

NEW SERIES, VOL. 11, NO. 3.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAT

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TWO BOLLARS per annuna to be paid half year ly in advance. No FAFER discontinued until ALL arrearages are paid. TO CLUBS:

Three Copies to one address Seven do. do. Fifteen do. do. Fifteen Firteen do. to. to build be a set of three year's sub eription to the American. I ostimasters will please act as our Agents, and frank etters containing subscription money. They are permit-ed to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 19 times' 3 times, . One Square of 12 lines 3 times, Every subsequent insertion, One Square, 3 months, Six months, Business Carda or Five lines, per snnum, Business Carda or Five lines, per snnum, Mrchants and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different adver-tisements weekly. Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well as lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in neatest style, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

Jolumbia. References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Trson, Semere & Suodgrass, Lim, Smith & Co.

> NEW STORE. ELIAS EMERICH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizehs o of Lower Augusta township and the pub-c generally, that he has purchased the Store itely kept by Isaac Martz, in Lower Augusta swnship near Emerich's Tavern, and has just pened a splendid stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS.

is stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassitts of all kinds, linen, cotton and Worsted. Also, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Mousseline Laines and all kinds of Ladies Dress Goods. GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware of va-

us styles and patterns. Also, an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing all descriptions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and ps. SALT FISH. &c., and a variety of er articles such as are suitable to the trade, of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Country produce taken in exchange at highest mafket prices. ower Augusta twp., October 10, 1857.--tf.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, HIS Grease is recommended to the notice of Wagoners, Livery Stable keepers, &c., as g Sursaton to anything of the kind ever inuced. As it does not gum upon the axles much more durable, and is not affected by weather, remaining the same in summer af nter, and put up in tin canisters at 37) and ints, for sale by A. W. FISHER. urch 14, 1857 .--

MUSIC! MUSIC!

Select Poetry. HEAR THY VOICE! O SPRING. I hear thy voice, O Spring Its flute-like tones are fleating through the winning my soul wit their wild ravishing, From earth's heart weary care. Divinely sweet thy song But yet methinks, as near the groves I pass,

Low sighs on viewless wings are borne along, Tears gem the springing grass.

For where are they the young. The loved, the beautiful, who, when thy voice A year agone, along these valleys rung, Did hear thee and rejoice 1

Thou seek'st for them in vain-No more they'll great thee in thy joyona round : Calmly they sleep beneath the murmuring

Or moulder in the ground.

Yet peace, my heart—be still ! Look upwark to yon azure sky and know, To heavenlier music now their bosoms thrill, Where balmier breezes blow.

For then hath bloom'd a spring,

Whose flowers perennial deck a holier sod, Whose music the song that scraphs sing, Whose light, the smile of God I

Sleect Tale.

A BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO.

One lovely Sunday morning in the month of March, 1848, (if my memory so far back can remind me.) a small party of us concluded to go to the City of Mexico and visit the bull fight on *Plaza de Toros*, and see some of the

ancient sports of old Spain, which is the popular place of amusement in the city. Bull fights in Mexico are equivalent to the fights of gladiators among the Romans which once disgraced and brutalized that people. Being a beautiful day, and having no more money than the law for soldiers allowed, we spreed to take what we then called the "Peoseveral times to the ground the ring and threw him several times to the ground, to the great de-light of the crowd. This they did by getting the boll at full speed, catching the tail in one hand and throwing one foot over the hand; the horse is urged faster, and by the sudden wheel the bull is tumbled sometimes clear le's Line"-and foot it. We left San Angeto, the place of our encampment, and passed through a small village named Miscoac, the general depot of General Winfield Scott's army during the battles of Chapultepec, Mo-lina del Rey and the gates of the City of Mer-ico. Here we took a good drink of, polqua, (polka, as we called it) we then left for the beautiful town of Tacubaya; here the 4th and 5th artillers and rollingues and solutions. This bull having proved, like some of the Mexicans, a coward, was turned out of the

beautiful town of Tactbays; here the 4th and 5th artillery and voltigeurs regiment was one too, playing national tunes. After the spearance. We also visited the archiepis-copal palace of Mezico, the base-quarters of Gen. Scott and staff during the above battles in be first tier, among a party of ten or fuelve, who took great interest in the perfor-mance. While the band was playing, one of the score, make the spearent to yon? I could is the first tier, among a party of ten or fuelve, who took great interest in the perfor-mance. While the band was playing, one of the score, and to the schewer was and to the first tier, among a party of ten or fuelve, who took great interest in the perfor-mance. While the band was playing, one of the score a way baddsome your dime schewer was and to the schewer much newded. From here we went to the castle of Chapultepee, once the residence of whom, I are way and to the schewer was wait. I will schewer he was in modeled and made a national military school. Marker was wat. I will schewer he was in modeled and made an

