.—A few double case English Silver Watches, for sale at very low prices by Sumbary, April 12, 1856

Select Poetry.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

BY MRS. BALMANNO.

AtR-"A Man's a Man for a' that." Though Man Creation's Lord we call, King-President-and a' that-By Woman's Rights his power shall fall, His pride of place and a' that. For a' that and a' that,

Fair woman's rights and a' that, The sex, though weak, can sharply speak A tongue's a tongue for a' that. Man long have wantoned at their will, In Congress, camp, and a' that :

But when their places brave woman fill, A cure will come for a' that, For a' that and a' that, King Solomon foresaw that, And in his book whoe'er will look Will find a note o' a' that.

Men have too long usurped the sway, Ta'en lion's share, and a' that; There's not a goose in Syracuse But tells the ganders a' that. For a' that and a' that, "Strong mental light" and a' that,

Shall plot woman on her way To wondrous spheres and a' that, O that a world will open, when Fair ladies vote, and a' that; And female generals lead their men

Through showers of shot and a' that, Their minds on high, when bullets fly, No thoughts of home and a' that, Where husband mild, rocks screaming

Sweeps up the hearth and a' that. Or when, in hospitals, they clip

Nerves, sinews, veins, and a' that, Invade the pulpit, guide the ship, Preach doctrine, law, and a' that. For a' that and a' that, "High destiny," and a' that In which poor man, since time began, Has toil'd, and moil'd, and a' that,

O could they change, for one short year, And take a spell at a that, No more of "lofty types" we'd hear, Of "World's applause," and a that, For a' that and a' that, Fond sighs for home, and a' that, Where ne'er again should raise the strain

Of woman's rights and a' that. The Bloomer guise in exile laid, The pants, the kilt and a' that, To be in after years surveyed As moonstruck, mad and a' that. For a' that and a' that, The monster hat and a' that, Might still deserve a case to serve, In masque, or face, and a' that, But Woman's rights, and Rapping Sprites, Fox, Davis, Fish, and a' that,

E'en washing darkies into whites, Has had its day and a' that. The cry is still for somethi And soon, be sure, 'twill meet the view; New York's the place for a' that.

Biographical.

Dr. Harvey Burdell is now a historical character, and if there is a moral in his life or death, it is sufficiently pointed to drive home the barb of conviction without any M. meets every Trespar evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sonbury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to a street of the order are respectfully requested to a street or the knew him; while he was yet a child his mother moved to Sacketts Harbar, New York,-With her he resided till he was thirteen years old. His mother then turned him into the street, and forbade him ever to holds its stated meetings every Thursday return to the house. The boy thus turned evening, in the American Hall, Market Street, forth upon the world at so early an age, felt return to the house. The boy thus turned the throb of ambition, and was determined, according to his own words to rise, to become great, to gain gold. Without a profession, education, or means, he looked around him to see what course he should take to achieve his desired success. The press held out the tempting bait, and consequently he went to a neighboring country town and engaged himself as a compositor.-He remained there for some years, but before his seventeenth year we find him studying dentistry in his brother John's office, which was then located on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, where Stewart's store now stands; he was of studious habits, and made good use of his twenty-one years old, and pursued a regular course of study in the Philadelphia Medical College. He partially supported himself during his studies by the practice of Dentistry, and was partially maintained by his bro-ther, John Burdell, of this city. Having graduated in the college at Philadelphia, he returned to this city and entered his brother's FAMILY GROCERIES, office, learning and practicing deutistry during the day, and practicing medicine at night. Herring, White Fish, Cod Fish, Salt Preserved or practice any profession to make money. office, learning and practicing dentistry during or practice any profession to make money. John Burdell soon after marrying, Harvey Sugar, Coffee, (green, roasted and ground,) Imperial. Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Black his family.

