The Sunbury American.

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The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No PAPER discontinued until ALL arrearages are paid.

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

H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia.

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Hon. Jeh. R. Tyson, Chas. Gibbons, Esq.
Somers & Sonderaus, Linn Smith & Co

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

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other matters entrusted to his care.
May 21, 1858.

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 Selins Grove, Pa.

WILLIAM R. SOMERS CHALKLEY 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 it to their advantage to give them a call and examine their stock.
March 10, 1860—

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

JUST 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 Latches, and all hardware necessary for building.

A splendid lot of pocket and table cutlery, Scissors, German Silver Spoons.

Looking Glasses.

A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and for sale by A. W. FISHER.
Sunbury, July 17, 1858.—

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.

☞ Office one door east of the Prothonotary's office.

Sunbury, May 26, 1860.—1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
BROADWAY, 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. Scrupulously clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladies Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway

3d. Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

4th. Being conducted on the European plan, visitors can live in the best style, with the greatest economy

5th. It is connected with

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

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

6th. The fare served in the Saloons and Hotel is acknowledged by epicures, 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.

August 4, 1860.—1y GILSON & CO, Proprietors.

SPALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelley's Mucilage Price per bottle and brush 25 cents
Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark & Benzine, for removing grease.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunbury, March 17 1860

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SADDLERY. 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.
AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from 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.

IT is important to the LADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county.
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

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

PATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS for bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices.
BRIGHT & SON.
Sunbury, June 25, 1860.

Miscellaneous.

A Voyage in a Balloon from Ohio to South Carolina.

Professor Lowe started from Cincinnati, Ohio, on a balloon voyage, at 4 o'clock, A. M., on April 20th, and landed the same day, at Unionville, South Carolina, having traveled 1200 miles in nine hours. We have received his statement and make the following extracts:—

OVER CINCINNATI.

As I rose in the early morning, the Cincinnati squares, which at first appeared in the usual size, (and gave the idea of an immense checker board) became smaller and smaller until they actually appeared like the stars above; the darkness preventing any object from being visible; thus it was easy to imagine that the distance from the lights on the earth were the same as that of the stars, and it seemed as though I were floating among the heavenly bodies. All was still as death itself; and as I was silently floating over 170,000 sleeping souls, I could but hope for the time to be near at hand when each and every one could enjoy the same privilege. In ten minutes I had attained an attitude of five thousand feet; here I felt a slight wave of the atmosphere, and soon my course changed to the north, still ascending; and when at an attitude of 700 feet, changed to the east, and moving very slow.

NEAR ZERO.

Here the atmosphere was quite frosty, and the thermometer fell from forty five to fifteen degrees above zero. I concluded to remain at this attitude until the rising sun should warm and dry the dew from the balloon, which alone would be sufficient to send me up several thousand feet more. At four o'clock and fifteen minutes, a grey light appeared in the east, and the city of Cincinnati with her tiny lights glittering through the foggy mist, was fast fading away on the west northwest horizon, showing that my course was a little south of east.

DAYLIGHT.

At a quarter to five o'clock the light of day was spread over the surface of the earth and the beautiful farms along the Ohio Valley presented a splendid appearance; the stars had disappeared one by one, and the Day God was fast approaching to take their place. I was now over the Ohio river, on the Kentucky side and at an elevation of 8000 feet, the thermometer standing at 13 deg. At 5 o'clock and five minutes the sun showed its golden rim above the horrizon, and soon shone full upon the huge transparent globe overhead which was now perfectly distended, and presented a splendid appearance. In ten minutes more the rays of the sun appeared upon the tops of the hills and tall trees making long shadows on the earth. I now looked in the direction of Cincinnati, but it had entirely disappeared. On looking to the southwestern horrizon I could discern a small village, which has since proved to be Falmouth, Ky.

OVER VIRGINIA.

The balloon then ascended to the height of 11,000 feet. The exonaut was now south of the Ohio river. At eight o'clock he passed over the northern range of the Cumberland Mountains, and descended so as to be able to shout to some men at work in a field. They responded that the State was Virginia, and then took to their heels. Finally he crossed the Blue Ridge. We continue the narrative:—

CLEARING THE BLUE RIDGE.