by a pair of mules, dead. Next came the cruel torture which seems

Next came the cruel torture which seems so much to delight the Spaniards—the pica-dores, armed with banderillas, approached him on all sides, waving their scarfs and shouting at him all manner of defiauce. Af-ter having sufficiently bewildered the noble animal, one of the most expert approached him directly in front, holding in each hand a banderilla. The bull pawed the earth for a moments and then plunged at him with al-most inconceivable dexterity. The man turned to one side and plunged his banderilla into his neck; others followed, and in a short time the panting bull was completely decora-ted with the fancy-colored cut paper that is then wound round the barbed instruments of torture. But still more cruel than this is a sort of roekst that ignites with the force given in driving it home, which was stock into his andering it home, which was stock into his and roung it home.

But still more cruel than this is a sort of rocket that ignites with the force given in driving it home, which was stuck into his neck, where it blazed and scorched him till it ended with an explsion, blackening and lacer-ating the flesh, while the victim plunged and bellowed fearfully, amid the plaudits of the crowd. While he was writhing with pain, and mad as a thousand furies, one of the pi-cadores endeavored to fasten a rosette upon his forehead, when the bull rished forward. An Affecting Le

his forehead, when the bull rushed forward, and the man slipped, and the sagacious ani-

and the man slipped, and the signations ani-mal caught him on one of his horns and run-ning straight for the side of the ring, dashed the poor fellow against the stone wall with tremendons force. A loud shriek arose from the spectators, but the man was finally res-cued and borne off. He had a leg broken and was otherwise badly injured. Our party ap-plauded the bull, and so did several others. The last scene in this drams was the kill-ing of the bull A matador, with a scarf on his arm and a straight sword in his hand, af-ter playing around until secure of his mark.

ter playing around until secure of his mark, received a charge and killed the animal at one blow. The applause that followed his success entirely dispelled all thought of the wounded men. The next bull brought in was a young one

with oranges and calling out vaca vaca, otro otro, another bull. Two of the hersemen, who had heretofore taken no part in the sport drove the bull around the ring and threw him

over endways, throwing a complete somerset.

There was an Indian band, and a very good

him. By great exertions the others succeed-ed in attracting the bull towards them; and the crushed cavalier, Senor Papa, was borne from the ring, and the horse was dragged out by a pair of mula dard

An Affecting Letter.

The following touchidg fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband was found by him some months after her death between leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the fall as you possibly cau, then seil it. Don't lovely form of his wife, who died at the early wait for high prices. They won't come back

age of nineteen : When this shall reach your eye, dear George some däy when you turn over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the old white stone will be keep-its lonely watch over the lips you have so of-ten pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has often hestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleep-

your warm heart. For many long and sleep-less nights, when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have nestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has formed itself upon my mind; and although to you, to others it might now seem but the ner-

you, to others it might now seem but the ner-vous imagining of a girl, yet, dear George, it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leave you whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forconviction that I sm about to leave all for-ever and go down into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have believed," and lean-ing on His arm, "I fear no evil." Do not blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could 1 subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it expressed to row 7 L could

viour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall they be led early and safely to Christ." hold one last communion until gently faded WEDDINGS A CENTURY AGO. To begin with a description of the lady. Her locks were stained upward over an immense cushion from my view-the last of earth-you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of the better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the that sat like an incubus on her head, and spot, my dear George, where you will lay me ; plastered over with pomatum and then sprinoften we stood by the place, and as we watchled over with a shower of white powder .--ed the mellow sun-set as it glanced in quiver-The height of this tower was somewhat over ing flashes through the leaves and burnished a foot. One single white rosebud lay on its the grassy mound around us with the stripes of burnished gold, each perhaps has thought that some day one of us would come alone, and which ever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when you see the snihe quet sun-light linger and play among the grass that grows over young Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my the grassy mound around us with the stripes was distended ta the top by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes and among the waving branches-"I am not lost, but gone forever."

What's to be Done.

