#### The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO GOLLARS per address to be of beif year-in advance. No rares discontinued until att. arrestages

TO CLUBS: Three Copies to one address

Saven do. do.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-scription to the American.

Constraints are a will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING One Square of 12 lines' 3 times,
Every subsequent insertion,
One Square, 3 months,
Six months,
One year,
Business Cards or Five lines, per smum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertiscinents weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment s well set lected JOH OFFICE; which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing.

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

aumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia References in Philadelphia: Chas. Gibbons, Esq. Lion Smith & Co Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Sondgrass,

CHARLES MATTEEWS Attornen at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

May 21, 1839. FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot,

BALTIMORE-CERMS, \$1 PER DAY G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, From Seims Grove, Pa.

CHALKLEY SOMERS. 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

it to their advantage to give them a call and ex-March 10, 1860-

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 Sleep solt! where death descendeth thickest Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Te" Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860 .- 1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY, ffers indocements to Merchants and Tourists visiting nw York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis-the following are among the informages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. 1st. A central location convenient to places of business, is well as phases of attusement. 2d. Scrapuloniy electo, well furnished sitting rooms.

24. Scrapul only clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladles Partor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

3d. Large and superhylfornished sitting rooms, with a magnificat Partor, commanding an extensive view of

conducty.

1th Bong conducted on the furopean plan, visitors Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

where visitors can have their ments, or, if they desire they will be formished in their own resums.

6th. The fare served in the Salosus and Hotel is acknowledged by epicares, to be vastly superior to that of any other flored in the city.

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

GHESON & CO, Proprietors.

August 4, 1860.—19

SPALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilage Price per bettle and loash 25 ceeds Cordial Elixir of Caltarya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALEAT THIS OFFICE, Sunbary, March 17 1850.

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

CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c. M.C. GEARHAT,

ONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, which he is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing ell kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock, so that purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! Just received, a large lot of apples, which he is selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices

Sunbury, March 5, 1861 .- if BATEAT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to

M. C. GEARHART

bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER,

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1869. FRILING & GRANT. HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh

supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860. I I is important to the .ADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest

assortment of Dress Goods in the county. Sunbury, June 2, 1860. PRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the

Mammoth Store. Also, a new iot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860. SKELETON SKIRTS. T the Mammeth Store will be found

A very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

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

### Select Poetry.

THE BATTLE

TRANSLAYED FROM SCHILLER BY BULWHR. Heavy and solemn, a cloudy column, Through the green plain they marching came

Measureless spread like a table dread, For the wild grim of the iron game. Looks are bent on the shaking ground, Hearts best loud with a knelling sound; Swiftly by the bressts that must bear the brunt.

Gallops the major along the front:-And fettered they stand at the stark com

mand. And the warriors, silent, halt! Proud in the blush of morning glowing,

What on the hill-top shines in flowing? "See you the feeman's banner waving?" 'We see the foeman's banner waving !" "God be with you, children and wife !" Hark to the music-the trump and the fife-How they wring through the ranks which they rouse to the strife! Thrilling they sound, with their glorious tone,

Thrilling they go, through the marrow and bone . Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er In the life to come that we meet once more! See the smoke how the lightning is cleaving

assander! Hark! the guns, peal and peal, how they boom in their thunder! From host to bost, with kindling sound, The shouting signal circles round; Ay, shout it forth to life or death-Freer already breathes the breath ! I'he war is waging, slaughter raging,

And heavy through the reeking pail The iron death-dice fall ! Nearer they close-fees upon fees-Ready !"-from square to square it goes. They kneel as one man, from flank to flank, And the fire comes sharp from the foremest runk.

Many a soldier to earth is sent, Many a gap by the ball is rent; O'er the corpse before springs the hinder man,

That the line may not fail to the fearless van Fo the right, to the left, around and around, Death whirls in its dance on the bloody ground. God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery fight,

Over the host falls a brooding night. I Brothers, God grant when this life is o'er In the life to that we meet once more !

The dead men lie bathed in the weltering blood. And the living are blent in the slippery

And the feet, as they reeling and sliding go, Stumble still on the corpses that sleep below; "What! Francis!" "Give Charlotte my last As the dying man murmurs, the thunders

'I'll give-O God! are their guns so near? Ho! comrades !- you volley! look sharp to the rear ! I'll give to thy Charlotte thy last fareweil;

swell.