Harvey Burdell, after being in his brother's office a short time, opened an office for himself.-He was a man of strong feelings and passions; he frequently quarreled with his brother; was very penurious in his transactions, and economical in his dress and habits With these traits strongly marked, he began to manifest a very licentious and loose character. At last he had a quarrel with his brother, during which they had a severe fight, John alleging that Harvey was too intimate with his wife. Previous to this there was a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. John Burdell, the latter applying to the pro-

per authorities for a divorce. Harvey took an active part in this quarrel in favor of Mrs. John Burdell, and against his brother. Mrs. Burdell succeeded in obtaining a partial divorce from her husband : they were separated, alimony was given to her, but she was not permitted to marry again. While Harvey Burdell was pursuing this course in relution to Mrs. John Burdell be succeeded in getting his brother to make over all his property to him by a mortgage. at the same time returning no equivalent for

been made by Harvey for the purpose of get-ting John's trade at his office. However this may be, it is certain that they had not been long together before they quarreled; even before that, Harvey would not allow John to put his sign up upon the office in which they were both associated in doing business, so John put up his "shingle" on a carriage shed which stood right by the side of the office. John Burdell then attempted to get from which stood right by the side of the office. John Burdell then attempted to get from Harvey the mortgage of his (John's) property which he had made over to him for safe keeping, but Harvey refused to give it up, or to give any equivalent or return for it. This occasioned another quarrel between them. occasioned another quarrel between them. John succeeded in getting some of his things away from his brother Harvey, and also receiving means from his brother William, went up to Union Place, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Union Square, and opened an office there, which he occupied, doing a good business, until his death in 1850. During his last illness, and just before his death. Harvey Burdell got out an attachment against him, by means of the mortgages which he held, and with it and a sheriff went into John's room and took possession of every thing be had, even the furniture of his death-chamber, to the very feather-bed from under his brother, leaving him to die on a sofa. Harvey Burdell frequently told of this deed among his acquaintances.—The night before John died, Harvey wrote a very peculiar will, which John signed; this will made Harvey the sole executor of his brother's estate, and specified that the property was to go to pay for debts. After his brother's death, Harvey wrote to Mrs, John Burdell, then at the South, informing her of her husband's de-York. She did so, but has never received a cent of money from the estate of her deceas-

with him, and persons who knew Harvey Burdell, is that he was a mercenary, selfish man, with strong passions; he was easily excited, but was not a man who would be likely to attack another; he would cool down if a person spoke sharply with him. He quarreled with everybody with whom he came in contact; he quarreled with his partners, he quarreled with all his relatives, and had lawsuits with most of them At the time of his death those of them living in the city were not on speaking terms with him. Hondealings, and his moral character was far

be due to her. In 1835, or thereabout, Harvey Burdell was engaged to be married to a respectable oung lady, but her father peremptorily reed to permit the marriage, at which Burdell got angry, struck the father, and gave him a black eye. Subsequently he was on-gaged to be married to another young lady, an adopted daughter of a worthy lady and gentleman; the day and hour was set for the wedding, the wedding party assembled, the bridesmaids and the bridegroom were present, the clergyman was ready to perform the cernony, when Dr. Harvey Burdell entered the room of the old man and told him that before he married the girl he wanted a check for \$20,000. The old gentleman told him that if he was marrying his daughter for her money he should have neither, so the wedding was broken up. Subsequently the young lady married the person who was to be comsman on the former occasion; he received the check for \$20,000. The check on the previous occasion was made out for Burand would have been given him immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed; and when he heard about it, he is said to have become greatly excited, and declared that he never would get married.

Dr. Burdell had a very curious servant girl called Biddy, who was with him five years at studious habits, and made good use of his 362 Broadway, and two years at 31 Bond time. He went to Philadelphia when about street, during the whole of which time she never went to bed. He never furnished her with a bed or anything to sleep upon. She was poorly clad, and hardly ever had anything to wear on her feet. He never provided her with anything to eat, but gave her a small weekly salary, upon which she supported her-self, buying her food at the groceries. This is an example of the Doctor's penuriousness, The girl could speak four languages fluently -namely, the English, French, German, and Spanish. She had a great passion for studying and learning languages. She was an Irish girl, and a most faithful servant. She frequently saved the doctor from being beaten; for if a fight occurred she would run between him and his assailant and stand there till she stopped the fighting. She slept sit-ting on a stool in the kitchen below the half door, so if any person rung the bell or entered the house at any time of night she would know it and attend them. Yet for all the e services she barely received enough pay from the doctor for her subsistence. Dr. Burdeli, as before mentioned, was a loose character, and consequently surrounded by such. He generally let his house to persons of had haracter. Mrs. Totten occupied his house n Broadway for some time, and he, as usual and trouble with her and a lawsnit.