Winter has come and gone, and spring is once more upon us. The winter has been un-commonly mild and genial for the business, of

 look at the girl Guadaloupa. Her face was block at the girl Guadaloupa. Her face was bidden in her hands and he whole frame shock the farmes of the aspen. A cry of horror rose from the crowd. I turned around in front, and behold 1 I saw the ill-fated Loren, to dangling upon one of the horns of the farmes will not be entirely empty when the cattle and sheep no longer need their dry food. Sheep, perhaps have suffered more this season than other stock, espectially yearlings. Almost every farmer compluins of a greater loss than usual. The cause can probably be found in the wet, bad season of hast year. The lambs came into the safe tery farmer compluing dewn her cheeks like magic.—
Poor Lady Guadaloupa burst into tears—fint drops. Her happiness, her hope, her all but life had been lost with the wager.—Yon may think it strange, the performance or fee went on, but our party did not stay to see any more. We had enough of the Plaza de Toros for one day so we tamoused.—Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.
This ccllancous capacity of the Plaza de Toros for one day so we tamoused.—Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.
This ccllancous capacity of productiveness. Do not allow it one moment's repose. Plant or sow every improvahe will put his farm to its utmost capacity of productiveness. Do not allow it one mo-ment's repose. Plant or sow every improva-ble acre—fill your barns and granaries— make up in quantity what you lack in price. If you can't grow wheat, grow barley or spring wheat or corn. Put in some flax, and grow more of every available crop than you ever grow before. Raise more calves and pigs and lambs, and be prepared next winter to and lambs, and be prepared next winter to stall-feed a few nice sheep or fine steers or oxen. Get just as much to sell this coming

tle, sheep or hogs.

Sell all you can, buy nothing that you don't pay down for, and good times will soon come round.—Rural New Yorker.

Two Thoughts.

is to these experiments that every intelligent farmer ought to contribute something for the general good. in the same field with pumpkins is not by any means raised now for the first time. It is ol-der, to my certain knowledge, than the "Missouri compromise," and may date back for aught I know, to the first hill of corn and the ber, that these companions of your existence first pumpkin. As a general rule, I am op-posed to mixed crops; yet there are excep-tions to all rules in farming, and I think this let them rest in the assurance of your grati-

OLD SERIES, VOL 18. NO. 29.

About the Grapo Culture.

As the grape culture abould receive a great deal more attention than it has bitherto, we have occupied, from time to time, considwe have occupied, from time to time, consid-erable space in urging this fact upon the readers of the *Telegraph*. In another place will be found what appears to be very good advice as to the planting and praning of the grape. In the following remarks of Mr. Peck, of Bloomfield, made at the late Fruit Grow ers' Convention of Western New York, there is much truth told. The Isabella is descr-vedly regarded as a favorite whorevor the sesson is long enough to mature it. Even out in Western New York, where the sesson is much shorter than our own, it is recom-mended as the best grape for general cultiva-tion. Mr. Peck said :

I have a vineyard of one hundred vines, which last year bore seventy-five bushels. I sold six hundred pounds last fall, in Buffalo, sold six hundred pounds last fall, in Bullalo, at eighteen cents per pound. The year be-fore I sold a quantity in New York at twenty-two cents per pound. I would recommend the *Babella* for general cultivation in Western New York. My land is a clay loam, natu-rally dry, descending to the north. An indi-cation of the ripeness of the fruit is this withering and drying of the stems. Have preserved the fruit, packed loosely in boxes, until March. I do not think taking off the leaves to admit air sid light, as practised by some, any benefit; but, on the contrary, an injury. My method of pruning is as follows : Commencing by planting a vine two years old. I let one cane grow the first year, and in the fall cut it back to six inches from the ground; the next season I grow two horizonground ; the next season I grow two horizotital canes, one each side of the stem, letting them run about six feet each way, and then pinching them off; the next year, from these borizontal canes, I train uprights, parallel to each other, about fourteen inches apart to the trellis and stop them; the next year I prune off the side shoots to two buds. I practice the renewal system with the up-rights. The vines stand twelve feet apart each way, with dwarf pear trees occupying intermediate rows, and are cultivated with to certain queries of a correspondent, you express some doubt whether "any gail is made by the introduction of the pumpkin into the cornfield." This question belongs bushels of grapes, weighing, at the rate of to a class in practical farming which can never be settled by theory. Careful experi-ments, made under different and adverse cir-wears.—Germaniown Telegraph. years .- Germantown Telegraph.

[From the Germantown Telegraph] brchard Grass.

