The Sunbury American.

V SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 2.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861. OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 28

Sunbury American. LISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, arket Square, Sunbury, Penna. RMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DOLLARS per annum to be paid balf year-

TO CLUBS: ies to one address

RMS OF ADVERTISING ce of 12 lines; 3 times, . . . Cards or Pive lines, per annum, s and others, advertising by the year, e privilege of inserting different adver-us workly. rget Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING. ce connected with our establishment a well se-illy OFFICE, which will enable us to execute atest style, every variety of printing.

E. B. MASSER. TORNEY AT LAW. SUNBURY, PA. iess attended to in the Counties of Nor-

tand, Union, Lycoming Montour and References in Philadelphia: ab R. Tyson, Chas Gibbons, Esq., a & Sunigrass, Lion Smith & Co.

ARLES MATTHEWS ttornen at Law, 128 Broadway, New York. efulle attend to Collections and all oth of the care, 21, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, SHUILT AND REFURNISHED, f Howard and Franklin Streets, a few uares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot.

BALTIMOREs, \$1 PER DAY G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, 16, 1559.-tf From Selms Grove, Pa

CHALKLEY SOMERS DAM E. SOMERS L SOMERS & SON. Importers and Dealers in

18. Cassimeres. Vestings. Taylors Trimmings, &c., 2 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. rehants others visiting the city would find beir mivintage to give them a call and ex-

e their stock. urch 10, 1860-HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! IST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa.,

CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS. o, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb hes, and all hardware necessary for building. splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scis-German Silver Spoons.

Looking Glasses. targe stock of Looking Glasses, received and A. W. FISHER. anbury, Joly 17, 1858

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

SUNBURY, PA LL attend faithfully to the collection of claims all professional business in the counties of thumberland, Mantour, Union and Snyder. usel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

unbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, DADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

es inducements to Merchauts and Tourists visiting v York, assurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropous fallowing are among the advantages which it possessed which will be appreciated by all travelers.

A central location, convenient to places of business, a. A control location, convenient to pace of an excell as places of annisement.

 Scraphinsky clean, well furnished sitting rooms, has magaciness Laulies Parby, commanding an extensivity of Breadway.
 Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a poficial Parlor, commanding an extensive view of dway.

Being conducted on the Furopean plan, visitors ive in the best style, with the greatest commany, it is consisted with

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons. ere visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire v will be formsized in their own ruoms.

In The fare served in the Saloons and Hotel is serveledged by epictures, to be vastly superior to that of rather Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the constitution, is much below that of any other first class (el. GHLSON & CO, Proprietors.

PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilage

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Scatbary, March 17 1860.

NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAD. DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iron ails and Steel to be found in the county, at the amnoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860,

SKELETON SKIRTS-T the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts om seven hoops up to thirty.
Oct 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

T is important to the UADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assertment of Dress Goods in the county.
Sunbary, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the A Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS fo bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER.

B AR Iron. Steel. Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June 23, 1860.

Select Poetry.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chesnut tree The village smithy stands ; The smith a mighty man is be. With large and sinewy hands: And the muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black and long. His face is like the tan; His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns what e'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night, You can hear his bellows blow; You can hear him swing his heavy sledge With measured beat, and slow, Like a Sexton ringing the villiage bell,

And children coming home from echool Look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming force. And hear the bellows runr, And eatch the burning sparks that fly Like chaff from a threshing floor.

When the evening sun is low.

He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach, He hears his daughter's voice Singing in the village choir,

And it makes his heart rejoice. It sounds to him like her mother's voice, Singing in Paradisa He needs must think of her once more,

How in the grave she lies; And with his hard, rough hand he wipes A tear out of his eyes. Toiling-rejoicing-sorrowing, Onward through life he goes; Each morning sees some task begin,

Each evening sees it close ; Something attempted, something done, He has earned a night's repose. Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson thou has taught :

Thus at the flaming forge of life, Our fortunes must be wrought Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought.

Miscellancous.

A DECIDEDLY TALL STORY.