About three years ago, Mr. Bulin, whose wife is half-sister to Dr. Burdell, took the house No. 31 Bond street; they quarreled, the parties moved from the house, and have never spoken to Burdell since.

A little over a year ago, Harvey Burdell ouses for him, in Herkimer county N. Y., them, or renumerate him for building them, his services, and was accepted as the Senior but a quarrel and lawsuit followed between Surgeon of the Squadron. His "Personal done which impedes the circulation of the the most trifling difference in their form or laughed or scorned away for whatever is the most trifling difference in their form or but a quarrel and lawsuit followed between Surgeon of the Squadron. His "Personal done which impedes the circulation of the constitution. Wonderful are the works of blood, is done wrongfully against our bodies. Nature.

day for two years. On one occasion she called on him in the afternoon to go to the the Scientific institutions of the country.

This arrangement is represented to have been made by Harvey for the purpose of getting John's trade at his office. However this may be, it is certain that they had not been long together before they quarreled; even before that, Harvey would not allow John to the called for him. He would not eat; and be presented to achieve those of Mr. Grinnel and several of the scientific institutions of the country.

This arrangement is represented to have thing to eat, and extend Thompson's saloon and called for what she wanted. Dr. Burdell refused to call for anything for himself, saying that he had been to tea. She told him to call and be decent. He refused; when she called for him. He would not eat; and she called for him. He would not eat; and he passed to achieve on coming back for her would neither pay for himself nor her. The doctor is represented by those intimately acquainted with him to tionably have led. have been a very peculiar man. He hated

> tists of our city to get money to put the poor fellow in the Asylum. Harvey would not give anything to put him in there. The dentists represent that harvey Durach never held a high position is the dental profession; that the most respectable portion of fession would have nothing to do with name of his sire, "Loyola," was, when a youth, are of his sire, "Loyola," was, when a youth, and "Loyola," was, when a youth, and "Loyola," was, when a youth, and "Loyola," w hour, when an honest dentist could not do that amount of work in less than twelve hours that he was willing to do anything for money; tain on Knight Errantry, and anxious to be tain on Knight Errantry, and anxious to be that the greatest portion of his patients, a chivarlous soldier, he caused his leg, which while in Broadway, were disreputable charachad been improperty set, to be broken two ters, and that since then all he respectable people who have gone to him were allured by people who have gone to him were allured by It is showed the iron will possessed by him.
>
> Miss l'arkers, and I was a mid to improve its flavor, while made any preserves since I'd eat some of made any preserves since I'd eat some of it is, at least, as healthy, and much cheaper. It can be cultivated in almost every State,

to have been written by John. Another medical work, which deceased claimed to have translated from the French, was translated by Dr. Sidney Donne.

Dr. Burdell was never connected with the years at 362 Broadway, he purchased and moved into the house No. 31 Bond street; he located himself there in May 1952 American Society of Dental Surgeons. He located himself there in May, 1853. The testimony of the dentists who had connection with him, and persons who knew Harvey thus expelled, and others, afterward formed a society, called the New York Society of Dental Surgeons—more popularly known as the Amalgum Society, because they were in favor of using that material to fill teeth with. Dr. Burdell was President of this Society at one time. It was under his presidency that the society collapsed, he agreeing to the proposal to break up the society and divide the proceed among the members.