The question of utility in cultivating corn Mr. EDITOR :--- I notice in the Telegraph of the 10th instant, an article on grasses, which speaks very highly of Orchard Grass for pasture. I have been sowing Orchard Grass for several years, and my experience is that for pasture it has no equal. It affords earlier and later pasture than any grass I have ever sown, horses and cows are both

live ? How much do they need a practical of a crop. My father, on the other hand, would advise my brother farmers to put such and earnest piety, that their responsible doubted the value of pumpkins; and was of plowing this field in rotation with the others, skip it, and 1 am sure all will agree, with me, that for pasture in a dry season, this field is worth any two of the same size of other grasses. To cut for hay, I cannot speak so highly of it as clover and timothy. as it must be cut on a good soil about the first of June, and at that time the weather is usually such that it is difficult to make hay in less than three days, and if it should get may other kind, as the leaves drop off, and, the bare stolks make very poor pay, and if the cutting of it is delayed, the seed soon ripens, and the stalks are very woody. Tho second crop, however, I consider makes better cow hay than the first; and it is said that three crops of this can be cut in one season, this I have never done, but I have had very good pastuse after cutting two crops .--I consider the fall the best time to sow after wheat. Montgomery County March. 22d, 1858 SIMON

BT C. CHAUNCEY BURR. O, come, in life's MORNING, Be glad at the dawning; Why list to the warning Gf time's future storms? The NOONTIDE approaches !

It's sorrow encroaches, On hearts it reproaches With useless alarms. The EVENISO is falling !

Old age is appaling-Eternity calling, How solemn and loud !

NIGHT ! night is oppressing ! Poor life is distressing ! God grant us thy blessing, For thou art our aid

Poetry.

LIFE'S DAY:

Influence

BT CHITWOOD. If in one poor bleeding bosom

I a woe-swept chord have stilled ; If a dark and restless spirit I with hope of heaven have filled ; If Iv'e made for life's hard battle, One faint Leart grow brave and strong-

Then, my God, I thank Thee, bless Thee, For the precious sift of song.

Farmers' Department.

Pumpkins Among Corn.

In the Farmer of February 6th, in answer cumstances, can alone settle them. And it

: O. KIMBALL, late of Elmira, having secome a resident of Sunbuty, respectfully is the citizens and others, that he intends a a Singing Class, both secular and sacred ill impart instruction to all who may desire themselves under his charge. 8 -- Mrs. O. Kimball is prepared to give tions to a few more pupils on the Piano

bury, September 19, 1857 .- tf

Philadelphia Dry Goods:

SHARPLESS BROTHERS,

TE TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & Son. 'E removed to their new store, N. W mer of Chesnut and 8th Streets, and ned their usual full assortment of Au-nd Winter DRY GOODS, which they very low prices. Their stock includes Black and Fancy Silks, Merino's and her Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's Wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and Goods for "Friends Wear." 4, 1857.-0m2e

RY STEAM FLOURING MILL

subscribers respectfully announce to the ic, that their new Steam Flouring Mill iace, has been completed, and will go ation on Monday the 31st day of Au-

engaged a competent and careful ey trust they will be able, with all the aprovements' adopted in their mill, to satisfaction to all who may favor them

ER, RINEHART & HARRISON. r, August 29, 1857 .- u

BERT BULSON,

Mexico.

occasion.

SUCCESSOR TO APBELL & CO., AND L. C. IVES, Formerly No. 15 North Wharves.) IN PRODUCE, FRUIT AND VE-ES, No. 4 North Wharves, 4th door et, Philadelphia. Dried Fruits Butter, Mercer Potatoes, Cheese Apples, Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Beans, l'omatoes, Cranberries Eggs, &c. Peaches, r Shipping put up with care and dis-

)DS sold on commission for Farmers

4. 1857 .--

1.25

and \$15 Single and Double led Empire Family Sewing Machines.

ICY for the sale of these Sewin s can be secured on liberal terms fo Northumberland. No one nee it capital sufficient to conduct the erly and who cannot bring referliability and capacity. A personal ill be necessary. ir adaptation of these Machines for f Family Sewing, will, where ever d for sale command a ready and

JOHNSON & GOODALL. of 6th and Arch Sts., Philadel's.