The friend thou forsakest thy side may regain." Hitherward, thitherward reels the fight; Darkly and more darkly glooms into night; Brothers, God grant when this life is o'er

In the life to come that we meet once more! Hark to the hoofs that galloping go, The adjutants flying-The horsemen press hard on the panting foe,

Their thunder booms in dying-Victory! Terror has seized on the dustards all, And their standards full ! Victory! Closed is the brunt of the glorious fight!

And the day like a conquerer, bursts on the Trumpet and fife swelling choral along, The triumph already sweeps marching in

Farewell, fallen brothers; though this life There's another in which we shall meet you once more.

# Congressional News

Exciting Debate in Congress. The following exciting scene occurred in

the House of Representatives, between A. Richardson, of Illinois, and Mr. Burnett, of

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the city of Baltimore,

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said as this bill made an appropriation, he desired it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This, he said. was one of those extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the city of Baltimore have been superseded, and military police established in lieu thereof, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by another high handed act. Private citizens, as well as the police commissioners, without justification, were incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of habeas My God! where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in States within the jurisdiction of this Government. Besides all this, a resolution has been introduced endorsing all the illegal acts of the President, instead of the representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the har of his country, and administering to him a rebuke. He would remind the gentlemen that there is a sleeping sentiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself and he would tell them that these are the saddest events written on the page of our

country's history. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are, more than any other man, responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the mischief at Charles. Nobody on this side has said aught against ton and Baltimore, which has brought this General Scott. The charge came from the sad calamity upon us. You have stood by gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogate the Republicans and sided them under the ry in the highest degree. pretext that you wanted to break up their

withdrawn and appealed to them to come

sition I assumed. I found the gentleman there lending his sanction to the breaking up of the Democratic party, and I am responsible for this statement. Mr. Burnett, with equal earnestness. So fors. far as responsibility is concerned, I have

never refused to take it. Mr. Richardson. So help me God, I am might also allude to what the President responsible everywhere. Applause, which said. was speedily checked. Mr. Burnett. And I am responsible every

what I myself saw.

Mr. Burnett. I desire to say to the gen-

so that he can make a personal assault, he

indecorum does not become the House.-[Slight hissing from the Republican side.]

Mr. Richardson. I am not ambitious of personal difficulties; I don't desire, but I shall not shrink from them. I fear no man Gen. Washington's Views on the who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have said the gentleman from Kentucky was en-gaged in breaking up the Democratic party

entleman, once for allentleman yield the floor?

Mr. Richardson, I will yield to no such for the purpose of destroying the Govern. they were written. Washington says: ment; that was its purpose and its object. What do we now see? Butler, of Massachu-Republicans sympathized with the Breckinridge party? Are you still lending your aid
that they may lead our armies? I ask you.
Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken
with some freedom. You have at the head
of them and your inshifts to do it. the Presidency I opposed him with all my circumstances to-morrow; but when you look at him as a military man he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. If you had not forced him to precipitate this calamity, you would have had a victory with-

out fighting a battle.

Mr. Curtis. I ask the gentleman who, on this side, have sought to impeach the character of Gen. Scott, and are unwilling to march

Mr. Richardson. Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the generals, should be appointed by President incoln, and sent to Richmond to take it. lie would soon get it. [Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Mr. Cartis) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of General Scott. I should be amazed if I heard him question what General Scott has done. I do not include all the Republicans, but you have forced a battle, and because you did so, it is lost. I declare before God, as my solemn conviction, that if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government, and I further declare that if General Scott cannot fight the battles nobody else can. As to the bill before the House, there is an erroneous idea in relation to the dignity and importance of the States. The call on a State for troops is a mere courtesy. In my judgement the President has a right to call for troops anywhere, even in counties. There is no such thing as a State's sovereignty sgainst the General Government. How can the Government be preserved unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal dovernment, for general protective purposes, s supreme. I could defend the capital and the soil everywhere.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri. I desire to say a lew words. Generals Butler Patterson, and Cadwalader, were from the Breckinridge party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration 1 believe be correct; but General Butler came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor upon him, and he was made a Major General that General Patterson was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of General Scott.