PHILADELPHIA, Morch 16th, 1861. Messes. Editors: - I noticed several days ago, in the Bulletin, a clipped article, relating the wonderful powers of the East India Magicians. If you will grant me a short space in your columns, I will tell you of what I consider a much stranger feat-a feat so strange and so completely counterfeiting reality, that ception. The trick of legerdemain was perormed ten years before I saw it by the same man. I was a student of medicine in Paris, through the new city, on the west bank of the Seine. Concerts and operas, gardens and singing cafes, bazaars and boutiques, were all visited by us One evening, at early dusk, a party of us were strolling through the Rue Richelien, and when near the Boulevards, our attention was drawn to a flaming poster of an Eastern juggler, who was performing at some hall on the Boulevard du Temple. Among to surprise him in the trick. Being considerably accustomed to manipulating with the knife on the dead, and being thoroughly hard- | New York :ened to all sights of horror, we detemined to evening, the actual decapitation of a living ple in Nature !. man apparently. To prevent feelings of hort was a trick of legerdemain, mere slight of hand—that he did not, in reality intend to cut the old fashion of taking up that letter with the man's head off. With this explanation, the fingers, turning it right side front, and ising speedy satisfaction. For some moments no one appeared anxious

in the infautry, stepped forward and signified his readiness to be decapitated. There could the men. No man dare assume the martial bearing of France, without authority. Directing the man to divest himself of his coat and neck-tie, or stock, the magician brought mous knife, resembling a ponderous cleaver. He threw it down to show its weight, and it left a large impress in the boards. There was no deception in the weight of the knife. He then made the man lie down, and placing Price per bettle and brush 25 cents

The soldier's bead fair in a block, the magician fixed a long bandle to his enormous knife, and proceeded very leisurely, and with heavy, well without obscuring the view at all. Cries of stricken audience, as with every descending blow of the cleaver, the blood spirted away. The man who was undergoing the operation simply quivered through his lower limbs .-Soon the dismembered head rolled on the floor. the blood issued in jets from the cut arteries, and the jaws dropped, while the eyes turned up in death. It was a horrible sight. The magician then took the bleeding head by the hair, and passed it not more than three feet before our party. It seemed to me a dreadful reality. I almost expected to see a fierce gen d'arme seize and arrest the murderer .-Suddenly, but only for an instant, the room was darkened. In a second all was light again. What were the eventless centuries of Metha And we saw the magician bosy at work, coapitating the head to the bleeding trunk. Diligently he worked, and for some moments, apparently to no purpose. All at once, howev-er, he slapped the dead soldier smartly on the back; immediately the man arose; fell anxiously around his neck; looked foolishly around, and descended amidst the audience. This is a veritable affair, and there are living within three bundred miles of Philadelphia, those who can vouch for its truth.

Very respectfully, STUDENT. MONEY WON BY A DEAD MAN .- At Kon theo, Saxony, recently, a gentleman engaged in play at a faro table, and died in his seat. His death was not discovered antil his money by being left on the table all the while, had

The Approach of Storms. About the beginning of last month a succession of severe storms visited the British

islands, causing great loss of life and property at sea. In an article on this subject the London Times says:

"The event was predicted with as much certainty as an eclipse, and could have been announced by signals as conspicuous as fiery beacons. The information was actually telegraped to several places. Aberdeen, Hull, Yarmouth, Dover, Liverpool, Valentia, and Galway were apprised of the pending storm in the plainest terms. Notice was sent to those ports as follows: 'Caution .- Gale threatening from the southwest, and then northward. Show the signal drum.' Now, as all points of our coast are connected by telegraphic wires, and as there can be no difficulty in showing signals of this description, we think it highly desirable that the system should be established without delay. The plan, though organized at the board of trade, is not yet, we are told, in full practical operation, but, as the details, according to the delineation given, cannot involve much trouble or cest, the scoper the scheme is introduced the

