The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 13, NO. 32.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 6-

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half year-

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Seven do. do. - 10 00
Fifteen do. do. - 20 00 Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's aub-

ser ption to the American.

1 ostmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit tel to do this under the Post Office Law. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Square of 12 ines; 3 times,

tisements weekly. OBPRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well se-ceted JOR OFFICE, which will enable us to execute a the neatest style, every variety of printing.

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

References in Philadelphia: Hon, Job R. Tyson, Chas, Gibbons, Esq., Somers & Sundgrass, Linu, Smith & Co

CHARLES MATTHEWS Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few

Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-TERMS, \$1 PER DAY G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, July 16, 1859 .- tf From Selms Grove, Pa.

WILLIAM E. SOMERS G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, Taylors Trimmings, &c.,

No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Merchants others visiting the city would find thato their advantage to give them a call and ex-March 10, 1860-

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa., SCOOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-

CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS. Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb atches, and all hardware necessary for building. A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Seis-

ers, German Silver Spoons. Looking Glasses.

A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and A. W. FISHER, Sunbury, July 17, 1858 .-

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. 80 and 82 Chambers Street, New York. Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS, also the Amoskeag, A New Print, which excels every print in the Country for perfection of execution and design

in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive Orders promptly attended to.

February 4, 1860 .- 1y pl

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA. WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder, Counsel given in the German language.

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. PROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

Offers inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting
New York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis.
The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers.

1st. A central location, convenient to places of business,
as well as places of amusement.

2d. Serupulously clean, well furnished sitting rooms,
with a magnificent Ladica Parlor, communding an extencer view of Brondway.

ye view of Broadway
33. Large and superbly furnished atting rooms, with
engineerst Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Breadway.

1th Heing conducted on the European plan, visitors can lave in the best style, with the greatest economy Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.

6th. The tite served in the Saloons and Hotel is anknowledged by opicures, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

6th. A. 1860. A. GHISON & CO., Proprietors.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! A new supply of Summons', Executions. Warrants, Supenas, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, Naturalization papers, Justices and Constables Fee Bills, &c., &c., just printed

and for sale at this Office. Sunbury, April 30, 1859. SPALDING'S Prepared Gine, and Shelleys Mucilings S Price per bottle and brush 25 cents. Section Elixir of Culinaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD-DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iron Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS. A To the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts

from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT. HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh

supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. neriber. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

The Sunbury American. ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

J. H. ENGEL, of Sunbury, Pa., HAS just arrived with splendid STOCK of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, from Philadelphia, to which he respectfully invites his friends and the Public to call and inspect, he will spare no time in showing them. Among his stock of goods will befound, FINE BLUE AND BLACK

FRENCH CLOTH. Fine Black and Fancy Casimeres Tweeds, Sat-inetts, Jeans, Black Italian Cloth, Cashmerette, Cottonade, Linens, Linen Drill, Linen Check, and Farcy Vesting, also a large assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING for men and boys (cheap.)

FOR LADIES WEAR, Black and Fancy Dress Silk very cheap, Silk Tissue, Bereges, Chali and Chali Robes, Berege Delaine, Berege Robes, Figured Brilliant and a 10 50 variety of other Dress Goods, Spring and Sum-mer Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, a good assort-ment of white goods, Collars, Sleeves, Irish Linen, Shirt fronts, Marseilles, Brilliant &c. A general assortment of domestic Dry Go ds. Also a large stock of Hats and Caps, Boots and shoes, Hardware, Queens and Glassware, Groceries, Cedarware, Stone and Earthenware, Drugs and Paints, Salt, Fish, Cheese, Ham, Oil,

Tar &c. &c.
N B .- Wall and Window Paper, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Carpets, all the above will be Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-sumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia. J. H. ENGEL. Sunbury, May. 19, 1860,-tf.

New Air Line Route TONEW YORK. SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME between the two Cities of

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG. READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. Moraing Express West leaves New York at 6 a. M. and Philadelphia at 5 a. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12 55 r. s. connecting at Harrisburg with train on Northern Centra Road for Sanbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven and intereduate stations. Mail Train West leaves New York at 12 noon, and

Mail Train. West leaves New York at 12 noon, and Philadelphia at 3 30 p. m., connecting with train on Northern Central Road for stations as above, and also on all trains on the Williamsport and Elmira.