Mr. Richardson. I said that four generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas party; but I have no complaint.

Mr. Blair. Of all the Douglas men who Mr. Richardson (bowing) I am very much

obliged to you. Mr. Blair. The gentleman said that Gen eral Scott had been driven to risk a battle by the gentlemen on this side, but nothing bad been said here derogatory to that soldier Is the Major General fit to command, if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgement and at the outcry of outsiders? Nobody on this side has said aught against

ry in the highest degree.
Mr. Richardson. I take all back.

gentlemer who are plotting the roin of the country that they are the last men to stand an claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they themselves are trampling on the laws.

So Burnett, rising and asking earnestly. The partiaman does not certainly intention ally mean to do me injustice.

Mr. Richardson. Of course not.

Mr. Burnett. When the gentleman states I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to break up the Democratic party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it. So far from this, I was the only efficient. I deserve removal because I did agency in it. So far from this, I was the only efficient. I deserve removal because 1 did man from a slave State who, after the Connot stand up when I could and did not." I vention separated, went after those who had indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say Mr. Richardson, resuming, and speaking for myself, I am here, the last of a generation emphatically. I was not mistaken in the po-my father and grandfather having fallen my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the fing of their country. I, too. have fought under its folds at bome and abroad, and God willing, there I will stand till the end of life, defending it against all

Mr. Washburne. As my colleague has referred to General Scott's remarks, he

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to General Scott, "that I forced you to battle;" | I have done so for a few weeks and I am of the cored positively cured of a most agonizing where else. [Sensation]
Mr. Richardson. I stand here to declare to which General Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But care is to avoid discovery, and treat my pet tleman I will have no personal controversy General Scott did not relieve the President with any one on this floor; but if the gentle from the fact that the latter having forced from the fact that the latter having forced man desires personal controversy with me, him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus man desires personal controversy with me, him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President, personso that be can make a personal assault, he can have it elsewhere.

Mr. Richardson. I desire no personal controversy with anybody; but if the gentleman desires, he can have it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. After the late disaster, and the enemy almost within cannon shot of the Capitol, such personal indexers. ally. I desire to say of the President, I have

# Miscellaneons.

Power of the Government

A correspondent of the Baltimore American furnishes us with the following extract Mr. Burnett, excitedly. Let me tell the from a letter written by George Washington entleman, once for all—

The Speaker to Mr. Richardson. Will the on the subject of Shay's rebellion in that year. His views and recommendations are as applicable to the present time as they men. The Breckinridge party was organized | we're to the rebellion in progress at the time

"You talk, my dear sir, of employing in-What do we now see? Butler, of Massachu. fluence to appease the present tumults in and conqueror "at whose mighty name the setts. Dix. Patterson, and Cadwalader, of Massachusetts I know no where that world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to influence is to be found, nor, if attainable often gave him food and money. Napoleon's break up the Democratic party now at the that it would be a proper remedy for these afterwards so famed for its classical mould, break up the Democratic party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas party have furnished one half of the Let us have a Government, by which our entire army, and where is their general in lives, liberties and properties will be secured; command? And why is this? Have you or let us know the worst at once. Under

of the army a man who bore your flag through of them, and your inability to do it in the the war of 1812. He fought the late battles present moment. If they have not, employ against his judgment. Whose fault was it? the force of Government against them at the country will not support you. I have no ced that the superstructure is bad, or wants sympathy with the General in-chief in politi support. To be more exposed in the eves of possible. To delay one or the other of these heart: I should oppose him under similar expedients, is to exasperate on the one band, or to give confidence on the other, and will add to their numbers : for, like snow-balls. such bodies increase by every movement, unless there is something in the way to obstruct and crumble them before their weight is too great and irresistable.