I discharged sixty pounds of ballast, and in ten minutes my elevation was 15,000 feet, with gas rapidly discharging from the upper and lower valves, and then I continued to discharge weight and let off gas until I attained an elevation of 22,500 feet above the level of the sea. Here the thermometer fell to 10 degrees below zero; the water, fruit, and other things froze, and it required all the clothing and blankets I had to keep me warm. But I had gained one victory—I had cleared the mountains, whose tops were covered with snow, and was rapidly moving to the east. It was now twelve o'clock, and I could distinguish the blue ocean in the eastern horrizon. Not having sufficient ballast to remain in that great attitude, the balloon gradually sank down to within 12,000 feet of the earth. Here the current was a little south of east again, and knowing that the coast in that direction was an uninhabited swamp, and being desirous of landing near a railroad, I concluded to descend and look out a good place.

I heard the firing of cannon and concluded I was near some village and on nearing the earth, over a plantation, caused great consternation among the inhabitants, who seemed to be entirely unacquainted with such a scene and it was some minutes before any one could be persuaded to approach; and when they did would not render me any assistance, but threatened destruction to the "hellish" contrivance that had frightened them so; but I learned from them that I was in the town of Spartanesburg, near the line of North and South Carolina. They would not believe that I had sailed from the State of Ohio that morning, and informed me that they would be very thankful if I would leave, and ordered the negroes to let go the ropes they were holding.

"LOST HIS BAGGAGE."

Being desirous of getting near a railroad, I threw out a bag of sand and commenced to ascend. At that moment, one of the bystanders, seeing the bag of sand fall out, sang out, "Hello, stranger, come back, I reckon you have lost your baggage." I now arose 7000 feet, and there remained until I was wafted some twenty miles farther to the east, which occupied about half an hour or more, during which time I heard many discharges of what I took to be muskets. Not knowing, but being apprehensive that the globe over my head was the object of firing, I prepared for making all the signals possible when I should again near the earth, but while I was thus elevated I had no fear, for it was impossible to send a ball within a mile of me. Having several yards of red silk in my car, I tied it to the edge, and letting it hang down, by descending, this would keep in motion, and give the whole a more life-like appearance. Thus prepared, with hat in one hand, ready to wave, and valve rope in the other, I commenced a gradual descent.

SOUTH CAROLINA BARBARIANS.

When within a half a mile of the earth I heard loud cries of terror, and saw people running in all directions; but I was determined to land for good this time, let come what would, and in five minutes more the anchor took a firm hold in a short scrub oak, and the car gently touched the ground—Thus fast, the globe gently swung to and fro, presented a very lifelike appearance. I soon noticed some heads peeping around the corner of a log but that stood near by, and in which there seemed to be persons in great distress. I called [illegible] me and assist me, at which they took no notice until I threatened to cut loose and run over them, after which two white boys, three old ladies and three negroes, in a body, ventured within twenty feet of me. At that moment a gust of wind caused the balloon to swung over near to the ground, and a general stampede took place, which caused me to abandon all hope of getting any assistance, but after telling them it was fastened to a tree, and would not hurt them, they again ventured up, in company with a stalwart looking young woman, six feet high, and well proportioned, and took hold of the edge of the car.

"A DAY OF JUDGMENT."

I inquired what was the matter in the house, and was told that several old persons were praying, as they thought the day of judgment had come. I then asked if there were any white men about. They said they expected them every minute; that they saw the great thing coming, and had run for their guns. This was rather an unpleasant piece of information, and I was determined to keep as large a crowd around me as possible. In a few minutes men with muskets began to collect, but seeing women, children and negroes surrounding the air traveler, there seemed to be no use for firearms; so I discharged the gas unmolested, and packed up the machine ready to leave. By this time several more rough-looking fellows arrived, and threatened destruction to the "devil" that could travel through the air—one adding that he had followed it ten miles, and had shot at it six times without any effect.

"THE TALL WOMAN."