Mail Train East leaves Harrisburg at 8, a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1 p. m., and New York at 3 30 p. m., time to take boat or ears for Boston, Ac.

Fust Express East leaves Harrisburg at 1.15, on arrival of Northern Central Train, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.15 r M. and New York at 19 r. M.

No change of carsor bangage between New York or Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

aveling public
Office is New York, footed Courtland street, Philadelin, Broad and Callowhill streets.
Fare between New York and Harrisburg FIVE DOL. For Tickets; Freight or other information, apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent. Harrisburg, June 30, 1860 — 1y

DANVILLE ACADEMY.

The Principal, thankful for his past generous sup issures has patrons of his unwearied efforts to make the chool all that can be desired for the acquisition of a horough education. For particulars apply to J. M. WESTON, Principal,

Ferry street, near Devn's Hotel.

Danville, July 28, 1860.—3m LIBERTY STOVE WORKS HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY,

ABBOT & NOBLE, unifacturers of the most approved styles of STOVES every description.

DRESS COATS OF the best quality and latest style, just SWEITZER, HEILBRONNER & CO. Sunbury, August 11, 1860.

MERCHANT TAILORING. THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock

CLOTHS. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Vestings. &c. which he will make up to order in the most fashionable style at small profits, for cash or country produce. You are solicited to call and ounsel given in the German language. examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, if you wish to get the worth of your money. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to continue the same. JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, September 22, 1860. ALFRED D. BRICK'S UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE,

No. 144 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. N. B.—Communications by mail promptly attended to. Sept 22, 1860 .- 1y5

TITHE whole country is in a state of excitement with the news that another

CHOICE LOT OF GOODS, has been received at the Mammoth Store. Notwithstanding the very large STOCK OF GOODS we brought to Sunoury this Spring, and the fears of our friends that we would not sell them, we have been compelled (in order to supply the demand) to get up another lot of goods. We are determined to supply the people with

CHOICE, CHEAP & DESIRABLE GOODS, We are continually receiving goods and will keep up our stock. Call at the Mammoth and FRILING & GRANT. be convinced. Sunbury, June 30, 1860.

The Paris Mantilla Emporium. NO. 768 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.— Established in 1855 for the exclusive display and sale of the latest novelties in Paris, London, and the finer pro-ductions of home manufactured

CLOAKS & MANTILLAS. To which has been added a FUR DEPARTMENT!—
which embraces the largest assortment of Fars of all
Nations, including Real Russian Sable, Fine Dark Hortson
Bay Sable, Russian and American Mink Sable, Royal
Ermine, Chinchilla, Fine Dark Sibertan Squirrel, &c.,
made up in the most fashionable styles for Ladies Winter
Containe. All Goods warranted. One Fixed Price from
which no deviation can be made. The Paris Mantilla,
Closic and Fur Emporium, No 708 Chesnut street, (above
Seventh, south side.)

October 6th, 1860.—3m

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices.

Select Poetry.

THE TIDES.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. The moon is at her full, and, riding high, Floods the calm fields with light, The airs that hover in the summer sky Are all asieep to-night.

There comes no voice from the great wood lands round That murmured all the day; Beneath the shadow of their boughs, the

Is not more still than they. But ever heaves and moans the restless

Deep His rising tides I hear, Afar I see the glimmering billows leap; I see them breaking near. Each wave springs upward, climbing toward

Pure light that sits on high-Springs eagerly, and faintly sinks to where The mother waters lie. Upward again it swells; the moonbeams

Again its glimmering crest : Again it feels the fatal weight below, And sinks, but not to rest. Again and yet again; until the Deep Recalls its brood of waves; And, with a sullen mean, abashed, they

Back to his inner caves. Brief respite; they shall rush from that With noise and tumult soon,

and fling themselves, with unavailing stress, Up toward the placid moon. O restless Sea! that in thy prison here

Dost struggle and complain; Through the slow centuries yearning to be To that fair orb in vain. The glorious source of light and heat must

Warin Thy bosom with his glow, And on those mounting waves a nobler form And freer life bestow.