" Meteorology now rests upon evidence as palpable as that which confirms our theory of astronomy. We believe those theories because the predictions of an astronomical almanacs are infallibly verified. An eclipse occurs at the hour and minute set down for it, occultations and transits take place with similar punctuality, and as all things invariably happen according to programme, the truth of the principles on which the science is based becomes evident to all, whether learned or unlearned. We are now exactly in the same position as regards meteorology. We cannot yet forecast the general character of the season, but it seems that we can really foretell a gale three days before it comes, and even ascertain the quarter from which the wind will blow. If we have indeed got to this point-and there appears no reason to

doubt it -- the rest ought to be easy."
The New York Commercial invites attention to this important subject on the part of

merchants, shippers, &c , and says : "It is important to every person, but doubly to to those engaged in commercial pursuits. We assert, without besitation, that the out break of every tempest may be calculated from one to three days in advance, allowing nearly every case, averted. Will our men of a few days the series of spring storms which regularly travel up our coasts may be expected to begin; and advantage should be taken of them to collect data for future uso.

"We have an advantage over England in the more extended use of the telegraph, which now reaches the island of Newfoundland, penetrates the backwoods of Canada. and the great plains of the West and South. west. The total extent of territory brought within reach of this instrument embraces it was a difficult matter to believe it to be de. I wenty-four degrees of latitude, and nearly forty-five of longitude, to which the western slope of this continent will soon be added -Within an hour dispatches may even now be was, doubtless, the unusual perturbation cans, tired of the hum-drum, monotonous life and little longer time will soon be needed for the exactitude of its equalibrium, and threw rather than by the flames. Upper Missouri, Pike's Peak, the Mexican border and the Gulf coast. Every facility is thus provided for immediate use."

> A New Type Setter-Willis Describes a Wonderful Machine.

Willis, in his last letter to the Home Journal, says the machine "to insert a pig at one the things, very wonderful, this man would cut | end and grind out suusages at the other" is off the head of a living man, and defy any one | really "slow" in comparison with the new in vention for setting types-a visit to which was the object of one of his recent walks in

"Alden's type-setter not only can set types go and see this wonderful necromancer. At as fast as eight men, but distributes, or rethe hour appointed, we repaired to the ball, stores to their places, the same amount by and obtained a seat near the stage. After the same process-an auto recuperation of performing wonderful tricks, the magician outlay, which it is wondrous to believe (for came forward and announced his feat for the | an editor, at least,) may be a possible princi-

"The type-setter is worked like a piano, by rot among the ladies, he assured the audience, playing on keys-to mere touch on the key for the letter a for instance, being instead of he invited any one in the audience, desirons putting it into the line, to be adjusted with of capital punishment, to step forward, prom- spaces. It is a revolving table of brass-the machine-worked by the smallest steam-pow er, and the cost is about fifteen hundred dolfor the honor. At length a soldier, a private lars. It would clear itself, of course, by the saving of labor, (to sav nothing of the accele ration of work to which speed is so necessary, have been, it was plain, no connivance between | in a very short time. Without going into a particular description of the machinery, I may say, as one who has been a well taught type setter himself, that it seemed to me as the lo comotive seems to the stage-driver or as the out his instrument of death. It was an enor- steamboat seems to the paddler of the canoe -an impossible desideratum brought miracu lously to pass.

" Perhaps the most curiously ingenious part of the invention is that which give the compositor a chance to scratch his head or indulge in a revery, speak to his friend or light his cigar, mend the grammar or criticise the directed strokes, to chop the man's head off.

Our ing this, he merely lowered the foot lights. 'copy'-chviating, that is to say, the necessity done by a register-wheel, which makes signals borror and amazement burst from the terror- for the letters before they are taken, and which will allow as many as sixty to accumulate before they are disposed of, with no bin drauce to the action of the machinery. Could anything be more like a brain turned into

brass? "The inventor of this wonderful affair. TIMOTHY ALDEN, was a practical printer, and to it he devoted twenty years, dying, when he had at last perfected it—his brain and nerves giving way to the diseases of over-concentration of thought and will. How many men are victims in these fast days,' to this kind of overtasking! Yet Alden lived enough of a life, if measured by benefit to his race. selah, (as a good to the world,) in comparison with the twenty-year invention of this Massachussetts type-setter?"

tract from a private letter from a young gentleman formerly of Providence, now in London, dated February 8, 1861 :

"There is a large and very extensive cot-ton company in Manchester, started a few

Wilke's Dislodging Table Rock.