from being above reproach.—His reputation among good men was bad—very bad. He was very penurious. When he had a house in Broadway, and part of the time while he was consumed in travel out of the limits of the church says go, they go, if come, they has been in Bond street, he rented out the house, keeping one room in it, in which he practised dentistry, and where he would steep on a sofa, getting his meals into a party, or a pleasure excursion, he would always on a pleasure excursion he would always a pleasure from the church says go, they go, if come, they go, if come, they go and the church says go, they go, if come, they go as the church says go, they go, if come, they go as the church says go, they go, if come, they go as the church says go, they go, if come, they go as the church says go, they go, if come, they go as the church says go, they go, if come, they go as bear his part freely-was then sociable com- graduation thesis on "Kyestine" was crowned panionable, and agreeable. He had conside by the faculty, and is still cited as authority obey; and if necessary to profess Protestanrable talents, and spent most of his time in in the books of the profession. Immediately ism to spread discussion among them, they reading, the pursuits of his professions, and after receiving his degree, he was appointed are ready for the work. Lying, perjury and money getting. He has been a very licen-upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the murder were pardoned by the head of the tions man, and had a great many difficulties first American embassy to China. He avail. Church, if they should be used by the order in consequence of it; his name is found on ed himself of the facilities afforded by his for the furtherance of their ends. Although the books at the Tombs, in the law courts, position to explore the Phillipines, most of they are possessed of property valued at ted and he has been known to the head of the which travel, including Camarinas and Minpolice for many years. While living in dors, was made on foot.

His charts are still preserved, but we be- nothing woman for non-payment of money alleged to lieve have not been published. His associate during a portion of this exploration, the away with many of the severities to which the lamented young Baron Loe, of Prussia, sank people were subjected and the Romans, under the effects of the hardship and exposure which attended upon it, and died in They said, as he passed through the streets. Java. Dr. Kane devoted much attention to Poly Father, beware of Jesuits, but he could the volcanic region of Albay, expecting to connect his observations with subsequent travels in Sombava. His sojourn among the strongholds, they were driven out, and there Negritos and Araturas was one of romantic was a fair prospect that good old England interest. He was the first who descended the crater of the Tael, upon which occasion he effected a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano. He was hower- late in Austria, by the Concordant, but the re- up and about three ships cut from each, three ed more than a hundred feet by a bamboo cent indications showed that a storm was or four inches long and the scion is whip or rope from an overhanging cliff and clamber brewing, and none must be surprised if Auss slip grafted on, and would with flax or waxing down some seven hundred feet through tra should blow them sky high. the scoriæ, was dragged up senseless, with the interesting specimens he had collected. acid from the very mouth of the crater.

would seem to have particularly attracted his Oases of Jupiter Ammon, &c., and various in the Bible are in possession of the people, tree and its fruit bearing-but we must say classic regions which have since become the they will be foiled in their infamous attempts. trodden ground of European tourist. A portion of this travel introduced him to the to beware of the Jesuits. learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. Returning, however, Dr. Kane was so unfortunate as to lose gabeah in a quicksand above E'Sloot, and with it his entire paper and journals of years

of interesting travel Taking a profound interest in the workings of the slave trade, Dr. Kune next sailed from home in the frigate United States for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factofrom Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the baracoons of Da omey through the influence of the infamous Da Sowza. An excursion which he planned to Abomey, favored by the Portagese, failed through a severe attack of the coast fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane's constitution has never entirely recovered.

Dr. Kane's personal adventures in Mexico gratitude of other Mexican citizens of the 1t so happens, that the very persons who Cactas carried him little outside the lines of military operations. After his brilliant per formance of the duty of carrying President but dress; or rather, do nothing but dress; Polk's despatches to Gen. Scott, he was still necessarily trammelled by the movements of the American forces. His barometical alti-

he passed to achieve those results si. and have prevented him from reaping the full benefit of the honors to which they would unques-

Miscellancous.

LECTURE BY REV. N. MURRAY

The subject chosen by Dr. Murray was "Loyola and the Jesuits."
The Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits, was formed by Ignatus Bertram, and its formation might be attributed to a broken leg.

worthy and estimable man, who understood his profession and was an honor to it. The work entitled "Observations on the Structure, Physiology, Anatomy, and Diseases of the Teeth," which he published in connection with his brother John in 1838, is represented to have been worked.