The tall young woman aforesaid, assured me that there was no danger, for all the men then in the neighborhood were cowards, as all the brave ones had gone to the wars, notwithstanding they all declared they were not afraid; however, promising to give myself up when I arrived at the village, they consented that I should leave under a guard of nine armed men. Procuring a team, we started for Unionville, a village nine miles distant, and arrived that evening, halting in front of a stone building with a small checkered window. A council was then held with the jailor who positively refused to allow any such animal as they described to come into the building; I was then taken to a hotel, and soon found persons of intelligence who assured me that I was among friends. Here I remained over the Sabbath, and was called upon by many persons of fine education, who informed me that of all the places in the South the spot where I landed the inhabitants were the most ignorant, for they could neither read nor write.

The next morning I started *en route* for home, but news had reached Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, that a man had brought papers from Cincinnati, Ohio, only nine hours old, I was therefore at first arrested on suspicion of being a bearer of despatches. This brought together a number of learned and scientific gentlemen, who at once knew me by reputation, and saw my position, and I was immediately released, and furnished with a passport by the Mayor of Columbia. From this time until I reached Cincinnati, no more impediments were placed in my way.

MILITARY.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The first rifle in vogue in France was the so called pillar rifle of Thouvenin, but the invention of Mr. Minie is one which has practically revolutionized the fire arms of the present day. The improvements made by Mr. Minie are confined almost wholly to the form of the projectile, and have very little reference to that of the gun out of which it is fired. The ball is of an oblong conical form, something like an acorn without its cups; but instead of being solid, this cone is hollowed out at the base into a cup-like form. The advantages of this form of projectile are that it offers less resistance to the air than a round ball would, and that having its centre of gravity in its foremost part, it has no tendency to turn over in its flight; but its chief merit in a military point of view, is that with it the rifle can be loaded as easily as the ordinary smooth-bored gun, the forcing of the ball into the grooves of the barrel being effected by the explosion of the gunpowder, and not by the ramrod. The form of the rifle proper to these conical missiles differs very little from those used with the old spherical bullet, except that a three-grooved rifle has superseded the old two-grooved gun, and it is still an unsettled question whether four grooves would not be better than three. With this weapon the soldier can make far better practice at five hundred, or even one thousand yards, than he could with the old musket at one hundred or two hundred yards.

BANDAGES FOR THE ARMY.—A number of ladies have offered to make bandages for our wounded soldiers, and as, if made imperfectly or not of proportion they become quite useless and the labor of the charitable is thrown away, the following directions may be found useful:

The bandages should be of unbleached muslin, of at least seven feet in length, and, if possible, without seams; they should be from two to three inch in width, and rolled up in the tightest manner possible, so as not only to be in the smallest compass, and therefore occupy the least space, but because when thus tightly rolled, they are less in the surgeon's way, and very much facilitate his labors; they do not then unroll unless it is desirable.

The lint should be made of linen cloth—if old, so much the better; it may be either scraped or raveled, but the raveled is very much preferable, as it can be more easily removed from the wounds. The linen should be cut into pieces about three inches square and then raveled.—These directions are of extremed importance. Very much labor of the French ladies during the Crimean war was useless because misapplied.

Bandages for ribs, ten yards long, three or four inches wide.

For hand or finger, eight yards long, one inch wide.

For arm eight yards long, two inches wide.

For leg, eight yards long, two and a half inches wide.

SUITABLE MATERIALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.—The following is from a graduate of West Point—one who has been in service; and whose opinion is entitled to consideration:—

"As many mistakes have been made in the selection of materials for clothing for our volunteers, a few suggestions from an army officer will not be amiss. The clothing prescribed for the soldiers of the regular army, after long experience, is undoubtedly the best for volunteers. The overcoat, uniform coat, sack coat or blouse, trowsers and blankets, should be of wool, without any mixing of cotton, and should conform, in cut and make, to those used in the regular army. The stockings should be of coarse wool—no cotton; flannel shirts of wool and cotton, the less cotton the better; drawers of cotton flannel. Clothing is usually issued twice a year, in quantities as follows:—To each soldier, one hat, one forage cap, one uniform coat, two sack coats, two pair drawers, three flannel shirts, four pair stockings in one year; two blankets, two leather stocks in five years; three pair of trowsers the first year, two pair the second year."