Then only may they leave the waste of brine In which they welter here, And rise above the hills of earth, and shine

Miscellancons.

Gift Enterprises.

THE Academic year commences August 20, 1860, to The School is divided into a Primary and a Higher Department, each under its respective Teacher. Scholars are admitted at any time.

Ample provision is made for all the requirements of a berrough and extensive contract of state. kee ingenuity concocted or invented to ease passed .- New Orleans Delta, 17th ult. been in existence in some shape or other | Hanging at Pike's Peak-The Execumore dunes were to be found it no soone dathematics. Natural Sciences, Classics, Modera Lan-unges. Drawing, Music, etc.
Scholars from abrand can obtain Board with facilities
Scholars from abrand can obtain Board with facilities
or home study, on yery moderate terms, on application to
the Properation. still more glittering guise. First the gift man offered you a dollar book for one dollar and a gift valued at from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Of course he could not do it, he could not give you a dollar book and a gift worth fifty cents for a single dollar for that would leave him no margin for profit and Yankees, above all other, never do business without profit. Next he offered you a farm, town lots, silk dresses, or anything else you might draw, for a dollar. This was manifestly a lottery, and as such was summarily stopped, although thousands upon thousands

had invested their money.

The enterprising individual who gets up enteprises for the benefit of the people was not to be put down, and he next offered to sell gold pencils all over the country for \$5,00, and accompany them with a gift of jewelry, which if not satisfactory, might be returned. This fellow was on the highway to fame as well as fortune, if the law had not cut his career short.

All these swindlers are transparent, and it is not apparent to us why the law should wink at them, and permit them to go on, which they most assuredly will so long as fools live to encourage them, and that they are not all dead yet, we had occular demonstration on the occasion of our last visit to Philadelphia, when we accidentally dropped into a gift book establishment, and there found two western clergymen laying in a stock of theological works, and receiving, with evident satisfaction, an article of brass jewelry with each volume purchased ! Could guilibility farther go was the inherent human passion for gambling ever exemplified in a waving his hands towards him, and attemptstronger light?

The book dodge, however, being on its last ome other means to give the greens a painful realization of the fact that "it is not all gold that glitters." We now notice that an establishment has opened in Market street, which does business on a new priciple. The customer purchases a bottle of the Balm of -a medicine which is supposed to possess the most unbeard of medical virtues -for the small consideration of 25 cents.-With the bottle of medicine, the purchaser Another Insurrection ! gets a certificate, for which he pays an additional dollar, and gets any article named on -the article being a piece of gold jewelry. valued at from one to ten dollars! By system of doing business they evade all laws except those which require them to take out a retailer's license, and they actually only sell their gifts. But the fraud upon the very face of their system is that they profess to give four our five dollar's worth of jewelry for one dollar, when they do no such thing, and he only is the veriest ass who gives them one dollar in hopes of getting in return the value of two dollars.

The business is like a whited sepulchrefair to the eye, but foul within. It is a palpable deception of the grossest kind, because there are no known laws of trade—no system orthdox or heterodox, by which we can be convinced that a man can give you two dollars worth of anything-even brass jewelry-for one dollar. The thing is simply preposter-

The Balm in Gilead, we believe is made of the buds of this well known tree, and pos-sesses some curative qualities. A good sized bottle full would cost about the price of time : Jefferson eight, Burr six, tied two .gathering the buds. If, therefore, you bay from this Professor, his margin of profit is about 90 per cent. If you give him a dollar In 1824. John Quincy Adams was chosen about 90 per cent. If you give- him a dollar for the certificate, you may get an article President by the House of Representatives. with a ficticious value set upon it of from one to ten dollars, but if its real value goes received in the House the votes of thirteen from thirty to beyond eighty cents, he is States, General Jackson seven, and Craw-doing an absolute losing business! And ford, of Georgia, four.

who will say that such is the mission of the In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and Sunbury, June 23, 1866.