While Martin Luther was converting the world with truths be had obtained by accideutally obtaining possession of a Bible he was met by the sagacious Loyola, who, though fighting on the side of error, still laid his plans so they could extended throughout the

Greater powers were given the Order, and their numbers untill they now number thirty the VIIth, their rapid increase showed that no time had been wasted by them.

the manner in which candidates, for admission esty was by no means a characteristic of his A SKEICH OF THE LIFE OF DR. to the order were trained. No one ever saw Danville Democrat. a Jesuit who had a coarse voice, for even

The will once expressed, and they readily

go into our courts and swear they are worth When Pius the IX, was made Pope be did

not resist their influence. In Spain and Portugal, their greatest

throne of France, had maintained his position | ature till spring, when they are set out where Among these were bottles of su'phurous by hugging the Jesuits towards him, yet an they are intended to stand, acid from the very mouth of the crater, eruption would certainly occur there, for if There is some discussion going on in the After this Dr. Kane traversed India, they once proclaim him a tyrant, whoever mur- Horticaltural papers as to the dis advantages

notice,) visited Coylon, the Upper Nile, the but so long as the great truths contained The eminent divine concluded by warning all

Tight Boots and Shoes.

Very recently, a New Yorker purchased a pair of boots, but they fitted so tightly that he was compelled to take them off before night but they caused his death within forty-eight bours.

The most unobservant know that cold feet

and hands are uniform symptoms in these

diseases which gradually wear our lives away.

The cause of these symptoms is a want of circulation. The blood does not pass to and from the extremities with facilty. Nine-tenths of our women, at least in cities and large towns, have cold feet or hands, or both; hence. not one in a hundred is healthy. It is at our feet and hands that we begin to die, and just of all the heart, because, last of all, stageation takes place there. In the worst cases are part of the history of his country. His wounds on the field of Napoluca, which were of a very serious nature, opened to him the warm; when that cannot be done, hope dies hospitalities of his prisoner, Major General within him. It needs no argument to prove Gaona, the defender of San Juan d'Ullon that a tight glove prevents the free circulaagainst the French, and secured him the tion of blood through the hands and fingers. highest distinction. We believe, however, ought to do everything possible to promote that his travels through the Republic of the the circulation of the blood, are those who indes of Popocatepetle however, are of No man or woman born has any right to do value. On the return of peace be was assigned to hour in the day; but to do it day after day, the Coast Survey, under Professor Bache, for a lifetime, against the lights of science and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when A little over a year ago. Harvey Burdell the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the wink at it, glide over it, talk about this becompleyed his brother James to build some Government of the United States to the first ing a free country, that it is ridiculious for a limit in Herkings country. houses for him, in Herkimer county N. Y., American expedition in search of Sir John doctor to dictate whether a glove shall be and agreed to give him a certain interest in Franklin Dr. Kane immediately volunteered worn tight or loose, but the effect won't be it, and representing to bis brother John that the property would be safe in his hands; that thereby Mrs. Burdell, who had a suit against thereby Mrs. Burdell, who had a suit against him and snother party who had an attachment against him would be prevented from the hand and a lawsuit with the property would be safe in his hands; that the prop

Table Manners.

hostess, while she on her part disparages it:

"What delightful biscuit, says Miss
Grimes. They are so, says Miss Skinner,
but Miss Gipson never has poor biscuit."

O shaw! says Miss Gipson, you ain't in
airnest; my biscuit is miserable—not high so
good as common. I don't think the flour's
first rate.' 'Miss Gipson, how dew you make
crackers?' says Miss Stillinan; 'I never
tasted none so good.' I can make good
crackers, but them's very poor; the over
wa'nt jest right when I put them in. 'I must
have a piece of this cheese, it's so good.'

See, a bushels of earrots, beets and parsnip
on three rods square of ground, and tha
from one pint of beaus planted with corn, b
harvested two bushels of excellent ones.