"Look out for paint," as a girl said when a [illegible] sent to kiss her.

The Decision.

UNDER WHICH KING? is the question which the current of events forces upon the State of Maryland, and to which she is required to give an explicit answer. It is a question not to be answered in passion nor from caprice. It demands the coolest deliberation, the soundest judgment and the wisest forecast, but, at the same time, the firmest response. Maryland calls every true son of hers to give ready answer, remembering as he does so that to him is committed some portion of her interest which he is to promote, and some portion of honor which he is jealously to guard.

It is not a question of election between two Governments, equally entitled to our respect, with neither of which we are connected, and between which we are indifferent. If it were so, the question so persistently and so disingenuously put: "Will you go with the North, or will you go with the South?" might be proper and pertinent. But it is not so. On the one hand is OUR COUNTRY, rich in priceless memories of the past, which are ours because they are our country's; rich in the vast extent and variety of her present resources which enrich us as a part of our country; and rich (oh! how rich, but for the present cloud of shame,) in the golden promises of the future, which are ours because the country is ours. On the other hand is a league of States without a history, with no elements of independent empire, and around whose future the thickest darkness hangs. On the one hand is the flag round which cluster so many patriotic recollections, and which has waved above the brave in so many hard fought battles; the Constitution which so many of us have sworn to sustain; the laws which we have aided to enact; the alliance which we have contracted, and the commercial treaties which we have negotiated when we command respect as a first class power among the nations of the earth. On the other hand are those who trail that flag in the dust, abjure that Constitution and repudiate the oaths to sustain it which they have registered in Heaven, defy the laws which they have helped to enact, and must contract alliances as best they can when recognized as a sixth rate power, whose discordant parts are cemented only by the whim of demagogues.

To observe our oaths, to maintain the laws, to sustain the Government as legally established—this is not going "with the North!" It is doing just what every true man and patriot throughout the country has been doing for half a century. Upon what ground can we justify to posterity, or to ourselves when time shall have calmed the passions of the hour, a repudiation of these examples of the wise and patriotic? Has our country become our oppressor? Has its Constitution proved a tyrant? Wherein? It is no new thing in the history of Maryland that the vote of the country has adopted a platform and elected a President distasteful to her.—Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Buchanan, were all elected against the wish and despite the vote of Maryland. She regretted it and believed—and some of her sons still believe—their election was an injury to the State and a calamity to the country. But they were constitutionally elected, and she did not think it right or honorable to desert the country in the hour of its greatest need. Is not our country's peril equally great now, and does she not need, as much as ever in the past, the unwavering support of every one of her children?

Grant, for the sake of the argument, that Maryland has the power and the right to cease to be one of the United States, is it her interest to do so? Six months ago no sane man would have dreamed that it was.—Now scrutinize as closely as you please the whole course of our Government since—every law enacted by the legislative department, every decision pronounced by the judiciary, and every act of the Executive, and answer this question: Is there one law, decision, or act, which infringes any right or imperils any interest of our State or of any citizen of it? If not, then between our National and our State Governments there is no occasion or ground for separation, for disagreement or quarrel; then all inducement to a change of the relations so long, so happily, and so advantageously subsisting between them, comes from abroad. What can it be? Certain of the United States asserted their right to withdraw from the Union, and, so far as their act could do it, did withdraw. The Government, notwithstanding, at an expense of thousands upon thousands of dollars has continued to carry their mails, has submitted to their assaults, and has in no instance or place taken any action but defensive. President Buchanan, in his message last December, said the Government could not do less than this, and the officers of the Government under President Lincoln have done no more than they would have done under President Buchanan, if similarly assailed. We have, then, and can have, no ground of resentment or complaint against our Government for the harshness, the precipitancy, the haste and aggressive character of its measures. Nor can the Southern Confederacy offer any reasonable assurance of protection and prosperity in the fold to which they woo us like that which we have enjoyed, do and may enjoy in the United States. True they promise as largely as Satan did on the mount of temptation, but with as little lawful claim to the gift they proffer as he had to the kingdoms of the earth.