Sunbury, June 23, 1866.

Sunbury, June 23, 1866.

Who will say that such is the mission of the will say that such is the mission of the more have been described.

Who will say that such is the mission of the more have been described by any such shallow artifices are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and the mast objected must seceive seventeen. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and their rest, the mayor of the city and other white folks. In 1860 there are thirty-two States, and the sea side? "Kase Mr. Snow, dev charge the man to be observed as the man to be observed

are fleeced out of their hard earlnings by stringent and forcible are passed to meet such cases fairly and squarely, and leave them no loop-hole to crawl out at.—Harrishury Patriot and Union.

A Dead Woman Comes to Life-A Funeral Spoiled.

A woman was taken sick on Thursday last, and after much suffering, was reduced to so low a state that her case was considered hopeless. Some of the neighbors took turns at sitting up with the dying woman, hourly expecting her dissolution. On Friday eve-ning a newly married sister of the sick woman and a young girl were acting as watchers in the grief-clad chamber, and were sitting She was evidently dead.

him of the circumstance. He proceeded to of these six States we estimate as follows : the house, arriving about the same time with the neighbors, who had been summoned, and all parties, after discovering the nature of the fatal disease, and talking over some of the funeral arrangements, prepared to enter the chamber of death, in order to perform the last sad offices for the deceased. The young girl went first into the room for the purpose of making it ready for the rest to enter. She had no sconer entered where the body lay than a succession of piercing shricks struck terror into the visiters outside. They rushed in and found the girl on the floor in a fainting fit. A glance around the room at once explained the cause of her terror. The dead woman was sitting up in bed! At first the There can be no mistake about this. It entire party fled, screaming, from the room, but soon collected their senses and returned. The dead woman had resumed her recumbent position, and was so far from being defunct States, particularly where corn and rye are that she inquired, in a weak voice, the mean- largely in use, still we will adopt the figures ing of the strange scene around her. It seems that she had fallen into a short trancelike slumber, seemingly like death itself.— Just as the girl entered the room she had partially awakened, and moved her head. The shricks of the terrified girl thoroughly awoke her, and she sat up in bed to learn the cause of the screams. Restoratives were immediately applied, and the "defunct one" Of all the transparent humbugs ever Yan- existence. The climax of the disorder had

James A. Gordon, the murderer of John that he committed the deed while intoxicated and was not sinsible of what he was doing at the time. The circumstance of the murder, and subsequent arrest and execution of the culprit, created unppralleled excitement in the mountains. On the morning of the execution Gordon expressed himself several times as willing to be shot, and hoped some friend would shoot him: he did not want to be dragged to the gallows and there hung up like a dog. "If some one will shoot me I can die content." he said, the clergy called upon him during the morning, and religious services were performed in the room in which the condemned was confined, in which he appear-

ed to take a deep interest. At three o'clock Sheriff Middaugh entered the room, and told Gordon that all was ready and that he must put on his coat and go .-The prisoner said he preferred to ride to the gallows in his shirt sleeves, and then asked the sheriff if he had personally examined the gallows, as to ascertain if it was rightly constructed and strong, for he wanted to die right. They then decended the stairs into the street together; unassisted. Gordon entered the buggy, stood up in it a moment, gazing around upon the crowd, and then sat down. There were no manacles upon his limbs. The sheriff seated himself beside the prisoner, the order was given, and the guard formed in line, and moved on towards the place of execution at a slow pace. On the way Gordon recognized a friend on the street ing to smile, burst into tears. When he came in sight of the gallows, with the rope legs, it has been found necessary to resort to swinging from it, he asked the sheriff if he

was going to attend to the hanging himself, Middaugh an wered in the negative, saying he had appointed a deputy to do it .-

the certificate, on presentation at the counter —the article being a piece of gold jewelry. The condemned then addressed the people or pleasanter of cultivation. Four fifths of lived, he would have proven it to them; but as it was, they could only have his word would dislocate his neck immediately, exclaiming, "Oh! my God! my God! that some friend would shoot me." The repe was adjusted, the drop fell, and Jas. A Gordon was no more. For twenty-two minutes the body hung ; it was then cut down and delivered to his friends, and the crowd quietly

dispersed. THE EDECTION BY THE HOUSE .- When Mr. Jefferson was elected President by the House and nine were necessary to a cnoice. During the first thirty five ballots they stood each six months.