George Wilken writes : "I said I had something to do with the fall of Table Rock, that broad shell on the Canada side, which in 1850 looked over the very caldron of the secthing waters, but which tumbled into it on a certain day in the month of June of that, by me, well remembered year.
About noon on that day, I accompanied a
lady from the Clifton House to the Falls.— Arriving at Table Rock, we left our carriage, and as we approached the projecting platform I pointed out to my companion a vast crack or fissure which traversed the entire base of the rock, remarking that it had never appeared to me before. The lady almost shuddered as she looked at it, shrinking back, declared she did not care about going near the edge. Ab, said I, taking her band, you might as well come on, now that you are here. I hardly think the rock will take a notion to fall mere-

ly because we are on it." "The platform jutted from the main land some sixty feet; but to give the visitor a still more fearful projection over the raging waters, a wooden bridge, or staging, had been thrust beyond the extreme edge for some ten feet. This terminated in a small box for visitors to stand in, and was kept in its position, and enabled to bear its weight, by a ponderous load of stone beaped upon its inner ends. The day was very bright and bot, and it being simost lunch time at the hotels, but very lew visitors were out, so we occupied the dizzy perch alone. We gazed fearfully upon the awful waters, we streeched our heads timidly over the frightful depth below, and we felt our natures quail in every fibre by the deafen. ing rose, that seemed to saturate us, as it were, with an indefinable dread.

" This is a terrible place,' said I, "Look under there, and see what a mere shell we stand upon. For years and years the teeth of the torrent, in that jetting, angry stream, have been gnawing at that hollow, and some

day this plane must fall.' My companion shuddered, and drew herself together in alarm. Our eyes swept the roaring circle of the waters once again; we gazed about in fearful facination, when suddealy turning our looks upon each other, each recognized a corresponding fear. 'I do not like this place!' exclaimed I, quickly. 'The whole base of this rock is probably disintegrated, and perhaps sits poised in a succes-At a very small outlay dangers of the most threatening character may be foreseen, and in pearly every case, averied. Will be a supple down at any unusual perturbation.—

That fissure there seems to me unusually large to day. I think we had enterprise and intelligence not give this mat. my paper must be published next week? ter the consideration it deserves? Within a With these very words—the latter uttered jocosely, though not without alarm-I seized my companion's hand, and, in absolute panic,

we fied as fast as our feet could carry us towards what might be called the shore. We first burst into a laugh when we gained the land, and jumping into our carriage, felt ac tualty as if we had made a fortunate escape. We rolled back toward the Clifton, but before we had proceeded two minutes on our way, a thundering report, like the explosion of an earthquake, burst upon us, and with a loud roar the ground trembled beneath our wheels. We turned to find that Table Rock had fallen. We were the last upon it, and

it from its final poise In a minute more the road was filled with harrying people, and during the following baif hour we were teld a bundred times in advance of the next morning journals, that a lady and gentleman who were on the Table Rock Ind gone down the falls. We are told that the trot of a dog would shake old London bridge from end to end, when it would not be distrains. Table Rock had not been run upon in the way I have been describing for yearsperhaps never, and therefore, whenever I bear it spoken of, I always shudder and feel as if I had something to do with its fall."

FOLLIES OF A ROMAN PRINCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says that "there was much gossip about the olly of a Roman Prince, an old bachelor, who had an income of \$200,000 annully. He distributed \$40,000 in that city, on New Year's day, in the shape of presents to persons he was unsequainted with. He sent to filteen of the prettiest actresses a note in these terms-'Good for twenty-five dozen pairs of gloves at Bolvin's shop, 9 Rue du Castigtione. Charge to the account of an admirer (Signed) Prince-off.' He sent thirty ladies presents, not one of which was of less value than \$400, and the majority of them were worth \$1,200. Several of these presents were returned, for he was unacquainted with the ladies to whom they were sent. One lady sent her present back, with this note- M'me de - cannot have the pleasure of receiving a present from a person she has not the honor of receiving in her drawing room.' The wealthy simpleton became quite angry, and sent the present to M'me Doche. There was no danger of her sending it back. He sent a gold mounted opera glass, adorned with diamonds and pearls to M'ile Edite Riquer, of the French comedy. with this note- Prince -off begs M'lle Edile Riquer, of the French comedy, to be so good as to accept this Russian opera glass. which having been used yesterday, during the performance of 'Les Effronts,' in observing per grace, elegance and sympathetic beauty must no longer be directed by the same hand on another face.' Of course, this old man is langhed at for his folly, even by those who receive his presents."