ANKS! BLANKS!

eds, Mortgages, Bonds, Warrants nts, Commitments, Summons, Su-ions, Justices' and Constables' &c., can be had by applying at

of various kinds, Lobaters, Bar-dec., just received and for eals re of A. W. FISHER. gust 1, 1857 .--

"I wish you had not undertaken this thing. Senor Lorenzo," said the lady, with a slight quiver of her lips. "Senor Papa is well nigh thick stone wall, and strongly garrisoned by the Mexican commandant, Gen. Bravo; but, lled, and I fear your fate will be the same ; like all other strong fastnesses, it had to surprobably worse." render to Uncle Sam. We examined the da-"Guadaloups," said the young man Loren-

mage done by our artillery on the 12th and 13th of September, 1847. After spending zo, "I am not so clumsy as to lose my footing like Senor Papa, you know, Guadaloupa. I was never touched yet, and there will be such several hours here we went to Molina del Rey, which is at the foot of the Castle of merry sport with a wild black bull we have Chapultepec, and adjoins a large grove of trees. This was also a strong fort, and strongly garrisoned by the Mexicans, but finalhere that I would not miss it for my commission ;" and be curled his silken mustache with a confidence that drew a smile of wo ly had to yield, though not without a heavy

manly pride from the Lady Gundaloupa. Al-beit, there was a fearful doubt betrayed in loss to the American army. From here we went to the Alameda Park, where all the beautiful senoritas gather together and take Lorenzo exclaimed, with sparkling eyes.a walk aroung the murmuring fountains, sparkling in the bright sun like brilliants.-Never fear for me; you shall see what pranks will play with the black bull. Why, I have wagered a dozen of Burgundy with Don Pe-This is truly a magnificent place for the citi-zens to refresh themselves, and is constantly dro de. Arville that I will leap upon his back ;" and away Senor Lorenzo went, laugh-

crowded with all kinds of people. From the place last mentioned we went to the Piaza de Toros. The amphitheatre for "Dios, Mio !" exclaimed the trembling Lathis atrocious amusement, as it is called, is over four hundred feet in diameter, with an dy Guadaloupa, as she saw the fierce wild bull bound into the ring. "I wish I had not come to the Plaza de Toros." area of three hundred feet, and sitting and standing room for twenty thousand spectators

"Why so ?" asked I. "Senor Lorenzo is famed for his dextery, and now he has the as-We arrived a little too early, and thereby had fine opportunity to see what sort of people surance of winning his wager, and the encour were our companions. They were like the English drink called "all sorts," made up of representatives from every class-from the lepero, who, like the observationist, observes agement of your bright eyes and prayers, he annot fail.

"Oh," said the Lady Gaudaloups, "there is no such picadore in all Mexico as Senor Lorenzo. But I feel," putting her right hand upon her heart, "something here, heavy and distrustful-something I never felt before.in the day time what he can steal at night .--There were ladies and gentlemen from the highest classes, commoners and cargadoras, loafers and ladrones-which latter class; you A great fear seems to have cangbt my heart with fingers of iron, and it is full of sad forwill please to understand, are a numerous horde of pardoned convicts and robbers, to boding. That ball is as fierce as demon, and see, his borns are as sharp as the point of a be met with in every part of the Republic of The day was one of the many saints of fete

And so they were. In these days of de-generacy in the bull ring the horns of the to-ros (bulle) are generally sawed off at the point, so as to make them less dangerons in days, and the people were dressed in their best finery, as if for a fair. It wat a great day lor the Plazas de Toros, too, and we soon earned that there was to be some extra sport case of accident. But the bull that Senor several fine bulls having been procured from distant haciendas especially for that great Lorenze was to encounter had not been so used, it was said, because he could not be caught. At this the trumpet sounded and At three = o'clock in the afternoon four

the encounter commenced. The horsemen fought shy, and dared not come up to the scratch, dealing the bull side favors, but not horsemen and six pibadoes were in the ring, awaiting the trumpet signal from the judges. The assailants are call *picadores*, are on horseback and provided with a long spear.— The butchers on foot wsre very faacifully dressed in embroidered velvet jackets and or-namented pants, buckling at the knee, partidaring to confront him. In a few seconds, however, he had tumbled one into the dust, and a fine horse was taken out of the ring by a pair of mules dragging his entrails after

colored hose and shoes, and caps trimmed with silver and gold. Each wore a sash The picadores then took their turn, and I noticed that two more had been added to around his waist and beld in his hands a scarf around his waist and held in his hands a scarf their number-one an Indian, (a good fellow, of red, yellow or blue, with which to tantalize too.) who hid fair to rival the best of them all site in the faithful Lawrence. Men despise the one and admire the other.

