NEW SERIES, VOL. 10, NO. 22.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 17. NO. 48-

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per manum to be paid half ventry in advance. No paper discontinued until ALL arrenges are paid.
All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to susure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address, Seven Do Do Friteen Do Do " be dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-

estimaters will please act as our Agents, and frank here containing subscription money. They are permit-ing to dothis under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
The Square of 12 lines, 3 times,
Every an sequent insertion,
the Square, 3 months,
'14 months,
one year.
Reviews Cords of Five lines, per annum,
Morehunts and others, advertising by the
every with the privilege of inserting
inferent advertisements weekly.
Thinger Advertisements are per agreement.
JOB PRINTING.
We have connected with our establishment a TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 61 60

We have connected with our establishment a well elected JOH OFFICE, which will emble us to execute the neatest style, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNDURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-

thumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and lotumbia. References in Philadelphia:

Hon Job R. Tyson, Chas. Gibbons, Esq. Somers & Sundgrass, Linn, Smith & Co. LOCUST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY SUPERIOR WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, 'rom_the Mammoth Vein, for Furn aces, Found rics, Steamboats and Yamily use,

BELL, LEVIS & CO., ST. CARREL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, P. SIZES OF COAL.

LUMP, for Blast Furnaces and Cupolas, STEAMBOAT, for Steamboats, Hot Air Furneces and Steam. BROKEN. | For Grates, Stoves and Stea.

PEA, for Limeburners and making Steam. Onlers received at Mt. Carmel or Northumverland Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELL,

D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUR.

May 3, 1856 .- tf

order are respectfully requested to attend.
M. L. SHINDEL, C.

. S. S. Hespaicus, R. S. Sunbury, Jane 5, 1857 .- oct 20, '55.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A holds its stated meetings every Thursday evening, in the American Hull, Market Street,

A. ARTER SHISSLER, P. H. V. FRILING, R. S. Sunbury, July 5, 1857 .- tf.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!!

Revolution in the Dry Goods Business !!!

J. F. & I. F. HLINE. Respectfully announce to their friends and the public in general that they have received at their

are in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county Pa., at Klines Grove their Spring and Summer GOODS, and opened to the public a general assortment of merchandize &c. Consisting in part of Cloths, black and fancy Cass mers, Satinetts, Checks, Kentucky Jeans

together with a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods adapted to all classes of per-

Ready made Clothing, consisting of Coats and Ladies Bress Goods,

Summer Shawis, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducals, Calcoos, black Siks &c.

Also a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Groceries &c., of all kinds. A new supply of Hardware, Queensware, wooden ware Brooms &c.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes suita-

ble for men women and children. HATS AND CAPS.

School Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Ink. &c. Fish and Salt. And all goods usually kept in a country store.

Corre and see, Come one, come all. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All of the above named stock of goods will be sold positively at low prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce at the highest mar-

ket price.
Thankful for past favors we hope by strict attention to leasiness to merit a continuance of Kinge's Grove, Pa., May 16, 1º57 .- tf

LI HISV CHODDES, A. J. CONRAD. HOLLOWING RUN

ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has replenished his Store with an excellent assurement of New Goods just received from Philadelphia, which he will sell on terms us r asonable as any other establishment. His assortment consists in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATTINETT. Winter Wears for men and boys, all styles and prices

Ladies Dress Goods.

Consisting of Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, De Lauces, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Trim-Also a trosh supply of GROCERIES of all

HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE, Cellarware, Brooms, &c. Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Men Woseen and Children. Hats and Caps, Silk Hats, and ril goods usually kept in a Country Store. All the above named stock of goods will be sold positively at low prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce, at the highest market price.

Hollowing Run, Nov. 29, 1856 .- 19

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, Wageners, Livery Stall Wageners, Livery Stable keepers, &c., as being Sureazou to anything of the kind ever in-troduced. As it does not gum upon the axles —is much more dorable, and is not affected by the weather remaining the same in summer as in winter, and put up in tin canisters at 375 and

Select Poetry.

From the Southern Diterary Messenge RAILROAD LYRICS.

Asn .- "Coming through the Rye."

If an engine meet an engine Coming round a curve;

If they smash track, train and tender, What do they deserve? Not a penny's paid to any, So far as we observe. But all acquit the engineer. When "coming round a curve."