NEVER DO TO MUCH AT A TIME. Sir Ed ward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently delivered, gave the following history of his literary babits :- "Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get time to write all your books ?' How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?' I shall surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this :- 'I contrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. A man, to go through work well must not over-work himself, for, if he does too much work to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do too little to-morrow. Corron Supris. The following is an ex-ract from a private letter from a young gen-study, which was not till after 1 left college, and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have traveled much, and I have seen much; weeks ago, and they are making preparations to raise their own cotton hereafter. My room-mate Mr. —, of Tennessee, is here making a contract with them to commence raising cotton in Australia or Africa. Mr. — has been a cotton planter for twelve years, and has owned five hundred negroes most of the time. He has closed his affairs in America, and expects to start the growth by being left on the table all the wone, bad years, and associated most of the time. He has closed his affairs between the banker and the dead player's in America, and expects to start the growth beirs, which was decided in favor of the of cotton in Australia. He will have a very latter.

The Coolest Thing on Record. As Gen. Scott's army was marching trium-phantly into the city of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on an eminence to the right, and advanced with slow and messared tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a ven-

erable priest whose hair was whitened with the frosts of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box upon which there was a lighted candle, and when within a few feet of the army, the procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a true believer in St. Patrick dropped some small coin or other into the old priest's box. And, when it was observed that a soldier was searching in his pockets for something to bestow, the old priest would step forward and hold his box to eceive the donation.

Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limber sided, gander-looking yankee, who, on seeing the old priest, thrust his hand into the very depths of his breeches pockets, as if in search for a dime, or something of the kind, The, priest, observing this movement, advanced, as usual, while Jonathan holding forth a greasy looking roll of paper, commenced very deliberately unfolding it. The old priest anticipated a very liberal donation, and put on air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of twi-twisted smoking tobacco. He next throst his hand into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of the tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stooped forward and lighted his pipe by the old priests candle, and making an awkward inclination of the head (intended, perhaps, for a bow.) he said,

"Much obleged to ye Squire !" and proceded on. FEAREUL TRACEDY IN ROXBURY .- The re cent tenement bonse tragedy in New York has found a parallel at Roxbury, Mass., where a fire broke out, in the midst of a snow storm. at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and com-

municated to a house occupied by fifteen poor families. The Boston Journal says: In one of the rooms on the second story was the family of John Smith, consisting of himself, wife, a daughter and several sons .-The father, arensed from his sleep to find the flames raging all around him, leaped from the window, but not until he had been severely burned in endeavoring to rescue some of the members of his family. The distance to the ground was about 15 or 20 feet, and he was so much injured by the fire and the fall that Dr. Streeter gives his opinion that he cannot

hve through the night. After the fury of the flames had been some-what abated by the persevering labors of the firemen, some of the police entered the house through the almost blinding smoke, and in the room occupied by the Smith family, found the wife and a daughter of 16 years dead upon the floor, and their bodies badly burned. In one of the rear rooms, occupied by John Kelly and wife, each about 85 years old, the couple were found on the floor, burned to Mr. Kelley had been sick for some time, and it is supposed that the wife had atmaking his escape, but that both were suffoin 1858-9, and in company with other Ameri. received from nearly the whole Atlantic coast; caused by our flying footsteps that disturbed cated by the smoke, and died by that means

the blood royal-the Prince of Wales, the reliable : Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover) and the Duke of Cambridge. Then follow 20 dukes, 22 marquises, 131 earls, 28 viscounts, and 223 barons. Assigning all such peers to the rank and title by which they are commonly known, and speaking popularly, the tem-poral lords are, a prince, a king, 27 dakes, 35 marquises, 170 earls, 31 viscounts, and 162 barons. The whole number in the House therefore, is 457; a generation ago it was not