the bulls; the horsemen were similarly dress-ed yet not so richly, and held long spears or pikes, with which they goad the bulls, and when attacked defend themselves and horses from their fury. There we two clowns, also, from their fury. There we two clowns also, the stupidest creatures that ever played the fool before any audience; they never could come up to Dan Rice's tricks. Their enters and catching them on their beads when they fell, and bellowing in initiation of the bulls, and playing dignating tricks upon each oth-er. Finally the trumpet sounded, and in ging about, mad with pain from the torture-he had previously received. In a moment ha anaptary eccounters occurred. One man more experimend that the others, got his pike in the animals neck, and actually held him offor a misute or two. The crowd cheared loudly, and tambled in the dust. The horse was tar-ribly gored and the man, picedere, fell under

ASHAMED OF HIS MOTHER .--- A few years since a young clerk was pointed out to the writer, in the city of Boston, as an object of special curiosity, for the following reasons : He was handsome, but poor and proud. at was a sky blue silk, lined with yellow, The clothes on his back and in his trunk were his long vest of white satin embordered with all that he was worth and perhaps more. His gold lace, his breeches of the same material, mother was a pious widow, in very humble circumstatices, and was much neglected by nd tied at the know with pink ribbons .---White silk stockings and pumps with laces ber unfaithful son. He was suddenly taken sick, and a dangerous fever followed. He was soon glad to send for his neglected pa-rent to administer to his wants. She came, with a mother's love, and watched by his bedside by night and by day with a mother's tenderness. Providence interposed and the young man recovered. One day a shopmate called to see bith, when he introduced his own

boast of and to more than ever listened to him during a month. How few clergymen, how few public speakers of any description over witnessed an audience half as large as that to which the editor of the smallest ty in contrast with the filial devotion of Law-country paper preaches ! How many clergy Ashamed to confess his humble origin !---The curse of God will follow him to his grave, men are there who are accustomed to audi ences of a thousand, and how few papers which do not find more than a thousand onless his life is marked by change. Every honorable sentiment of humanity condemn such want affection, while it proves the oppo readers.

"NONE BUT THE BRAVEST DESERVE THE FAIR -A fewe days since, two istudents at Ober lin College, Ohio, quarrelled about a lady and being conscientiously opposed to duel-ling with mortal weapons, met in pugilistic combat. One of the combattants was badly A School without a MASTER-In the an-nual report of the Board of Education, Secretary Boutwell gives the following account of whipped in nine rounds, and consequently "In Chillicothe there is a high school with- | "caved." The lady in dispute was a dashing

A LARGE STICK .- Several days since we saw an unusual large stick of square timber in a raft on the river. It was 60 feet long 28 by 30 inches square, and contained 350 cubic feet. It will produce over 3,000 feet of 1 inch boards, allowing one fourth for waste in sawing.-Raftsman's Journal.

Jonzs...."Ah, times are hard enough. I dined on corned beef and cabbage yesterday." Brown...."Why, what did you do with that pair ducks I saw you pay a dollar and a quar-ter for?" Jones..."On...ah...yes. Well I had them besides?"

What part of a ship is a man like who sup-ports a family ? Answer-The main-stay.

and earnest piety, that their responsible duties may be all done and well done ! As their children are liable to be handed over to any possibility, detract from the product of the care of strangers, how necessary that his corufield. With these opposing views upon the same farm, you will perceive at once that there was a necessity for trying an experiment ; for "a house divided against itself" could not stand forty years ago better than it can now. Accordingly, in the year 1818, I think it was, the cornfield was equally divided by two or three rows of potatoes through the centre, and one-half planted to corn with wet in curing, I think it is injured more than pumpkins, and the other without. There was no perceptible difference in the growth of the the corn; and when the field was harvested there was not a difference of three bushels in the quantity on each part, although the whole field embraced an area of four or five acres. Eleven large loads of handsome pumpkins were considered by my grandfather as a weight of evidence in favor of his theory (or, in other words, his side of the cornfield) which could not well be resisted. I believe that my father, ever after that, planted pumpkins with his corn.