If an engine meet a steamer "Coming through the draw," If they crush or drown the public, Need we go to law !

If the engineer was careless— P'raps he's rather raw— They don't discharge an honest tellow.

"Coming through the draw." If a steamer chose a steamer. "Running up to time,"
If they burst their pipes and boiler,
Where's the mighty crime!

Should a jury in a fury. Make then pay one dime, Or send the officers to prison, "Running up to time ?"

If ,hey maim or kill a body, Or a body's wife. Need a body sue a body, For baggage or for life ? I Jou sue for damages, Or pay for what you lost. You get a broken neck or leg.

And have to meet the cost.

Miscellancous.

From the New York Tribune. MADELINE SMITH.

LONDON, July 20, 1857. "The mind is its own place, and in itself

Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of hehven." This is the greatest truth ever sung by a et; and never perhaps has this philosophieal sertiment found a better application than FIGG. STOVE, For Stoves, Steam and burning in the Glasgow poisoning case, which forms the all absorbing matter of discussion in eve-English home. Madeline Smith is one of those unfortunate girls destined and formed by nature to adorn a household and to bless a man with a heaven of love, but who because they bestow their affections on an unworthy subject, become base libertines, deprayed and guilty women, and "make a hell of their hea-As may be expected. most of the la-American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store.
Market street, Sanbury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to artend.

was, for several years, the musical teacher of Miss Smith in a school at Upper Clapton, and he, a cold and sharp observer, says that he never knew a more amiable, delicate, and tender feeling girl than she was at the age of seventeen. She had always an affectionate heart, and no one would have imagined that this quiet and pleasing lake would one day be troubled and agitated by such a fearful storm of passion. And this appreciation of her character must be true, since the mistress of the school and all of her former governesses tell the same story. It is, then, a question of high social interest, to know how this blooming girl became so quickly a corrupt

nd miserable outcast. Like many a young lady of superior intelgence and warm heart, Miss Smith fell pas-ionately in love with a worthless fellow. will not be hard on a man who has paid the penalty of life for his crime; for he has truly the greatest gift of Heaven-a pure and loved him merely "because he was handsome," his mind was. How well he succeeded in the which were read in Court These terrible which Rousseau's Heloise addressed Saint from him and eyeing him intently. Preux. Some of these passionate epistles

fortunate girl might have been a tender and

torn her to pieces, and the announcement of the verdict, notwithstanding a serious warnng of the Lord Justice Clerk, elicited cheers from the crowd in the Court, and was even echoed by the large concourse outside. This difference in the public feeling may easily be accounted for. After L'Angelier's death, it anything. was said that his mistress had poisoned be-cause she wanted to marry a richer man and the people were implicable at such a base and selfish calculation. But the trial gave evidence that abject selfishness was on the ide of the man, through whose vile agency guilty love and incredible mental sufferings were brought on a gentle and unfortunate girl. Feelings of sympathy and commiseration were in consequence prevalent, and the most earnest moralist was satisfied with re-

peating the words of the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." Miss Smith is not sent to the gallows, but so far as she is guilty, she is punished; from position of honorable esteem, she is hurled o infamy; the whole world is made acquain ted with ber failings and her vices; whatever she held most sacred is defiled, and all the blossoms of her life are blighted by a wicked to whom he had been ap and degrading passion. Is a blemished reputation, a suspicion of the deepest dye, a brand bad no right to the boy.

this sinning Magdalen ?

The Medical Profession.

BY ONE WHO KNEW IT.

The American Medical Gazette, for June, gives a medical student in Paris. This writer says that he once heard Magendie, the celebrated French physician and physiologist

bug. I know it is called a science—science, indeed! It is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empiries, when they are not charla-We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here to attend my lectures and I must tell you frankly now, in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody who does know anything about it. Don't think for a moment that I haven't read the bills advertising the course of lectures at the Medical School; I know that this man teaches anatomy, that man teaches pathology, another man physiology, such a one therapeu-tics, such another meteria medica. Eh bien! et apres? What's known about all that? Why, gentlemen, at the school of Montpeller (God knows it was famous enough in its day,) they discarded the study of anatomy, and taught nothing but the dispensary; and the doctors educated there knew just as much and were quite as successful as any others. I repeat it, nobody knows anything about medicine. True enough we are gathering facts every day. We can produce typhus fever, for example, by injecting a certain substance into the veins of dog—that's something; we can elleviate diabetes, and, I see distinctly, we are fast approaching the day when phthi-