sharpers who still find some new and plausi-ble plan to evade the law. And this thing. Of railway for the remainder of the year will we presume, is to continue until laws at once come from the tolls upon wheat. No less

THE CROP IN EUROPE. The average amount of wheat produced by a number of European countries is as fol-

191,422,248 Great Britain, 145 800,000 I'wo Sicilies. 64,000,000 Austria. 27,735,568 Sardinia, 19,975,000 THE CROP IN THE UNITED STATES.

By the returns of the United States census by the bedside. After giving the sick woman for 1850, the wheat crop was put down at her medicine, they sat quietly sewing, the 100,585.844 bushels. From the most reliasufferer having apparently gone to sleep .- | ble returns we can find, the crop of the whole The watchers on looking again at the supposed sleeper, became startled at her death-exceeded 160,000,000 bushels. The crop just drowned. like appearance, and examined her more harvested we have taken some pains to ascerclosely. The body was rapidly growing cold, and the pulse had apparently ceased to beat.

A looking glass was hastily torn from the wall and placed over the mouth of the prossulation of trate woman, but no breath stain was visible. | their own consemption—Ohio and Missouri a he was evidently dead.

Small surplus. The remainder of the States, over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf the watchers left the room to procure as except the following, have a deficiency for will turn out blank. sistance. An elderly neighbor was sent for consumption. The main surplus crops have to "lay out" the body, and the messenger, meeting the undertaker, already notified, told Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The crops

Illiinois, bushels, 25,000,000 Wisconsin, " 25,000,000 Indiana, 16,000,000 Michigan, 12.000,000 10,000,000 Minnesota. 6,000,000

94,000,000 Some, usually good authorities in breadtuffs statistics, make the crop as high as 220,000,000 bushels. This is positively too large an estimate, as we can show by the following comparative figures. Our usual surplus is less than 15,000 bushels; we consume and use for food the balance of the crops .takes, by general calculation at the East, fourteen and a half bushels to each inhabi-tant. Although this is too high for many for our estimates. Our estimate would be for the crop of 1860 :

Consumption, For soil and work. 36,000,000 Eurplus, 9.000.000

Add to our surplus of 9,000,000 bushels 29,000,000 from Canada, and the real surplus to be shipped abroad from the crop of 1860 is now in a fair way of returning to healthy will be 29,000,000 bushels, or more than double the usual quantity.

THE YIELD PER ACRE. one year 24,000,000 bushels, and sixteen ushels to the acre, has gradually fallen off till now the average is only seven bushels to the acre, and her crop not more than 16,000 .-000 to 18,000,000. In England the yield per acre has been raised from thirteen to thirtysix bushels. Single fields have often produced forty five to sixty bushels. The largest we remember to have been recorded was eighty-eight bushels for one acre. The depths of the ocean, the islands of the sea, and the battle-fields of the world, have been ransacked for their deposits of phosphates, ammonia, and other rich producing properties, in order to arrive at this wonderful productiveness .-In Wisconsin and Illinois the crop in 1860 is the most remarkable ever harvested. Seve-