It seems to me reasonable that a plant so heels of two or three inches elevation, inclosed her feet and glittered with spangles; as well adapted to the shade as the pumpkin her little pedal members peeped curiously and one which receives so large a share of its nutriment from the atmosphere, can be Now for the swain. His hair was sleeked back and plentifully befloured, while his cue planted with corn without injury to the latter, and without much detriment to the soil. projected like the handles of a skillet. His indeed it is held by some intelligent farmers

that the large leaves of the pumpkin, by sha-ding the ground, and thus preventing the san from dislodging the various gases which de-

say nothing of the value of the pumkin crop. t is well settled, I believe, that pumpkins fed out, without the seeds, in moderate quanthe milk. It is also conceded that they are very valuable in fattening beef. Let them not therefore, be given up without some tan-gible evidence of their inutillity.-Cor. New

England Farmer.

EXTRA EARLY POTATOES .- Cover the bottom of several shallow boxes with six inches of equal parts stable mahure and loam and puttany early variety of potatoes over the surface two or three inches apart, then cover them with six inches of the compost. Nail

slats or an open cover over the top, and bury warmth of which will soon start the potnoes into growth. If the beat should be too great remote a yortion of the manute from the top, and admit air inside the box. When the boxes which will contain a mass of roots and whitish colored stalks. Leave them in the This aston shell the natives. I have a dord in the side of a fermenting manure heap, the open air fot a few days to harden of; and open air for a few days to harden ou, and having watered them copicitaly take out the potatoes with as much carth as possible un-disturbed about the roots, already formed and transplant in rows. You will then have potatoes at least two or three weeks carlier than when planted at first in the open ground. The middle or latter part of March will be a

HAVE YOU Sows Youn OATS .- If may, you deserve to have but half a crop. We never remember more favorable weather than

GRAFTING WAX .- The composition used as grafting wax in our practice, is made of two parts beeswax, one part rosin, and a bit of tallow about one-fourih the size of the rosin. The proportions are intended to make the wax suitable to all temperatures-not to get too hard and crack in the cold winds of spring, or too hot and ran in the hot suns of summer.

compose and form soluble matter in the soil, to be taken up as food for the growth of plants, are a direct benefit to the land, to speak. It is made by taking, say two ounces of common rosin, melt it over a slow fire, but not to heat it as to make it throw off its turpentine, when it becomes perfectly clear, add tities, to milch cows; impart a rich flavor to a little less than one ounce of alcohol mix well, and put in a bottle at once and cork tightly. When it is to be used; alcohol must be added sufficient to make it fluid, and when applied to freed; it hardens at once and forms an air-thight covering. If this is so, it is an improvement on the old composition, which

has to be melted into a liquid state, whenever it is applied.

A CANADA FARM .- A farmer at Townsend C. W., writes to the Coantry Gentleman as follows :- "I have five hundred acres of land under cultivation all in a block. I have grown whole fields of wheat that averaged 40 bushof 25 cows, and a stock barn capable of accommodating 40 head of cattle. I cut all the feed for my stock. 1 give them a mixture of cut straw, hay and turnips, three times a day measured to them with a basket. My eattle are all fat. I think it a very great saving to keep stock under shelter. Turnips I con-sider just the thing to keep animals healthy.

Econoxy in BREAD .- Twenty six pounds and thirteen ounces of good bread have been made from fourteen pounds of fleur and one and a half pounds of rice, by the following method :

Tie up the rice in a thick linen bag, allownever remember more favorable weather than that for the past two weeks up to this wri-ting, for early farm operations. Every farmer should have had his crop of outs securely in the ground, during this splended spell.— This crop cannot be sown too sood, as every good farmer knows, and if well pot in March the obances are three to one in favor of y good yield.

proper season for putting them in the compose beap in this latitude. - American Agricultur-ist March.

mulatto.

pils of both secses, whose ages average be-tween fifteen and sixteen years. They assem-ble together in a hall where the studies as-signed by the teachers are pursued. The re-citations take place in adjoining rooms.— Two recitations daily are conducted by the Superintendent of Public Schools in the city, the others by teachers appointed for that purpose. I entered the school room unobser-red and thought there was no teacher pres.

and ties of the same hue completed the habi-liments of his nether linen. Lace ruffles clustered atoand his wrist, and a portentous frill worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved finished his truly genteel appearance .- Selected. 1300

AN EDITOR'S AUDIENCE .- "Whom are you talking to ?" Why, to a much larger audience mother as his nurse! He was ashamed of than the best conversationalist ever could ber lowly appearance because it disclosed his humble origin, and he took this cruel, heathenish way to mislead his associate.--Place such an example of downright barbari-