But one thought in many minds overrides all other considerations: "Virginia has seceded and of course Maryland must." Why "*Must?*" When did Maryland become an infant or a captive to be dragged at Virginia's chariot wheels? Virginia is a noble State—all honor to her; but she has done things before to-day in which Maryland could not follow her. The Old Dominion has fallen from the first rank to the seventh in our company of States, and the counsels which have led her that downward road are not the safest guide that we could choose for Maryland. Nor does it by any means follow that what is wisest or best or most honorable for her is so for us. We are on different sides of a great navigable river. No natural boundary separates us from the great North No other State is interposed between us and them. We cannot escape the position of being all that separates them from their Capital, and only a miracle like that which opened the Red Sea, for Israel can save Maryland from becoming one great grave yard if she assumes to bear the brunt of the battles of Secession.

Besides, if it were as clearly our interest, as it is our ruin, to abandon our country for this *ignis fatuus*, could it be other than dishonor to do it? We granted her a District for her capital. There she has expended her money—millions upon millions—without stint. In Annapolis she has erected costly buildings and established a noble school, a constant source of revenue to hundreds of the citizens of our State. In our own city she is investing her means and urging forward improvements to day which shall protect the persons and property of our citizens—is it honorable, or honest, as between man and man, to retake our grant, with the improvements our country in good faith has made there, and claim all as our own? If so, it surely would be well to wait a few years longer till a few more millions have been expended in the works begun but yet unfinished there. They will make so many more royal residences for bats when we have turned all to desolation and reduced all that portion of our State to barrenness again.

Doubtless it would be wisdom to have no wish or judgment, or thought of our own—to become an outlaying province of Virginia, to be legislated for at Richmond instead of Annapolis, but would it not be well to defer taking that position till Virginia shows so much wisdom in the management of her own affairs as to entitle her to that confidence.—Till then let us take no position but that of an independent State; let us know no flag but the Stars and Stripes, and no country but the United States of America.—*Baltimore American.*

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION OF AN OIL WELL.—We have already made mention of the explosion of an oil well in Warren county, Pennsylvania. We extract the following particulars:

A well which had been drilled two hundred feet by Hawley & Merrick, had struck oil, but the yield being less than expected, the pumping was abandoned and drilling commenced. Over one hundred feet further were drilled, when at half past five on Wednesday evening a sudden rush of oil through the five and a half inch tubing threw out the drills and gushed up the air forty feet above the surface of the ground. At the least computation it was throwing from seventy to one hundred barrels per hour. Above the mass of oil, the gas of benzine rose in a cloud for fifty or sixty feet. As soon as the oil commenced gushing forth, all the fires of engines in the neighborhood were immediately extinguished.

At about half past eleven, as a large number of men and boys were about the well engaged in saving the oil, the gas from the well which had spread in every direction, took fire from the engine of a well over four hundred rods distant, when in a second the whole air was in a flame, with a crash and roar like discharges from a park of artillery. As soon as the gas took fire, the head of the jet of oil was in a furious blaze, and falling like water from a fountain over a space one hundred feet in diameter, each drop come down a blazing globe of boiling oil. Instantly the ground was a flame, constantly increased and augmented by the falling oil. At once a scene of indescribable horror took place. Scores were thrown flat, and for a distance of 20 feet, and numbers horribly burned rushed blazing from the hell of misfortune, shrieking and screaming in their anguish.

Just within the circle of the flame could be seen four bodies boiling in the seething oil, and one man, who had been digging a ditch to convey away the oil to a lower part of the ground, was killed as he dug, and could be seen as he fell over the handle of his spade, roasting in the fierce element. Mr. H R. Rouse, of the firm of Rouse, Mitchell & Brown, of the village of Enterprise, Warren county, a gentleman largely interested in wells in this locality, and whose income from them amounted to $1,000 a day, was standing near the pit and was blown twenty feet by the explosion. He got up and ran about ten or fifteen feet further, and was dragged out by two men, and conveyed to a shanty some distance from the well. When he arrived not a vestige of clothing was left upon him except his stockings and boots. His hair was burned off, as well as his finger nails, his ears and his eyelids, while the balls of his eyes were crisped up to nothingness. In this condition he lived nine hours—made his will, leaving $100,000 to the poor of Warren county; the same amount to repair the roads of Warren county, and $500 a year to his father, his only living relation, for life. He died, however, without signing the will.