These are my sentiments. Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of Government, then, be braced with a steady hand. under his banner? We do not hope to and every violation of the Constitution be succeed without Gen. Scott, who never lost a reprehended. If defective, let it be amended but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

#### Arrest of a Rebel Bearer of Dispatches in New York. We take the following from the New York

World :-

Edward R. Ruggles, a young man, 17 years of age, is at present detained at police headquarters by order of Secretary Seward, on the charge of being a bearer of dispatches from the rebel army, and also as being an emissary of the rebel government, prisoner is a son of General Ruggles, now commander of a portion of the rebel forces in Virginia. He is a very intelligent and highly educated lad, rather prepossessing in appearance, and very engaging in conversa-tion; quick in perception, and scute in observation, and seems eminently adapted to the mission upon which he has been sent out. He left Montgomery under private instruc-tions, received from Jeff Davis in person, and made his way to Havana. From that place he proceeded to Aspinwall, where his overinquisitiveness relative to American ocean and California steamers attracted the attention and excited the suspicion of the American consul, who forwarded a description of his person to Secretary Seward. Directions were at once sent to Superintendent Kennedy, to arrest the boy as soon as he landed in New York. Detectives Eustace and Farley were intrusted with the case. The lad arrived here, and put up at the Cortlandt street hotel, under the name of Seymour, doubtless assuming this name to throw the officers off the track, should there be any after him. Three hours after his arrival he was safe in the hands of the detectives, who for putting down a mob, and for the executive at once lodged him at headquarters. The ability which he displayed. I understood papers found upon him disclosed a most ingenious and elaborate plan for capturing the California steamers, the details of which were to be carried out with the greatest be in the plot. Ruggles had also carefully prepared maps and many papers of great value. The arrest is so important that Secretary Seward telegraphed Mr. Kennedy are qualified for such a command, I have on Saturday to use extra precantions in no doubt the gentleman is the first and detaining the prisoner. Young as he is be has no little military experience, having been for several years at the Navel School at Annapolis. He was born in a fort, was a constant attendant upon his father, who held a commission in the army of the United States, and is therefore well calculated to see and comment upon any weak points, infor-mation of which might be of service to the enemy. The future disposition of the prisoner rests with the department at Washing-

A DAY Too LATE .- La Fontaine was so absect-minded as to call and visit a friend whose funeral he had attended. He was party: I don't know whether this bill is right

[Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson. I repeat that Gen. Scott himself, said, "It is tree enough, for I was the reading that the hards."

The Man with a Snake in his Hat. Dr. Dixon in his New York Monthly Scalpel states that a gentlemen of the high-est veracity related to him the following soake story, which beats anything we have read lately :

"Going into a very public ordinary for din-ner he was surprised to observe the extra care with which a gentleman, who took the seat opposite to him, took off his bat. He turned his head as nearly upside down as possible without breaking his neck; then placing his hand over the inside of his hat, he again turned it, and received its carefully guarded contents, concealed by a pocket bandkerchief; in his hand, then gently laying the back of his hand on the cushion, he slid the bat and its contents off and commenced dinner. The attention of my friend was irresistably directed toward the hat, and his surprise greatly increased, the reader may well imagine, on observed the head of a sizable snake thrust out and looking sharply about him. The gentleman perceiving the discovery addressed him - My dear sir, I was in hopes to have dired alone, and not to have annoyed any one with my poor pet. Allow me to explain: He is perfectly harmless, only a common black snake. I was advised to carry him on my head for a rheumatism; cured-positively cored of a most agonizing malady. I dero not yet part with him; the memory of my suffering is too vivid; all my as well as possible in his irksome confinement I feed him on milk and eggs, and he does not seem to suffer. Pardon me for the onnoyance-you have my story. It is true. I am thankful to the informant for my cure, and to you for your courtesy in not leaving your dinner disgusted.

### Bonaparte's Early Poverty.

M. Thiers, in his history of the consulate. recites some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service. by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived some time in Pars in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his dinner, and frequently went without any at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn out clothes, from his acquaintances !-He and his brother Louis, afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only a cost between them, so that the brother could only go out alternately, time and about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future Emperor was during that period of starvation harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meager fare brought on and an onpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of type so virolent and malignant, that it took all the assidnity of his accomplished physician Corvisart, to exper ...

a duration of more than ten years. The squalid begger, then, the splendid Emperor ofterwards - the threadbare babiliments and imperial mantle-the bovel and the palace-the meager food and gorgeous banquet It was yours. Unless you rally around him, once. If this is adequate, all will be convin- - the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the world-an exile and a prical opinion. When he was a candidate for the world, and more contemptible, is hardly changeable life, such are the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

THE MOVEMENTS of the Secretary of War, of last night, are prompt and extensive, and perfectly characteristic of the vigorous labor of the man :

Much to the surprise of all, the Secretary f War arrived at Bull Run this (Saturday) morning, having left Washington last evening and halted for the night at or near Fairfax Court House. He came attended by only one or two officers, and by a hazardons route. Indeed, his trip is accounted very venturesome. At ten o'clock, in company with Gen. McDowell, Gen. Tyler and Gov. Spragne, he reviewed the brigade under command of Col. Keyes, stationed a half a mile east of this place, and afterward repaired to see the Seventy ninth, of which his brother is the Colonel. He will probably return to Washngton this evening.