sis can be cured as easily as any disease. "We are collecting facts in the right spirit and I dure say, is a century or so, the accumulation of facts may enable our successors to form a medical science, I repeat it to you, there is no such thing now as a medical science. Who can tell me how to cure the headache? or the gout? or disease of the heart? Nobody. Oh! you tell me doctors cure people. I grant you people are cured. But how are they cured? Gentlemen, nature does a great deal-imagination does a great deal-doctors do-devilish little-when they don't do harm Let me tell you, gentlemen, what I did when I was the head physician at patients passed through my hands every year I divided the patients into two classes; with one I followed the dispensary, and gave them them the usual medicines, without having the least idea why or wherefore; to the other I gave bread pills and colored water, without of course, letting them know anything about it; and, occasionally, gentlemen, I would good deal, they would feel they were neglected (sick people always feel they are neglected unless they are well drugged—les imbeciles!) and they would irritate themselves until they got really sick; but nature invariably came to the rescue, and all the persons in the third class got well. There was a little mortality among those who received but bread pills

[From the Detroit Free Press of August 2] Another Ferocious Attack by the Bear-A Dangerous Animal.

drugged according to the dispensary."

We give the particulars of another affair, in which the bear, of whose existence our contemporaries of the daily press in this city are oblivious, was actively concerned, and came very near adding another victim of his 'Angelier has gone to his account, and we savage ferocity to the one whose death we recorded a day or two since. The scene of the affair was about 6 miles east of the city, ommitted the crime of willfully depraying and about a mile and a balf from the steam saw mill owned and operated by Mr. John ing woman. Think only that he actually re-proached his paramour one day that she lov-the woods on Thursday last in constructing a shanty, when, it being found that a certain and you will see at one glance of what stamp stick of timber was needed for use, a German named Heidam, took an axe, and went into work of seduction is superabundantly known the swamp to cut it. He was in search of an by the letters which she wrote to him, and appropriate piece for the purpose intended, when he was startled by the sudden apparition notes seem to be written with the pen with of a large black bear, standing a few feet

A large dog which accompanied him imwere even so madly debauched that the Lord mediately attacked the bear, seizing her by Advocate strunk from reading them in pub-lic. Well-informed persons tell me that Heidam, seeing the bear occupied in defendamong other disgusting details, that two ing herself against the dog, thought he had a consecutive abortions are now described in sare thing of it, and approached to strike her with the axe. The bear on seeing this move-But still she was aware of her shame, and ment, raised herself upon her haunches, and tried to extricate herself from the abyss of as Heidam struck at her head with the axe, corruption into which she had been drugged, caught the blow with her fore paw, and sent caught the blow with her fore paw, and sent she feels for the proud and decorous family the axe flying through the air, entirely out of to which she belongs, she feels for her mother reach. The force of the blow being miscalcu-and writes to her base lover, "In the name of lated, the consequence was that Heidam lost her who gave me the light of day, save me his balance, and the bear caught him in its from shame." And who knows but the ungrasp, and held him in a deadly hug that deprived him of every power of motion. The faithful wife to the man who proposed to give | dog meanwhile worked manfully for his masher his name? She begs, she entreats her ter and kept the bear's teeth in constant accomplice in terms which would have moved action in defending herself from his attacks, a stone to return her these fatal letters, which | thus probably saving his master's life. Forhe threatens to use against her as an engine tunately, the party which Heidam had just of continuous terror and oppression. He re- left was not far distant, and his cries for help, fases, not because he wants to marry ber, but | together with the loud growlings of the dog because he boasts of such a fair mistress, and attracted their attention, and one of the party. is not inclined to spare his victim. And who seizing a broadaxe, hastened in the direction would not forgive her the moving and des- of the noise Coming in sight of the bear pairing letter which she writes in consequence? | who still held Heidman in a deadly grasp. From that moment the struggle between L. made a rush at her with his broadaxe.

Angelier and herself is but a duel, which she

The animal not liking the looks of this

fights with her own weapons.