The bodies of five other men were recovered and recognized. In addition there are skeletons of five others visible within the circle of flame, and many are missing—strangers who came to witness the operations of the wells. It is supposed that a number of others have been burnt to powder close by the mouth of the well. Some thirty four were wounded.

At the time of the explosion everything in the neighborhood—sixty or seventy rods—took fire, and shanties, derricks, engine houses and dwellings were at once involved in flames. The boiler of Dobbs' well, eighty rods from the original well, blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing instantly the engineer, Wesley Skinner, adding another intensity to the evening's horrors. At this time the whole air was on fire. The jet of oil rushing up forty feet was almost a pillar of livid flame, while the gas above it, to the distance of a hundred feet was flashing, exploding, dashing toward the heavens, and apparently licking the clouds with its furious tongues of heat.—*Wheeling Union.*

STEAM PASSENGER CAR.—A steam passenger car, for a southern road, passed over the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, as far as Trenton and back to Philadelphia on Saturday, making the trip to Trenton in 80 minutes, including stoppages, and returned in 67 minutes, a distance of 30 miles. This car is 37 feet long, contains a baggage room 6 feet in length, next to the engine, also a closet, mail room, and seats for 30 passengers. All the machinery is placed upon the platform, in front of the car, and acts upon the drivers by means of cut gearing, which runs exceedingly smooth. The water for the boiler is held in a tank under the baggage room, and sufficient is carried, with coal, for running 20 miles.—One is for the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a tributary to the Pennsylvania Central. Several others ar intended for Mexico.

PAY OF THE TROOPS.—The following is the rate of pay allowed in the army of the United States, to which the militia is entitled when called into service:

	Per Month
Colonel	$218.00
Lieutenant Colonel	194 00
Major	175 00
Captain	118.00
First Lieutenant	108 50
Second Lieutenant	103 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant	103 50
First or Orderly Sergeant	29.00
Other Sergeants	27 00
Corporals	22.00
Privates	20 00
Musicians	21.00

Officers are required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men are clothed and armed by the Government.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has subscribed $22,000 for the volunteers, recommended President Lincoln to proclaim southern privateering to be piracy, and also that he immediately declare the southern ports blockaded.

SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPERS.—We learn that our neighbor, the *Tribune*, will henceforth stereotype their daily edition, of which they are circulating some 60,000 copies every morning. Their weekly paper of which about 200,000 copies are printed, has been stereotyped for three months past, as well as the semi-weekly edition of the same journal of about 40,000. Taking all their editions together, they make about 640 000 *Tribunes* every week. Their recent bid for $50,000 United States bonds, under the late 12 per cent. loan, would seem to indicate a plethora of pocket money quite convenient in these times. It is understood that the profits of their business last year were nearly $100,000. From the *Evening Post*, having fully realized all the ends which he proposed to himself in embracing the profession of journalism, Mr. John Bigelow has retired, and Mr. Parke Goodwin becomes the purchaser of his interest. The *Evening Post* divided $69,000 profits, last year, between its three proprietors. The *Independent* has more than doubled its circulation during the past year, and now publishes 70,000 copies weekly.—*N. Y. Courier.*

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, the amply rewarded is its patron, care not how humble or unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting in something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.—*Daniel Webster.*

A New Hampshire editor was lately robbed while travelling. How much the thief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to to his victim, returning the bocket book:—"You miserable cuss, here's your pocket book. I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nuthin in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two mewspaper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are you are an editor I return your trash. I never robs only gentlemen.