ral other States have unusually large crops. In Wisconsin the yield has never before averaged more than twenty bushels to the acre. It now averages twenty-eight bushels to the acre. Instances are constantly quoted have averaged forty to fifty bushels. One quick. The official assured him that all was gentleman in Walworth county harvested seventy two bushels from one acre. In Illinois the average yield of the State this year is probably twenty bushels. The entire grain crop of Illinois for 1860 will be about 100 bushels to each inhabitant. Perhaps no territory of the same extent ever produced as much. In wheat alone, the yield in Wisconsin for 1860 is over 31 bushels for every inhabitant, and over 200 bushels for every voter at the Presidential election. In England the production is five bushels per head; in Spain, four bushels; in Ohio, ten; in New York, five and a half; in the United States (1850) four and a half; in 1860, six bushels.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION. The cost of raising wheat, including interest on the land, in the Northwestern States Gordon then insisted upon his doing it : is about \$9 per acre. This, with a yield of "Stand by me now; this is my last hour on 18 bushels, would make the cost of the wheat earth. I prefer that you should hang me— to the farmer, at barely a living price, 50 don't leave it for another, a German, or cents per bushel. With a yield of 28 bushels, anybody that hates me. Moved by his the cost would be reduced to about 35 cents earnest supplications, the sheriff finally con-sented to perform the unpleasant duty.— per bushel. The price of wheat at the far-mer's market in the Northwest will not ave-The prisoner mounted the platform with a rage as low as 50 cents. The crop of 1860 hurried step, accompanied by the clergy; has thus far yielded the farmer at his door 75 cents per bushel. No crop is more certain thanking his friends for their kindness, and the entire crop of the great States enumera hoped they would take a lesson from his ted above is spring or summer wheat, and the dreadful fate, and abstain from the use of all best of it is nearly equal to common red intoxicating drinks, assuring them that he winter. The "amber Iowa" and "Milwaukie was a reformed man, and if he could have club" have world-wide reputations THE EXTENT OF THE TRADE.

for it. Then turning to the sheriff he begged and Milwaukie at this time is marvellous. of him to be sure and fix the rope so it The historical importance of Dantzic, Hamburg and Odessa dwindle into colonial insigofficance, compared with these new wheat markets, would give one bushel to every sea was otherwise perfectly calm. there were sixteen States in the Union, and inhabitant of Vermont; and the receipts for It is so figure of speech to say, that the in a short time .- Orkney Herald.

Northwest can "feed the world." *****

COLORED "WIDE-AWARES."-The republicans of Chelses, Mass., bad a procession on Wednesday night, and among the clubs in line was the "Attucks Wide Awakes," composed entirely of black men. Hon. J. A. Audrew, the republican candidate for Governor, honor-

The year 1860 will be a very eventful one of dining at a botel is thus told by a corres-

He that loses his wife will become a wi-

will be a sign of something. If she dreams to catch the expression of deep disappointof him four times, or have the toothache, it ment, just remove the glass, return the

ing how to swim, it is two to one he gets drowned.

there is good reason to believe that they far exceed those of reality. But never occupy If any one lend an umbrella, it is ten to one the same seat again — Boston paper. he is obliged to go home in the rain for his

Whosoever runs in debt this year will be

most certain of all.

GUIZOT'S ACCOUNT OF THE LAST HOURS OF DAFAYETTE .- No life, says Guizot in his memoirs, had ever been more passionately political than his; no man ever placed his ideas and political sentiments more constantly above all other prepessessions of interest. But politics were utterly unconnected with his death. Ill for three weeks he approached his last hour. His children and household surrounded his bed; he ceased to speak, and it was doubtful whether he could see. His son George observed that, with uncertain gestures, he sought for something in his

He came to his father's assistance, and placed in his hand a medallion which he always were suspended round his neck. M. de Lafayette raised it to his lips; this was his | nal de Chemie Medicale contains an account Lafayette raised it to his hips; this was his last motion. That medallion contained a minature and a lock of hair of Madame de Lafayette, his wife, whose loss he had mourn. The substance used is nitrate of oxyd and ed for twenty-seven years. Thus, already glycile, and is obtained by treating glycerine painton of his life, he died

In arranging his funeral, it was a recognized fact that M. de Lafayette had always wished to be buried in the small cemetery adjoining the convent of Picpus, by the side of his wife. The yield of wheat in the States has ranged in the midst of the victims of the revolution from five to sixteen bushels per agre. New York in early times produced as high as whose ancestors had founded that establish. States, their total annual mileage being about tion and Confession of Gordon the Murderer.