The public look at it in this light. A few at full speed, followed by the dog, who soon reinforcement, let go the man and made off weeks ago at Edinburgh, they would have returned badly wounded. Heidam upor being released, dropped upon the ground senseless from the effects of the hug, and was taken up by his companions, and carried to a place of safety, where he was resuscitated He has not yet recovered from the effects of the desperate struggle, so as to be able to do

The bear was accompanied by her three cubs, and has been seen by dozens of persons in the same neighborhood, within the last two or three weeks. We received the particulars of the above affair from Mr. William Romney, 203 Jefferson avenue, who learned them on the spot, and is ready with a dozen witnesses to vouch for their accuracy. Our account of the killing of the boy by the same bear, on last Tuesday, is also true in every particular, the Tribune to the contrary, not-

withstanding. A man by the name of John Stewart, who deserted his son when a child, attempted the other day to sue out a writ of habeas corous before one of the Associate Judges of Snyder County, Pa., with a view of taking the lad, now sixteen years old, from his master to whom he had been apprenticed at Beaver worked by steam power which requires a sec-

of woful dishonor, not sufficient in the eyes of virtuous women, who are without pity for Rev. T. Simpson Suspended from the Ministry.

On Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., the Presbytery of Allegheny, of the Cumber-land Presbyterian church, met in Westminster College, Allegheny city, pursuant to adjournment of July 17th, to perform the puinful duty of trying one of their brethern on two separate charges of "improper con-duct," which were entertained against him at

Miss Henderson's state-room at such an un-

seasonable hour.

2. That he acted improperly in having the names "Rev. Simpson and lady" entered on the register of the steamer Arctic. The Presbytery, in trying the case, used the utmost care and caution, and every opportunity was afforded Mr. Simpson to establish his innocence; but he could make no defence against the charges preferred, and admitted to having been in the same berth with Miss Henderson on board the lows. Even so far did the members of the Presbytery extend their generosity at the former meeting when eliciting testimony for the purpose of finding out whether or not there were sufficient grounds for predicating charges at all, that they allowed the girl herself, a ting up of the family meal classifies the party equally implicated, and of course interested, to give her evidence, in which she intellectual beings, then we say that those on stated that Mr. Simpson was lying in her berth, but it was at her urgent request, as are the least intelligent and most grovelling she was afraid to stuy in the room alone, However, Miss Henderson-as what girl would not under the same circumstances-

denied that her guardian ever made any improper advances.

The session of the Presbytery was lengthy and tiresome, being prolonged until four o'clock on Thursday morning, when by a manimous vote, Rev. T. J. Simpson was indefinitely suspended from the Gospel ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having been found guilty as indicted. The entire investigation was conducted with closed

Let it be understood Mr. S. is not expelled from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but indefinitely suspended, and is still amenable to the Presbytery. If he had been ex-pelled possibly some other church might have taken him in, but not as the matter stands at present. However, if he marries the confiding creature he has rained, and gives unmistakable signs of repentance, the Prosbytery might reinstate him. But the time for this, if it ever arrives, is far away in the future.

English Wealth and Luxuriousness.

Some of our New York Fifth avenue swells make very respectable attempts to do the "palatial" in their bouses and style of living, and put forth ambitious efforts to imitate create a third division, to whom I gave no-thing whatever. These list would fret a what the English would call a "snug box" on the Hudson river, and ten, twenty, or a hundred acres. An account before us, of the luxurous style of living among the English aristocracy, throws our parcenue pretenders considerably into the shade:

About sixty noies from London, is the estate of the Earl of Spencer, which comprises ten thousand acres, divided into parks, and colored water, and the mortality was meadows, postures, woods and gardens. His greatest among those who were carefully library contains tifty thousand volumes, and is said to be the finest private library in the This is pretty plain speaking for a doctor, world. The Duke of Richmond's home farm consists of 23,000 acres, or over 35 miles, and this in crowded England which has in all an area of only 50,000 square miles, or just 32,000,000 of acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is fitted up with orienmagnificence. Twenty five race horses stand in his stables, each under the care of a pecial groom. The dishes and plate upon he table, are all of porcelain, silver and gold, His aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds, and large herds of cattle, sheep and deer, are spread over the immense lawns.