STRANGE CASE - Mr. Lewis Foot, of Plain ville, N. J., aged 72 years, died on Monday, the 11th, and on Tuesday an immense bony excrescence, extending from the back of his right ear to his right hip was removed. It weighs lifty two and a half pounds, and is a "degeneration of the shoulder blade." had been growing since 1850, and did not affect his general health very seriously. The operation was performed by Dr. Jackson, of New York, assisted by Dr. Moody, of Plainville, Dr. Hart, of Southington and Dr. Car-rington, of Farmington. Mr. Foot was at the National Convention of medical men at New Haven last year, and the universal testi mony was that nothing it had ever before been seen. The size of this extraordinary excrescence or tumor is such that it nearly fills the half barrel in which it was put fo preservation as a medical curiosity.

PUTSID SORE THEOAT - CURE - A lady, says the New York Tribune, who bas expe rienced the benefit of the following simple amedy, is very anxious that others should be made acquainted with it and its value:
"Mix one gill of strong apple vinegar, one able spoonful of common salt, one table spoonful of drained honey, and a balf pod of red pepper (or balf tea spoonful of ground pepper,) boil them together to a proper couistency, then pour it into half a pint of strong sage tea. In severe cases bull a tea spoonful

frequency of the doses. Goth Care - Just the same as above, only use the volks instead of the whites of the eggs. As Azuma connot be obtanied in all places, 1 give you my receipe for making it. Take two parts cream tartar, and one of saleratus, well sifted and mixed; must be kept tight-I keep

every hour for a child; one tea spoonful for an

idult. As the cancer decreases, decrease the

"The ocean speaks eloquently and forever" ays Beecher. "Yes." retorts Prentice" And there is no use telling it to 'dry up!' FEMALE SOCIETY .- "Without female society," it has been justly said, "the beginning of men's lives would be belpless—the middle without comfort."

When Jemmima went to school, she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular .-Because," she replied, "It's very singular they don't get married."

"Are dose bells ringing for fire?" inquired imon of Tiberius. "No, indeed," answered Simon of Tiberius. Tibe; "dey ab got plenty of fire, and de bells are now ringing for water." "I am afraid you will come to want," said

au old lady to a young gentlemen. "I have come to want already," he replied, "I went your daughter."

Poetro.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls, Red lips shuttering over pearls, Bare feet white and wet with dew, Two eyes black and two eyes blue : Little boy and girl were they, Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They were standing where a brook, Bending like a shepherd's crook, Finshed its silver, and thick ranks Of green willow fringed the banks ; Half in thought and half in play, Katie Lee and Willie Grey. They had cheeks like cherries red :

He was taller-most a head; She, with arms like wreaths of snow. Swung a basket too and fro, As she loitered, half in play, Chattering to Willie Grey. "Pretty Katie," Willie said --And there came a dash of red. Through the brownness of his cheek-"Boys ere strong and girls are weak,

And I'll carry, so I will, Katie's basket up the bill." Katie answered, with a laugh, "You shall carry only half;" And then, tossing back her carls, "Boys are weak as well as girls." Do you think that Katie guessed Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall, Hearts don't change much after all ; And when, long years from that day, Katie Lee and Willie Grey Stood again beside the brook. Bending like a shepherd's crook-

It is strange that Willie said-

While again a dash of red Crossed the brownness of his cheek-"I am strong and you are weak; Life is but a slippery steep, Hung with shadows cold and deep "Will you trust me, Katie dear? Walk beside me without fear ? May I carry, if I will, All your burdens up the bill ?" And she answered with a laugh, "No, but you may carry balf." Close beside the little brook, Bending like a shepherd's crook Washing with its silver hands, Late and early at the sands,

Is a cottage where, to-day, Katie lives with Willie Grey. In a porch she sits, and lo ! Swings a basket to and fro. Vastly different from the one That she swung in years agone This is long, and deep and wide And has -rockers at the side.

Harmers' Department.