HOW A WIFE LEFT HER HUSBAND, AND HOW SHE WAS SORRY FOR IT .- Mr. X. and his wife lived in Cincinnati. They were blessed with plenty of this worl'ds goods; and \$10.000 in gold: But one bappy day Mr. X. came home cross to dinner. He and his wife had some words; they quarrelled; and they parted unhappily. Mrs. X. went to the bureau, where the \$10,000 in gold was. She took half of it and bid adien to Cincinnati. She arrived here early vesterday morning. A telegraph message arrived about the same time, requesting her detention as a fugitive wife. She was de tained, and spent the day in tears at the Police Station. At seven o'clock her husband arrived in anxious expectation, and the express train on the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line. The twain met, looked at each other. cried, laughed, rushed into each other's arms, cried again, laughed again, kissed and made up. They left for Porkopolis last night, ta-king the sleeping car.—Chic. Dem.

DECISION AND DESTINY .- Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, in one of his reverses, was cast on the Island of Gallo, with a few of his followers. When in a starving condition, two vessels arrived from Panama for his relief, and to induce him to abandon his object. Now came the test of his decision of character, and the determination of his earthly destiny -Drawing his sword, he traced a line with it on secrecy. Gen. Johnson, of California, was to the sand from east to west. Then turning toward the south, "Friends and comrades," he said, "on that side are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, descintion and death ;on this side are ease and pleasure. There lies Peru with its riches-here l'anama with its poverty. Choose, each man, what becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the South." So saying, he stepped across the line. He was followed by eleven others, and Peru was conquered.

> How GEN. SCOTT RECEIVED THE NEWS .-This is no defeat- no defeat. The odds are against us, temporarily, through inaccuracy of details, but Manassas, and Virginia, and the Union are ours!" Such is said to be the language of the veteran soldier, after gather ing all the particulars of the battle of Manassas. Such is also said to be the language of every soldier and citizen at Washington.

No maiden ever unlocked her heart to a lover, but a kies was the first prisoner to fly by disbudding, and plucking has the same out.

# Poetry.

THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

With cherub smile, the prattling 'oy, Who on the veteran's breast reclines. Has thrown aside his favorite toy, And round his tender finger twines Those scattered locks that with the flight Of fourscore years are snowy white; And as a scar arrests his view. He cries, ' Grandpa, what wounded you ?"

My child, 'tis five and fifty years This very day, this very hour. Since from a scene of blood and tears, Where valor fell, by hostile power, I saw retire the setting sun. Behind the hills of Lexington; While pale and lifeless on the plain, My brothers lay for freedom slain !

And ere that fight the first that spoke In thunder to our land, was o'er, Amid the clouds of fire and smoke I felt my garments wet with gore 'Tis since that wild and dread affray, That trying, dark, eventful day, From this calm April eve so far, I wear upon my check the scar.

When thou to manhood shall be grown. And I am gone in dust to sleep, May freedom's rights be stille thine own, And thou and thine in quiat reap The unblighted product of the toil, In which my blood bedewed the soil, And while those fruits then shalt enjoy, Bethink thee of this scar, my boy, But should my country's voice be heard

To bid her children fly to arms, Gird on thy grandsire's trusty sword, And, undismayed by war's alarms, Remember on the battle field I made the hand of God my shield, And be thou spared like me to tell Who were thee up while others fell.

# Farmer's Department.

[For the Germantown Telegraph ] A Visit to Calmdale Nurseries.