The same authority from which we gather these fact says that the Duke of Devonshire's palace, at Chatsworth, excels in magnificence my other of the kingdom. He spends the whole of his enormous income. In the grounds about the house are kept four hundred head of cattle and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetables. A vast arboretum connected with this establishment, is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There s also a glass conservatory, 387 feet in length 12 feet in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 5,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by even miles of pipe, conveying but water One plant was obtained from India, by a spetal messenger, and is valued at \$10,000. One of the fountains, near the house, plays 276 wet high, said to be the highest jet in the Chatworth contains 3500 acres, but he Duke owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and all the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste, Five-sixths of the soil in England is divided ong scarcely thirty thousand proprietors. There are twenty-nine bankers in London, whose transactions yearly embrace six or seven hundred millions sterling. This is one side of the picture. The struggles between capital and labor are fearful—the rich always become richer, and the poor poorer. Three undred thousand persons die of famine in a year (?) and three hundred thousand voluntarily emigrate, to escape the same dismal oom.-Richmond Disputch.

A WOMAN AS IS A WOMAN, WITHOUT HOOPS There resides in Hollidaysburg, a lady, whom all our readers must admit to be a ful soman, entire and complete, independent of cotton, crinoline, hoops or any such shams .-She weighs only 286 pounds—is 37 years of sge-has been 16 years married, and has 18 hildren! having borne twins twice. She is in fine health, strong in proportion to her weight, and can carry a cargo upon her head that would break down the shoulders of half the men we meet. We beleive she is a native

The Most Extensive Brick Making Establishment on this continent, is located in North Cambridge, Mass. When in full operation, it manufactures, on an average, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand bricks per day, or about twenty four millions during the season! The wood used in burning this immense quantity is the best Nova Scotia and amounts to over three thousand cords .-The clay is taken from a pit, which is about forty feet deep. It is raised in a car on an inclined plane by steam power, when it is taken on a roilroad track to the several pits. Furnace. The Judge decided that the father ond steam engine, and shafting which reaches had no right to the boy.

Interesting to Pork Esters. THE PORKER DISSECTED.

Dr. Dixon, the racy editor of the Scalpel, Dr. Dixon, the racy editor of the Scalpel, dissects the dietetic qualities of a porker as readily as he slashes into the anatomy of diseased humanity Either the Doctor is right, or Moses of old was wrong:

"The wisdom of the Jewish law which prohibits the use of pork, will soon be acknowledged by all rational beings. That swine are afflicted with scrofula and tubercles, we have repeatedly shown, and every killer.

open a lecture somewhat in the following words:

"Gentlemen:-Medicine is a great hum"Gentlemen:-Medicine is a great humenlightened, the bog would only be raised for his fat alone. This is available in all cases instead of whale and other fish oils, and will doubtless be made so in place of vegetable oils—a few excepted of the finer kinds for eating. Mutton and beef, if our farmers ever become enlightened, may profitably take the place of the heg, and would add greatly to the health and dignity of the farmer's household. Hog husbandry is debasing. The in fluence of pork eating on the farmer is degra-ding. Good husbandry would furnish other fats for the farmer, to say nothing of butter which the present catalogue of the grasser and cereals, and enlightened irrigation, farnish in abundance. If-and we emphatically aver it a correct criterion-the material and in their views. We know distinctly the full bearings of what we utter, and precisely how it will be received, nor do we care a farthing for the anathemas that will be hurled at us for the assertion. What motive remains for his elevation, if a human being is taught to look no higher than to such a repast for the nourishment of the body, and to the nearest priest for the welfare of his soul? Now compare this fairly with the poor farmer. such as we have often seen him at the family meal—aye, as you may now find him all over our country, with his salt hog, potatoes, and sour tye bread, and his miserable husbandry, and thousand excuses for not raising sheep, protecting and feeding his cattle, and chang-ing and cultivating his fowls and seeds, and attending carefully to a good vegetable garpen. You need make but small search for his pig-pen, his foul barn-yard, his whiskey bottle and tobacco-box, or his nauseous pipe He will largely defend his beloved porkers his system (!) of husbandry and his favorite luxuries; the hog is his grand exemplar of manners and physiologies, his omnivorous family laboratory that converts the produce of his farm into the great staple-perk. Poor Sir Walter Raleigh! we have often shed a tear for your sad fate; but our wicked fancy has often pictured ye making an offering to the devil of a log stuffed with tobacco. The devils, we think, selected a very appropriate lodgment when they becought the Saviour to send them into the bogs; it is a great pity that the entire family of swine were not comprised by that same two thousand'

THE MURDERER McKIM.