The recent sudden change of the New York *Herald* from secession to the side of the Union has been a subject of much comment. At a public meeting held in New York on Tuesday, the following resolution was received with prolonged cheers, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the recent conversion of the Editor of the *Herald* to the cause of the Union is a gratifying illustration of the fact that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The Canadian Government has paid, up to March 1, bills for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales amounting to $123,374.23, or, deducting the proceeds of the articles sold and sums refunded, $204,952 83. In addition to this there are some unsettled accounts, for the payment of which the sum of $30,000 has been reserved.

Coal oil, it is said, has been discovered in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. Some workmen engaged in excavation found oil oozing from the ground at the depth of eleven feet.

Senator Wade, in answer to an applicant for a consulship for which "nobody was asking," said: "There is no such consulship on this planet. You may find it on some fixed tar, not here."

Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at a dinner, where the principal dish was roast pig. He is repocted to have said: "O, Lord, if thou canst bless under the gospel what thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

BREAKER BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Breaker attached to the Colliery of Jeremiah Seitzinger, on the West Branch, was burned down on Thursday night. We could not obtain any of the particulars, or the cause of the fire, loss, or whether insured or not.—*Miners' Journal.*

THE SPIRIT OF CATTAWISSA.—A large meeting was held in Cattawissa, on Thursday of last week, presided over by Col. Paxton.—Great enthusiasm was manifested. A company is being formed by Mahlon Hamlin.

On the 3d of March, forty millions of Russian serfs were liberated. The day before they were all slaves.

Prentice says a contemporary asks if we can throw any light upon kissing? We don't want to; the thing can be done just as well in the dark.

The quickest way to make a tall man short is to borrow all the money he has got.

An old bachelor is a traveller on life's railroad, who has entirely failed to make the proper connection.

"I feel," said an old lady, "that I've got about through with this world. I shan't enjoy much more trouble."

Why is life the riddle of riedles? Because we must all give it up.

If old wine be good, is elder wine better?

Since Cotton is king, will it seem very sinister

To nominate Hemp as a useful Prime Minister?

Farmers' Department.

Grafting for Grape.

The Grape monopolists are being just now exercised at the rapid progress which grape-grafting is making. They argue in long articles, published for them as usual gratuitously, that the policy is a bad one—that grapes which are grafted are not so longlived, and all that. They see in this lately introduced mode to propagate the best grapes on common or worthless stocks, the beginning of the end of their monopoly, hence the whole pack joins in one general howl. The truth is, the grape can be grafted with as much certainty as the cherry, plum, apple or pear, and just in the same way, except that the operation has to be performed as low down as possible, and the whole then lightly covered up with soil. It can be performed, too, any time in March or April, like other grafting. There is not the least secret about it. Therefore, those who have old grape vines of any kind, can still graft them this season with the best varieties, provided the grafts can be procured. For the Delaware grape, especially, which is so slow of growth, and never ought to be allowed to grow upon its own roots, grafting is particularly adapted, and we trust it will be resorted to generally by those who desire fruit early, as well as to save expense.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

Grape Vines from New Wood.

The following interesting extract of a letter is communicated to the *Horticulturist*. It contains a new suggestion for the propagation of grapes. We can see, however, no necessity for planting the shoot two feet deep. One foot, or even eight inches, we venture to say will answer not only just as well, but much better. A light, porous soil, is undoubtedly the best—so is a position where the sun can penetrate not over a couple of hours a day. Care should be taken not to allow the soil to become *dry*.

"In the middle of September I (Ferdinand Rubens, of Germany,) received a letter from Rev. Mr. Rank, at Alexandria, in Poland.—As that letter will interest you, I transcribe a part of it. He says: 'Toward the 20th of June, just before I set out for a watering-place, I transplanted a number of grape-vines with perfect success, so that the truth of your assertion, that this may safely be done in summer, was fully proved. I made, besides, the discovery not mentioned in your book, that cuttings from young, green shoots, when carefully planted and treated, grow very readily. In transplanting the old vines, I collected the young shoots, which were about three feet long, and planted them in holes two feet deep, cutting off about six inches from their tops, and watered them liberally. The leaves, of course, had been removed, and they were planted so deep, that two eyes only remained above ground. About a week after planting they commenced growing. Not a single one out of fifty which I planted has failed.'"