What Fruit Shall I Cultivate? THE "LORDS" OF GREAT BRITAIN. The such of the varieties as we should set out, winter. And though in Ohio the plants seem roll of the Lords of Great Britain shows were a selection about to be made. One to mind the cold but little, they cannot stand that there are thirty spiritual lords and 427 thing should be remembered, that unless a the borer. emporal lords, reckoning Lord Aukland person means to occupy a large breadth of ong the former as Bishop of Bath and ground and to go into the cultivation of fruit a hedge. It grows rapidly and handsome on Wells. The spiritual lords are 26 English as a speciality, but few kinds of each should almost any soil, and is propogated at less cost prelates and 4 Irish, the Irish prelates on be planted. For the general farmer, as well than any other plant. Nothing is he roll this session being the Archbishop of as for other persons who may not have much Dublin and the Bishops of Down, Ossory and ground, or who may not care to devote much Cork. Of the temporal lords three are of ground to this object, the following list is

SIX VARIETIES OF APPLES. 3. Fall Pippin. 6. Fornwalder. SIX STANDARD PEARS.

1. Bloodgood. 4. Seckel. " Rostizer, 3. Barlett, 6. Lawrence. EIX DWARF PEARS.

4. Vicar of Winkfield, Bartlett. 5. Boussock, 3 Fredericka Bremer, 6. Diel. SIX PEACHES. 1 Crawford's Early, 4. Oldmixon, (free)

5. Oldmixon (cling.) 2. George IV. 3. Morris White. 6. Bergen's Yellow, GRAPES. 1 Concord. 2 Diana. 5. Maxatawney, 6. Franklin (wine) 3. Delaware,

If the Alvey grape-a new variety-should come up to expectation, it will prove superi. year's growth. In meadow ground the growth or to either of the above. There is also the Flora which promises to be very fine, and will we think, should it realize all that is claimed for it, also occupy a place in the six best, to the exclusion of some one in the foregoing

SIX CHERRIES. 4. Black Engle, 1. May Duke, 5. Downton, 6. Elton, 2. Early Richmond, 3. Black Tartarian.

RASPERRIES. 1. Brinkle's Orange, 2. Cattawissa. STRAWHERRIES.

1. Triomphe de Gand, 3. British Queen, 2. Hovey's Seedling, 4. Trollope's Victoria. CURRANTS. 1. Black Naples, 2. Red Dutch.

GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton's Seedling.

There are numerous other varieties of all sons different in taste, would be preferred to the list presented. But as our only object is to offer a reliable selection so far as it goes, the cultivator cannot err in adopting it. He can afterwards add, as his experience may direct, such other sorts as are deemed valu

We do not deem it necessary to add more at this time than to arge upon all the duty and usefulness of stocking their premises with the best variety of the different kinds of fruit, according to the extent of their land and their ability to provide the trees. Every one, who owns a square rod of unoccupied ground, should have some kinds of fruit -- a grapo vine or two, a pear tree, a few current | bave been put up at the agricultural division bushes, half a dozen raspberry canes, a few then neglect it .- Germantown Telegraph.

combined, stir in three cups of sifted flour; of papers of each varying from one to forty, as Sprinkle two teaspoonfuls of Azama over the batter, and stir briskly five minutes. Bake in a quick oven.

Purposes Served by Lime. Professor Johnson, of Connecticut, an able agricultural chemist, gives the following Inormation derived from carefully conducted

analyses, of the purposes served by lime as an application to farm land.
The purposes served by lime as a chemical costituent of the soil are at least of four distinct kinds.

1. It supplies a kind of organic food which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all our cultivated plants.

2. It peutralises acid substances which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other poxious compounds which are not unfrequently within the reach of the roots of plants.

3. It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to to vegetation. 4. It causes, facilitates, or enables other

useful compounds, both organic and inorganic to be produced in the soil, or so promotes to be produced in the sail, or an promotes the decomposition of existing compounds as to prepare them more speedily for cutering into the circulation of the plants.

The fertilizing properties of lime, then,

appear to arise in great measure, from the force from which it attracts carbonic seid from the atmosphere or soil to which it is exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that if lime be placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter, they are decomposed or dissolved with great rapidity, and reduced to a fit state for entering the roots of plants. It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land, or where any of the various plants used for that purpose have been plowed in green. It also produces equally good effects, and for the same reason in soils newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in humas or vegetable matter.