The Blair County Whig has some information in reference to the sentenced McKimwhose sands of life has nearly run." Friday the 21st inst, is the day set apart for his execution and the Whig says that McKim expects no elemency, and appears to look forward to that day with feelings more of

pleasure than of dread. The paper adds: "He is quite cheerful for one in his situation t so much, however, as he was when we visited him two years ago. He says the time appears to drag slowly on; and although be still persists in asserting his innocence of the murder of Norcross, yet he acknowledges the justice of his sentence under the evidence and appears to be willing-in fact impatient -to have that sentence carried out. He says he has been wild and heedless during a portio of his life, but neither his hands nor his consience have ever been stained with the blood of his fellow-creature. When we entered the hall adjoining his cell, we found him scated at a table covered with good books-some of them open-and he meets us with a pleasant cheerfull smile. Although he is handcuffed and chained to the floor, the length of the chain allows sufficient privilige to the ball adoining his cell. All he desires, he says, is about three hours on the scaffold, previous to being launched into eternity, to make a dying statement, which he wishes to be published to the world. What may be embraced in that

statement we are unprepared to say.
"He says he has made arrangements with his brother-in-law to his body removed to his house, in Pelaware county, for barial, and requested us through this medium, to extend an invitation to all his old friends and acquaintances to attend his funeral from his own residence, in Delaware county, at such time as his friends may appoint after the transmis-

Feeble Churches in New England are beoming more and more abundant. Ex-Gov-Slade says that he knows of ten churches in Vermont which will soon cease to be self supporting. The Hartford Religious Herale scribes the cause of this to emigration, and says if this depleting deteriorating process goes on in our country churches for thirty years longer, as it has for ten years last passed it does not see but that the money which has flowed from East to West to establish churches must come back again; and feeble churches Vermont, New Hampshire, and even in Connecticut, be aided by flourishing wealthy Western churches, who owe their existence under God, to the Christian enterprize and benovolence of New England .- New Haven Register.

A CLERICAL HORSE-JOCKEY .-- A few days since a minister in Seneca Falls, N. Y. bired a livery horse and wagon to go a journey. He was absent two days, swapped horses six times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made \$100 by his opertions.

BRICK-YARDS IN MAINE,-Nineteen brickyards are now in operation in Brewer Me., which employ over 200 men and consume annually from 3'0000 to 5,000 cords of wood .-The product of bricks amouts to about 15,000,000, worth from \$60,000 to \$75,-

LARGE CALE .- The weight of a Culf slaughtered by Mr. William Stemple, of Horsham, a few days ago, five weeks and three days old, weighed one hundred and sixty pounds dead weight. Horsham is certainly erect.

George Peabody offers \$10,000 to the city of Newburyport, for any benovolent object its authority may specify. Mr. P. since his visit to this country—about a year—has donated more than half a million of dollars; and yet so vast is his business in England, that he is said to have made more than that sum during his visit here.

Gratifying Increase .- In 1830, there were 43 colleges in the United States; in 1840 95 and in 1857, they are 127.

Poctry.

HOOPS. BY A COOPER.

Hoops on barrels, kegs and pails, Hoops on boxes, tubs and bales, Are articles indis pensable-But hoops as they puff out woman's dress, Making the woman seem so much less, Are thinge most indefensible.

Hoops when their sturdy clasp confines, In brown old casks the richest wines, Are objects of admiration-But hoops as part of weman's baggage, Are like the whoops of a painted savage, A vile abomination.

Hoops make veful, pretty toys, For active little girls and boys, But hoops on woman gentle-Are things to sneer at at and to scoff, And, like the whoop of the whooping-cough, Neither useful nor ornamental. For while dear woman bones fer skirts,

She has so much to carry, Man finds it hard with her to talk, And harder still to sit or walk, But hardest of all to marry. For when a smitten wretch has seen, Among the lost in crinoline, The one his heart holds dearer,

And like a skeleton flaunts and flirts,

Oh! what a chill to ardent passions, To feel that thio' this hollow fashion, He never can be nearer! That instead of timidly drawing near, And pouring into the thrilling ear.