This is a lundred and twenty-eight for one
If such crops can be secured on a small scale
why with the same pains, may they not b
on a large one? All land, small or large
should be cultivated to the best advantage

CLEAN THE BARE OF FRUIT TREE.—The
mild days of this month and next, will anshave a piece of this choese, it's so good,' says Miss Lipencott. Where did you get it? Well, I got it of old Daddy Sharpe; he ginerally makes excellent cheese. I tell Mr. Gipson old Sharpe's failed for once—that's what I call poor cheese,' 'Dew taste of this plum sass, Miss Peabody; they're delicious. It's a mystery to me how Miss Gipson always has such luck with her pre-sarves. I never dew, and I always take pound for pound tew.' 'This apple jet's the clearest I over see, says old Miss Parker. 'How did you make it Miss Gipson? Did at you do it in the sun?' I'm sure it don't look as if it bad been night the fire.' 'Now don't ties of chickory root, ground and prepared for Caroline, I was ashamed o' my jel after seeing Miss Parker's, and I was a'most sorry I'd

had to tell jest how it was made-what flavorin' she used, and all that—though she declared she was ashamed on't. The cake was praised up; they must know how much duced and kept in the open air; and they show, ry and turned his attention to theology.—
The orders pursued by the monks and priests of that age were far too low for the ideas of Loyola, and he obtained the permission of the Pope to form the Society of Jesus, with Pope to form the Society of at such a place, would a thought that Mis Gipson had tried to have everything the miserablest she possibly could, and the rest on 'om had never had anything to hum, but what was miserabler yet.

Coal, - We learn that the coal mines bethey were subsequently allowed to increase longing to the Columbia Coal and Iron Co., on McCauly's mountain, have been leased to Messrs, Dull, Cresswell & Dull, and they inthousand. Although they were abelished by a Pape's Bull, yet they continued to work tend to put up breakers, &c. at once, and exon despite the anathemas hurled against pect to ship coal to our market by Railroad them, and when restored to power by Pas about the 4th of July. The development of about the 4th of July. The development of this coal region will add add much to the brsiness of the Cattawissa Railroad, and afford The Rev. gentleman minutely described our iron manufacturers an opportunity to be manner in which candidates, for admission access to coal at all seasons of the year.—

> Trivity Clarch Corporation, N. Y., has now sixty six churches under mortgage to the extent of near \$500,000, and thirty-eight clergymen held by the golden chain on sti-

A LARGE HAUL -On Tuesday last, Mr. Sanderland caught, at one haul, over one hundred bushels of fine perch, at Rock Point Landing, on the Patuxent, river Ma-

Tue Lord Mayor of London has prohibited Tom Thumb's carriage from parading the

The spron in chief of the London Times is said to have the same salary as the President of the United States, \$25,000.

Farmer's Department.

Winter Grafting

The process of Root Grafting is entirely would yet have to drive forth from her land these wily creatures.

It is true they had gained a conquest of growth, in a loose pervious soil, are taking ed cloth or paper. They are set in boxes fil-The nephew of his uncle, now on the led with sand and kept in a moderate temper

spending a considerable time among the ders him for their sake will receive forgive of the Root Grafting-averring that they do not heal well-create bad, knotty excreacen-They are rearing defences in this country, ces at the healing point, which intercept the sap to the detriment of the growth of the and brought to maturity, and in all the or. tinks I'se a gone nigger; should dey not conchards we have inspected, we have never observed or suspected such an effect.

plum which was root grafted, and when taken ties, and till dese come to a head, dere am no up found the earth hall been deeply drawn up | telling wedder dis nigger will come to a disabout the body and a set of roots were thrown out above the cicatrice of the graft. The original root was then cut off, and the sprouts that came up around it were of the same kind as the tree All root grafted trees may be operated on in the same manner. This process makes un original tree and might be profitably used in new and distant countries, where it is difficult to procure quantities - as the sprouts of the pear, apple and plum, might be easily multiplied to almost any ex-

There is no more abstrase principle in ve cetable physiology than the result produced by grafting; in the fact that the root that receives the pecniar "pabulum," or food of the plant, has no control, nor does it exercise the emotest agency in determining the taste, plor, species or size of the fruit. The sweetest and most delicate and melting pear, or apple, are just as fine and perfect on the acrid quince, or crab apple, us on its native

The elimination of the san in passing through the leaf, exposed to light and the atmospheric gasses, absorbing the peculiar preperfess that give it character, modified per-baps, by electricity if probably the source of all the varieties of flavor and color, for we can hardly concrive or admit that the inert porours, woody fibre of the roof coul rexer, ist any function at all unless it had the chemical affinities, or abitity to select som pecular matters from the earth, to create the endless varieties observed among the various fruits of trees,