MAJOR P. R. FREASE: Dear Sir,-A few days since I ventured on a short trip over to Lebanon, to see our mutual friend S. Miller, I was well aware that our friend was pushing the grape business with vigor, but I was by no means prepared to see so large a col-

lection as he managed, "by book or by crook" to collect together, both in variety and quan-Mr Miller's great modesty prevents him ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly kicked a Colonel who stood near in the excuse me if I do it for him, in a measure stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the but I assure you, friend Frees, I write no more than the truth-and not even the whole

I have occasionally grafted in the roots, when the vines were in full leaf, about the last week in May. Then the vines are past the bleeding season, and have had the grafts to grow sometimes ten to thirty feet the so late in the season. The best plan that I have found, is to keep them in a box of nearly dry earth in the cellar. Root grafting may be performed with success early in Februsry, three to lour weeks before the sap starts or late in May, when the vines are in full leaf. In grafting in the roots, there is as will be seen by the following paragraph, no occasion for using grafting wax-simply which we clip from the account of the battle sawing off the stock-or you may stick a of Bull Run, in the New York Evening Post graft in all the large roots, by cutting them times opens,) and covering up stock and graft with earth; put around a few sticks, and the

work is done. But here at friend Miller's I saw many grafts above the ground on large stocks, three to six feet high. On some a branch was cut off and a graft or two inserted; others simply a cot two inches long made in with you for fifty cents." the side of a vine or branch, a graft inserted, a tight ligature placed around to keep all in place, and well comented over all with graftog wax. Some of the grafts had shot an inch when inserted, and it appeared as though the grafts were not aware of being down." severed from the parent vine, as they grew right on. This was done the second week in June. It is quite a simple operation; the vine is cut off at any height you wish ; split the graft, one or more inserted a tight liga- cents a game." ture applied, and well cemented, and 'tis done. Or, a slit cut down the side of the vine, two or more inches, the graft sloped off on one side, stuck in, tied and cemented; not necessary to fit the bark of the graft and stock, as the sap circulates all through the wood, only cement well if above ground.

This is an easy and speedy mode of testing new varieties, or changing old and worthless kinds. Many varieties, too are poor growers on their own roots, and by placing them on healthy and vigorous stocks, it seems to infuse new life and health into them, and they grow with renewed strength.

By raising grape vines from seed, about one half generally prove males, bearing no fruit, and the great muss of the rest will be inferior. But all may thus be grafted and made to bear fruit of any new varieties we wish. Or we may have large vines of worthless kinds; graft them over, and in a year or two, presto ! what a change ! Or, again, we may place as many varieties on one old stock as we may fancy, "white, black and speckled," all grow harmoniously together.

The lover of nature may thus employ his eisure moments in a most interesting, pleasing and profitable manner. The grafting of the grape vine in the hands of a competent operator, thus becomes as easy and simple as the grafting of any other fruit, and with as great a prospect of success; the only precauion necessary appears to be, that the operaion is performed when there is none or very little flow of sap, and if above ground, well

cemented to keep out air and moisture. Yours Respectfully J. B. GARBER. Columbia, Pa., June 27th, 1861.

To Increase the Size of Fruit

Prof. Dubrenil, in an article in the Journal de l'Acadamie d'Horticulture de Grand, points out some of the principal operations shereby the size of fruits may be increased 1. Grafting the trees on a weak species of stock-for instance, the pear or the quince.

2. Pruning so as to deprive the tree of certain portion of its shoots. By this means the sap which would have been absorbed by the parts cut off, goes to increase the sixe

Summer pruning, which has for its

winter proving, and checking in the sommer the vicorous shoots. 6. Supporting the fruit, so that their weight may not become a strain upon the foot

3. Let the bearing shoots be as short as

possible, and in immediate connection with the main branches. Fruit growing on the

stem is always larger than that situated at the extremities of long slender branches.