The flood of his souls devotion He must stand and bellow in thunder tones, Across a half acre of skirts and bones, As if hailing a ship on the ocran! And if by chance the maid of his choice,

Shall faintly hear her lover's voice And smile her condecension -Why he captures a mass of hoops and rings, Skeletons, bones, and other things, Too horrible to mention.

Thus lovely woman hoops to folly, And drives poor man to melancholy, By her frigid zones; Then let here a warning voice, Between her hoop and hopes make choice, And give the dogs her bones.

Farmer's Department.

Directions for Sugar-Making.

Messrs. Hedges, Fee & Co., Sugar-Refiners of Philadelphia, make the following reply to the editor of the American Agriculturist, dated the 16th ult., on the subject of Sugar making, which will be found to possess interest, especially as in the last paragraph they stated that sugar can be made from the Chinese

A reply to your inquiries in relation to the requisite instruction for arranging mills, boilers, tanks, filters, coolers, &c. &c., and then also, the "modus operandi," after all are ready, will be rather difficult to give in a manner satisfactory, even to ourselves, with the light before us. We have spared no pains or time in collecting information to enable us, inst., states that Mr. Win. Bennett of that as far as possible, to give to others engaged county, has paid to pickers principally women in the pioneering of this new Sugar Cane and children, in the month of July, \$2,100, movement. We shall do the best we can, and has realized from the sale of \$3,000 lesthorough in experimenting, try all the modes and means known, and be sure to keep some ness, running 29 teams, with 4 loads each per careful record for future use. In the course week, each averaging 20 bushels-making of two weeks we expect to be in possession in the aggregate 2.320 bushels, which at \$2 of the results of a test in Florida, near Orange Springs, which shall be make public, whatever it is.—Mismanagement has deprived us of the cane we had planted in the hothouse, for early test. The first that will be worked besides that in Florada, will be at Gov. Hammond's, of S C., about the 10th or loth of August .- Col. Peters tells us that his seventy acres of "Sorgho," is now about six feet high, and will be ready from 1st to 15th of September: he has some earlier planted that he will work about the 20th of August. On this he uses a two horse mill ust being shipped by us, and a steam power mill for his large crop. He only designs making syrup or molasses, except, perhaps, a small experiment with sugar.
The cane must be allowed to mature fully,

not attempting to work it until the seed is

fully out of the milk, and as some of the

tiliers will be rather later than others, it will

no doubt be better to throw them out for fodder than juopurdise the rest. The leaves should be stripped off before cutting and the top cut off with the seed some two and a half tree feet down, as there is not much sacharme juice in the upper end. Then if your apparatus is ready, cut and grind as fast as you cut, and boil as fast as you grind, since the less time the stalks or cut cane is exposed the better. The juice, if concentrated by the naual process, will pass through two seivesfirst No. 8 and then No. 16, set over a large, tin fannel immediately under the mill, (which will be set about three feet from the ground upon three posts firmly bedded in the ground about three feet.) This funnel is contracted to a pipe of two inches in diameter and running under ground past the horse's track, and entering a tank either lined with tin or painted thoroughly, and varuished so as to be mpervious to the juice and easily washed clean, when left idle for even an hour. The juice is raised by tin buckets or a tin or copper pump, from this to a clarifier. This may be of sheet iron No. 8, and about twelve inches deep, and large enough to fill your first kettle, and set higher, with draw off pipe and stop-cock entering at the bottom. This clarifier is set so that the heat is applied under it after leaving the range of boilers.

and may be shut off by damper into another side fine while you discharge this pan. The heat being applied slowly, a thick scum arises, and when near boiling you change dampers and draw off until the juice begins to show sediment or scum; then clean the pan and fill again, and so on -Now in this first kettle you add lime well slaked and sifted, until your juice will not change the color of litmus paper, (which can be got at any good drog store quite cheaply.) While the juice is acid it will change to a reddish hue, and if thus boile ! will neither granulate or keep

sweet as molasses. With our two borse mill of rollers 17 inches long, we use three boilers bolding 60, 40 and 20 gallons, with the latter immediately over the fire and set with fluring walls or jambs, rising above each about 6, 8 and 10 inches, and completely cemented with water lime,-The last, or 20 gallon boiler, should be higher than the 40, and that above the 60, so that the scum will run through the gap into the next kettle behind, successively. The scum should also be thrown back whenever accu bake directly or the crunt will not be good.