Tork in early times produced as high as twenty bushels. The country round about Albany only produced thirty bushels of wheat Albany only produced thirty bushels of wheat scrupulously respected and complied with. to the acre; it now barely yields an average | Animmensecrowd-soldiers National Guards Gants, who hanged at Denver City on the of six bushels to the acre. Ohio, once the and populace-accompanied the funeral pro-6th instant, cenfessed his guilt, but alleged great wheat State of the Union, produced in cession along the streets and boulevards of

Arrived at the gates of the convent of Piccould only admit two or three hundred persons. The family, the nearest relatives and sumed no place near the death-bed or the grave of the man whose life they had occupied

House Sparrows .- These, by the far the ugliest and most impudent of all British birds, swarm in London and the suburbs at all seasons, and are said to number double the amount of the human population within the sound of Bowbells. In the fall of the in the local press of the State, where farms | year, and through the winter, they congregate, about two hours before sunset, in the nearest trees, and there make such a din as drowns at times even the roar of London streets. It is from this cause that so many trees in the front grounds of suburban villas, which would otherwise be allowed to grow to their fair proportions, are mutilated and cut down to shapeless trunks. The sparrows in such myriads in a large tree are an intolerable nuisance, while their drippings poison the air. They are kept down in the populars at the end of the Terrace Gardens by the Terrace cats, which promenade the top of the walls and scale the trees after them, bagging them easily during their concluves. When pairing time comes in the spring the sparrows be determined by the change of the leaf. By in their eagerness to build, will fight like tigers for a site for the nest. Year after year hey build in the open mouth of the wastepipe from the roof, and as regularly lose a spring, and is also better prepared to stand ortion of their brood by the sudden showers which wash them away. Their nests are most slovenly affairs, and generally fall to pieces by the time they are done with .hambers' Journal. A WHALE ATTACKED BY A SWORDFISH AND

SHARK .- A remarkable scene was witnessed y a boat's crew belonging to the island of Vestray, about a fortnight ago. As Gavin dowat and his boat's crew were engaged ishing for cod about six miles from land, to the eastward of Noup Head, they observed a large whale running rapidly toward their boat. In a little while there was a violent commotion. The whale leaped about six feet clear out of the water, when they observed The extent of the wheat trade of Chicago | that a swordfish had struck its lethal weapon into its body just behind the large fin. The huge animal continued in the greatest dis tress, leaping out of the water, but obviously getting more feeble, while the swordfish clune emporiums of the Northwest The grain closely in spite of all its contortions. During commerce of Lake Michigan is greater than all this time, also, a threshen (a large shark) that of the Atlantic ocean. Chicago and continued to strike the whale on both sides Milwaukie receive and ship more wheat than near its middle, and the wounded animal any four cities on the globe. The receipts of continued to bleed profusely. The three wheat at these two cities, since harvest, have creatures passed at some little distance from een nearly ten millions of bushels! The the boat, and the eddies were so considerable receipts for any day the last week, at these as to make it sway not a little, though the passed, the whale was puffing so feebly that the week would feed all Massachusetts for he seemed literally gasping for breath, and the men felt certain that it must have died

A paper in Buffalo had lately this novel correction: "In an advertisement which appeared in our last issue for "Bumbleton" storm destroying porringers," read "Hamil ton's worm destroying lozenges."

"Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at

Predictions for the Present Year. | THE ART OF DINING AT A HOTEL.-The art to every maiden who gets married.

Throughout the whole course of the year, whenever the moon wanes the nights will your hand and then fumble for a moment with the back part of your cost collar; the quarter fow dark.

If dandies wear their beards there will be some way disappears, and John will expedite less work for barbers. He who wears his moustaches will have something to seneeze at. Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married the control of t all find out whether it be true.

The that loses his hair this year will grow John takes it to be half a dollar. The exertions that he makes to secure it are really surprising. You get well along with your fish before your neighbor's soup plate is redower. Happy man! fish before your neighbor's soup plate is removed, and the dessert chases up chicken with astonishing rapidity. Then at the close of a young man three nights in succession, it of him four times, or have the tootname, it is ten to one that she is a long time getting either of them out of her head.

If any one jumps overboard without know-

DR. CHERVER'S CHURCH.—The London American prints a protest, which has been sent to England by a large number of the members of Dr. Cheever's Church, against ***** Many an old sinuer will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will torn out blank.