The nicest eye, assisted by the most pow-

Good GARDEN CROPS .- Mr . Thomas Small The following extract from "The Widow of Winnegance, (a district in the city of Bath, Me.,) writes us, says the Drew's Integrates that the raised last season twenty in the city of Bath, Me.,) writes us, says the Drew's Integrates the precision of their ligencer, that he raised last season twenty hostess, while she on her part dispurages it: seven bushels of carrots, beets and parships ""What delightful biscuit," says Miss on three rods square of ground, and that

> mild days of this month and next, will answer for shis purpose. Apple and pear trees are frequently infested with bark lice of several varieties. A good strong mixture of oil soap, or soft soap and water, well rubbed on with a hand scrubbing brush, is as good as anything else for this purpose. It makes the trees vigorous, and gives them a very healthy appearance. Removing the hard, outside bark from large trees, with a garden trowel, and where it too firmly adheres, with a hee, is

also very good .- Germantown Telegraph. CULTIVATION OF UMICORY,-Great quantiuse, are now imported from Europe. All the

was so much nicer."

So they went on. The whipt cream and custard had to be gone, over; Miss Gipton It can be cultivated in almost every State, LORD KINNARD's experiment show conclu-

sively that manure produced and kept under cover, is much more effective than that pro-FINE CORN MEAL PURDING .- Made of yellow meal, stirred into scalded skimmed milk, till as thick as greel, and when cooled, add

ing to suit the taste, and a little fine cut suct and some raisins or dried peaches, or a fine cut apple; it should bake an hour or more, according to size. No one should fail to try this receipt. MARING VINEGAR .- The cheapest mode of

gisger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt and sweeten-

making vinegar is to mix five quarts of warm rain water with two quarts of Orleans molasses, and four quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar you ever saw.

CHACKER PIE .- As apples are very scarce n may sections of the country, I think the housewife will find the following recipe for making an upple pie out of crackers, very acceptible. For a common sized baking plate, take four of the square, or six of the

that they will require no handling in this mild spring, after the sap starts. Raspherries should also be pruned as soon as the weather will admit of it.

CURE FOR FOOT EVIL .- Sure cure for such foot evil" as cattle are troubled with: Fill the diseased part with fine salt-then pour on a small quantity of spirits of turpentine From one to three applications will usually

Mr. Edward Ward, a noted traveler who visited Boston in 1668, says; "A captain of a ship, who had been on a long voyage, happened to meet his wife and kissed her in the street, for which he was fined 10s."

Humorous.

A CLEAR CASE - Coming along the street yesterday morning we overheard the follow-ing conversation, which is as clear as mud:

"dulins, is you better dis morning?" "No. I was better yesterday, but I'se got ober dat. "Am dere no hopes den, ob your discov-

·Discovery ob what?

"Your discovery from de convalesence what am fotching you on yer back." "Dat depends, Mr. Snow, altogedder on de prognostication, which amplify de danse; Should dev continuate fatually, de doctor tinuate fatually, he hopes dis culto'ed indiwidooal won't die till another time. As I We once brought a tree of the green gage said before, it all depends on de programoscontinuation or nut.

> Queny .- What is that if you take the de away, there will be some left ? Wholesome.

A young married lady of our acquaintance, whose union has not been prolific of little darlings has suspended on the wall of her hadroom, directly over the head of the bed, a ittle picture, underneath which is the followeg quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little bildren to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Better to be upright with poverty than wicked with plenty. Happines is a pig with a slippery tail.

which every one runs after, but nobody can A man who can crack a joke in half a minute after a fity-six has fallen on his toes may be called exerneiatingly funny.

Why is a cowardly soldier like batter? Because he is sure to run when exposed to

A Minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the can servant, who replied; "Massa go where there is de most debble !

A Western Editor, in answer to a complaint of a putron that he did not give news enough, told him when news was scarce to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

A volcano recently made its appearance in Pendleton county, Va., on the great Back-bone Mountain.