mulated, into the bindmost kettle. If you have no experience in testing the sirup in the "battery," a thermometer, made for that purpose, can be obtained in most large cities for a dollar or so. It requires to be gradua-eed up to say 250 degrees, as about 240 de-grees Fahrenheit is considered the proper point. Should the heat rise above this, you must open your fire doors and throw over the fire an armful of begasse from the mill, and then discharge the sirup as quickly as possible and relill from the next kettle, thus continu-

ing successively.
The coolers into which you discharge, may be of good clear white pine, without paint inside, and 12 inches deep, and large enough to hold four charges, and then left to cool and granulate; or if you make molasses only, you will use barrels, staves of oak and heads

of pine or cypress, thoroughly made.

In regard to crystalising the sorgho sugar, we, to-day, went with Col. Peters to the sugar refinery of Messrs. Eastwick & Brothers, No. 73 Vine street, of this city, carrying with us some sugar made from the sorgho, by Col. Peters, in Georgia, and by Mr. Wray, in France. These specimens were subjected to the severest chemical tests, and examined under a powerful microscope, and both proved to be true crystalisable sugar, and not glucos. As the examiners are perhaps not surpassed for accuracy in this country—not even in Boston—we deem these experiments highly satisfactory. They promise a public report of the examination soon. Yours, &c., Henges, Fee & Co.

Bupping.- Budding can now be done for some six weeks. It is very simple operation when understood, but requires to be carefully done. The best way to learn how to see it performed by one who is a good hand at it there will be no difficulty afterwards. For cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c., budding is regarded as better than grafting: and some persons also bud the apple pear &c. For ourselves, we have a decided preference for grafting. A graft catches up to a bud put in the previous year, and is firmer, and makes a better tree; while the chances of their growing are also greater .- Germantown Tel.

In Suckering Sugar Corn, care must be taken not to break, but to cut off the extra shoots, and those only should be removed which are likely to be in the way of and subtract from the principal stalks-indeed, horses sheep and hogs eat them with avidity. In theplace of those cut away, otherswill shoos up and two or three cuttings may be made during the season. The few hills planted in our garden, though put in very late have thrown up stalks five or six feet high and sucker very much. An article in another colnmn contans some interesting facts respecting the manufacture of the syrup into molasses and sugar, the time of cutting the stalk for grinding.

THE SUGAR TRADE. - A cargo of Manille sugar of 25,000 bags, sold in New York on Wednesday, at 94 cents, six months' credit to be divided among five refiners, each taking 5.000 bags. The Post says this cargo was owend in Boston, and previous to its arrival 103 cents per lb. was offered and refused .-The difference between this offer and the price now sold at amounts to more than \$25,-000, exclusive of the difference in duty.

however, and urge those engaged in it to be ving \$900 for profitss and expenses. There per bushels amounts to \$4,640 per week .-There will be good picking for six weeks ret.

> CHEAP ALREADY .- At Cincinnati, a few days ago, a wagon load of new potatoes were offered at 25 cents per bushel, and large quantities were offered to be contracted for n the fall at the same prices. At Cleveland however, while they were selling at from \$1 50 to 2, offers were made for future delivery at 20 cents per bushel! It is admitted every where that the crop will be the largest ever produced in this country.

A Large Hay Field.—Mr. Guthrie, of Chicago, Illinois has one field of 850 acres of hay enclosed with good pine board and coder post fence. He is cutting from other fields at least 1,000 acres besides and expects to cut and press this year, 5,000 tons of hav

Recipes.

BLACKBEERY WINE .- There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purpoposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better reme-dy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, we speak advisedly on the subjects "Measure your berries" and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without farther straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence

How to MAKE TEA PROPERLY .- The prop er way of making a good cup of tea is a mat-of some importance. The plan which I have practised for these twelve months is this :-The teapot is at once filled up with boiling water; then the tea is put into the pot, and s allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water and as gradually sink to the bottom : the result is that the tea leaves are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the flavor of the tea.way than under the old and common practice. - James Cuthill.

BUTTERNUT PIE .- Boil I quart of milk with the rind of 1 lemon. When it has flavored the milk strain it; have the meats of 8 butternuts mashed fine and mized smoothly with a little milk, stir into the boiled milk, set it where it will boil : sweeten to the tasts let it boil 4 minutes, take from the fire and