But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable and other organic matter in the soil. It appears to be clearly established by the experiment of agricultural chemists, that this substance has also the property of setting at liberty the alkalies which are present in exceedingly small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are useful to all of our crops of grain. Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent it is also useful by altering the me-chanical nature of the soil. For instance, it renders clayey soils less tenacions; and it is also stated that it makes sandy soils firmer, and loamy soils soft, mellow and light. Such is briefly all that is known at present concerning the chemical propensities of lime.

Willow Hanges .- The attention of farmers begins to be diverted from the costly and ugly thorns, with which writers have amused themselves for forty years past. Some farmers, too, have amused themselves in this way till they have become too wise to rely on them. After people learned that the common thoro was a noisance, they were told that the buck thorn was the right kind, as borers would not meddle with it. Next came the Osage orange, which was highly extelled by the New York and western papers, but now those papers complein that the borer uses that kind as shabbily as it has done the buckthorn, etc. As the season is now here when those who We have tried the Osage orange on our farm desire to cultivate fruit should be up and at Framingham and find that our climate is sing, we propose in brief to present a list of too cold for it. Most of our plants die in the

But the yellow willow is the right plant for than any other plant. Nothing is required but to stick the tops - the cuttings - into the ground where the bedge is to grow. A small iron bar is the only tool that is needed to make

a place for the cutting.

There are many willow bedges now growing 1. American Pearmain, 4. Hays, 2 Maiden's Blush, 5. Smith's Cider, ers will part with the tops at a very low price, in case they are called for in season. Now is a good time to procure some tops for setting They may be kept till the middle of April without injury, in a pile by the side of any 5. Bell Lucrative | fence. The sticks, on setting, should be cut twelve inches long-and should be inserted in holes ten or cleven inches deep, so that the top should not be much higher than the surface of the ground. In case the land is swarded, a little earth should be thrown in by the side of the gutting so as to leave no cavity in the hole. These cuttings may be set from six to ten inches asunder, and not on the side where cattle run through the summerfor they eat the tops with great avidity while growing green.

Some farmers cut the sprouts down close, after one year's growth, that they may shoot up more vigorously and fill the vacant spaces Five or six feet may be expected for one will be much greater. Thus the willow is quite easily set and propagated. It makes a handsome tree or shrab, and is free from the numerous worms that are found on many

Hedges by the side of meadows and woods are very convenient and cheap fences. Willows grow so fast in moist lands that they may be often trimmed to furnish fuel. The triminings, in many ceases, will be worth more than the cost of cutting .- Mass. Plowman.

AN ISLAND OF GRAPES.-Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, near Sandusky, is famous for its vineyards. The number of acres on the Island set to grapes is two hundred and thirty; of these sixtytwo are in bearing; the others were set in 1859 and 1861. These are divided among fifty seven proprietors, each one having a vineyard of from one to twenty three acres. About one tenth of the land is occupied. In one of the vineyards, the vines are six feet apart one way, and eight feet the above, some of which doubtles, as per- the other, the rows running north and south, and the vines trailed on wires fastened to posts twenty five feet apart. At three years, the yield should be three thousand pounds to the nere, which is about half a crop, but an acre in full bearing will produce seven thousand pounds, worth \$450.-Grapes are shipped East and West in boxes.-The Catawba is the principal variety. About one sixth of the grape crop this year was made in: wine. The value of last year's crop, which was about twenty acres in extent, was \$5,000; there are sixty two acres of grapes, worth \$140 per aere-\$25,000 in all.

> DISTRIBUTION OF SEED .- Upwards of one million papers of vegetable and flower seeds of the Patent Office within the past six days, Hon. T. G. Clemens, with great care, and comprise many varieties not beretofore known on

strawberries, &c. Now is the time to look to and sent to members of Congress for distribuit. Don't put off for a week or a mouth, and tion. The seeds were selected in Europe by Silves Cake - Mix together 2 tescops of this continent. Each collection comprises one white sugar, and | cup butter, then add the | hundred ane fifty four different varieties of whites of 4 eggs, beaton to a stiff froth ; add | vegetable seeds, and nearly the same numto this I cup of cold water, and after it is well ber of varieties of flower seeds-the number