It will be useless to attempt the propagation of grape vines by this plan, unless every attention is given.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VALUE OF ROOTS FOR FEEDING.—One thing is pretty certain—cattle are exceedly fond of roots of all kinds. They are great promoters of health, and as we treat ourselves to various kinds of delicacies, there is no reason why their palates should not be gratified. We estimate roots for feeding, something like this: ruta bagas 10 cents a bushel, beets 12 cents, carrots 20 cents, and potatoes 25 cents. And then six cents a bushel may be added for the gratification of seeing with what gusto they are eaten.

GLUE THAT WILL RESIST MOISTURE.—Dissolve gun-sandrac and mastic, of each, two ounces, in a pint of spirits of wine, adding about an ounce of spirits of turpentine. Then take equal parts of isinglass and parchment glue (gelatin,) and having beaten the isinglass into small pieces, and reduced the glue to the same state, pour the solution of the gum upon them, and melt the whole in a covered vessel, at a heat of 180 deg. When the whole is melted, strain through a coarse linen cloth, and then put it again over the fire, adding about an ounce of finely powdered glass. In the preparations of liquids containing alcohol, care should be taken not to use too great a heat, and to prevent boiling over, or thecatching fire.

SALT FOR CABBAGES.—Edward Carpenter, a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, last year tested the value of salt on cabbages and with satisfactory results. After planting them out, he watered them two or three times a week with salt water, containing about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbage grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt water given them produced loose, open heads, which were unfit for anything than boiling. Rain water was given at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. He does not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbages would bear without injury, but is fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than that he used is decidedly beneficial.

COVERING GRASS SEED.—E. S. Allen, a Vermont correspondent of the New England Farmer, says that he has "found a slab from a saw log better than brush to give the last finish to seeded land, and better than the roller on heavy land, as it pulverdizes the lumps, giving the surface a smooth, fine tilth, without packing it." He describes its construction and use as follows: "My method is to take a large slab, a foot wide or more, about nine feet in length, with a two-inch auger hole at about two feet from each end, into which I fasten two small chains, and bring them together in the form of a triangle; these are attached to the whiffletree, and drawn by a horse, with the convex side down. A weight of any desired heft can be attached to the top, or the operator or teamster can ride on the slab, where the surface is not too unequal or stony."

PLUM PUDDING.—Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of raisins stoned and chopped and some currents, washed, picked and dried; use milk enough to stir easily with a spoon; add half a pound of suit, chopped fine a teaspoonful of salt, and four well beaten eggs; tie it in a floured cloth and boil for four hours. The water must be boiling when it is put in, and continue boiling until it is done.

TO BOIL A BEEF TONGUE.—Put it into cold water for a few hours, and then boil slowly; two or three carrots and a bunch of savory herbs, added after the scum had been removed will improve it; simmer till it is very tender when the skin will peel from it easily; a dried tongue will take nearly four hours to boil tender; an unsmoked one about an hour less.

TO SOFTEN OLD PUTTY.—In removing old broken panes from a window, it is generally very difficult to get off the hard, dry putty that sticks round the glass and its frame. Dip a small nitric or muriatic acid—to be obtained at the druggists—and go over the putty with it. Let it rest awhile, and it will soon become so soft that you can remove it with ease.

TO DRESS RICE.—A lady remommends the following: Soak the rice in cold salt and water for seven hours; have ready a stew pan with boiling water, throw in the rice and let it boil briskly for ten minutes, drain it in a colander, cover it up hot by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains will be found double the usual size, and quite distinct from each other.

PORK STEAK.—This should be broiled the same as beef, except that it requires to be done slower and much longer. If there is too much fire it will blaze. Cut around the bone that there shall be nothing that has a raw appearance.

Wall paper is often cleaned by the use of wheat bran, but common wheat bread is decidedly better.

COOKIES.—One cup of thick, sour cream, one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, cinnamon to taste, soda as usual.

ANTS.—These animals are known to avoid drawers made of red cedar. Red ceder shavings placed in them or on shelves, will repel them.