4. Thinning out the fruit when too name

5. Shortening the principal branches at the

stalk.
7. Moderating the amount of evaporation from the fruit. Fruits covered by leaves are larger than those on the same tree not shaded. It is necessary, however, in order that aba-ding may not affect the quality of the fruit, to expose it when full grown to the direct action of the sun. The diminished evaporation must be attributed to considerable increase of size which always takes place in fruit introduced into bottles soon after it is set. The mouth of the bottle being closed after a portion of the branch from the dry action of the air, and is constantly surrounded with a moist, warm atmosphere, which keeps

growth of the tissues. 8. Moisten the fruit with a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas.) One of Prof. D.'a pupils, by moistening an eastern Beurre pear, from the time it was fairly set, once a fortnight, obtained a fruit so large that it would

the epidermis pliable, and stimulates the

scarcely be recognized. 9. Ringing the shoot or branch immediately below the flowers. This should be done when the flowers are opening; the longer it is delayed after this period, the less is the effect produced. The incision should pene-trate to the wood, and the ring of bark removed should have a width equal to half the diameter of the shoot. The width, however, should not exceed one-fifth of an inch,

otherwise the wood will not close up. 10. Inserting on vigorous trees fruit buds, with a portion of wood attached. A tree. which in consequence of excessive vigor has never produced blossom buds, may by this means be made to produce fruit of large size from the abundant supply of sap which the inserted blossom bads will receive. But it will be necessary to pinch the shoots of the tree in summer, which would otherwise absorb the larger portion of sap, to the injury of the fruit.

### umorous

-The Richmond papers tell of a Fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax. When carried before Beauregard he manifested his contempt for that chieftain by putting his thumb to his nose and gyrating with his fingers. Being corporal who had him in charge head over heels. and invited Beauregard to "come on and get lammed," declaring that "if he didn't have a muss he'd spile." Finding nene of the surprised lookers on started to meet him, he took to his heels down a lane. Several shots were fired at him without effect. At each successive discharge he would turn to make grimaces at his pursuers, same season. The greatest difficulty with or jump high in air and yell as if struck. Sud-me was, to keep the grafts in good condition denly a Lieutenant with a drawn sword sprang denly a Lieutenant with a drawn sword sprang before him from an adjacent building. "S a-a-y, what are yer about a pintin' that thing at me !" exclaimed the Zouave "Don't yer know it migh a cut my bran new weskit !" Being marched off to jail and put in a solitary cell, he signalized his first evening's lodgment there by setting it on fire. The rebels seem to admire the cool ands. city of the chap, and Beauregard laughed heartily

FIFTY CENS A GAME. - Last summer, at the off, splitting and sticking a graft in each State Fair, a genuine Yankee was strolling tying the stock together, (as the split some about the grounds, when he was accosted by a gambler, and asked to play a game of cards.
"Well," he replied, "I don't know much about cards, I don't." "Well," said the gambler, "I'd like to play

at his pranks.

a game with you. What will you play with "Well," said our friend, "I'll play a game

Down they sat : the gambler put down fifty cents, and asked our friend if he begged. "No," said he, "I've got a very good hand -I don't beg." "Well," replied the other, "put your money

"What money?" asked Jonathan.

"Why, your fifty cents." "I didn't say I'd put down fifty cents. You asked me what I'de p'ay for, and I said fifty open in the usual manner of cleft grafting; cents-and I'll play you all night for fifty

> A BROAD WOMAN .- The Princess Mary of Cambridge, whose betrothal to the Duke of Newcastle has been noticed, is a very comely personage, but very stout; so stout, in fact, that she finds crimoline entirely auperfluous, except around the bottom of her skirt; and it is said it has been necessary of late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emannel, and he was delighted at the prospect of a connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But when, on his visit to England, he saw the lady, il re galantuomo--himself no slender lad -he precipitately retired from the negotia-tion. "I cannot marry that woman," said be: "she's broad enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome."

> SEITLED BY STANDING .- "Sir, your account has stood for two years, and I must have it settled immediately." To which the custo-mer replied :- "Sir, things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long.

> suppose you let it ran awhile." "Weigh your words," said a man to a fellow who was blustering away in a towering pas-sion at another .- They won't weigh much,

if he does," said the actagonist coolly. An empty bottle must certainly be a very dangerous thing, if we may judge from the fact that many a man has been found dead with one at his side.

"Ma, get down on your hands and knees a minute, please."—"What on earth shall I do that for, pet?"—"Cause I want to draw au elephant.

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the style of her skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over ber head. Every wooden leg that takes the place of a

leg lost in battle, is a stomp speech against

THE GRAVE.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and posts wish they were in, but take aucommon pains to keep out of. As eloquent speaker is like a river-great-

est at the mouth. object the removal of a large number of shoots BATTLES painted by erlists are invariably