It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape starving to death.

He that bites off his own nose, or turns and not at all for the support of the Church. They deny that the appeal has any legitimate politician, will act like a fool, and this is the They deny that the appeal has any legitimate connection with the opinions of the Church on the subject of slavery, and that it is only calculated to misrepresent and greatly damage the anti-slavery cause.

TANNING SKINS WITH THE PUR ON .- Nail the freshskins tightly and smoothly against a door keeping the skinny side out. Next proceed with a broad-bladed blant knife to scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and fat; then rub in much chalk, and be not sparring of labor; when the chalk begins to powder and fall off, take the skin down, fill it with finely ground alum, wrap it closely together, and keep it in a dry place for two or three days; at the end of that time unfold it, shake out the alum, and the work is over .- Scientific American.

NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.-The Jourseparated from the entire world, along with at a low temperature with sulphuric nitrio the thought and image of the devoted comof wine constitutes the first dilution. A case

Economy of Funt.-There are estimated to be 9.000 lecomotives in use in the United 175,000,000 miles. The average cost of fuel n cents a mile (the average in the State of New York is 18 cents) would be \$17,500,-000. A saving of only two cents a mile in fuel would reduce this sum \$3,500,000.

DISH FOR BREAKFAST - Take half a dozen, or as many as may be necessary, nice large pus, the crowd halted; the interior enclosure fall pippin apples, or other good cooking apples. After wiping them nicely cut them in slices about one-fourth of an inch thick; have the principal authorities entered, passing a pan ready in which there is a pleuthrough the convent in silence, and then tiful supply of fresh, sweet lard. The lard across the garden, and finally entered the must be hot before the slices of apples are cemetery. There no political manifestation put in. Drop in the slices just as you would took place; no oration was pronounced; re- fritters. Let one side of them fry until brown; ligion and the intimate reminiscenses of the then turn, and put a small quantity of sugar soul alone were present; public politics as- on the browned side of each slice. By the time the other side is browned the sugar will be melted and spread over the whole surface, Serve them up hot, and you will have a dish good enough for anybody.

Farmers' Department.

PLANTING TREES IN THE FALL.-We find that transplanting fruit trees in the fall is preferred by many, so far as it relates to apples and cherries. For pears and small fruits. spring is better. Our own experience would make the locality, rather than the season, the guide in making the selection. In uplands or other lands of a naturally dry, silicious nature, we should chose autumn; but in moist heavy, or agillaceous soils, spring is undoub edly the best, without reference to the variety of the fruit. And we should adopt this course whether in regard to shade or fruit treesalways excepting the evergreens, which we do not think do nearly so well in fall as spring. The best time to transplant in the full is as soon as the trees are done growing, which can

this early operation the roots have time to

seize upon the soil before winter sets in, and

the tree is thus ready for an early start in the

the severities of winter. Large trees, espe-

cially, should be transplanted very early, or not until the ground is frozen hard .- Ger. Telegraph. To KILL ALDER BRUSH .- As an experimentalist. I have spared no small amount of time endeavoring to ascertain the surest mode of killing Alder in swamp lands. The only way to eradicate them, or prevent their sprouting, is to take a sprouting hoe or adza and scalp them off about an inch above the surface of the ground, at the same time letting the brush fall promiscuously as it is hacked off. This must be done about the 1st of November. The sap at that time will have gone down into the root. The pith or heart of the stump being exposed to freezing during winter, effectually kills them. In the spring the brush ought to be piled and burnt. In this way Aider wood swamps may be cleared off with less than one-half the expense of grabbing, which is generally the mode of clearing - Bultimore Weekly Sun.

PEACHES ON PLUE STOCKS -The plum is the best stock to bud the peach on; in our vicinity they will live longer and are less liable to be killed by frost than the common peach on bottom land. It is my opinion that where the plum grows

spontaneously on low lands, that building thereon will lengthen the life of the tree and give a peach of a better quality than the common peach tree .- Baltimore Sun. *****

THE TEA PLANT.-The New England Farmer says the progress of acclimatizing the tea plant, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown in the open air south of the Northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been