The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TAVO DOLLARS per annum to be paid helf year in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearage TO CLUBS:

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the American.

costmusters will please act as our Agents, and frank
costmusters will please act as our Agents, and frank ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING Our Square of 12 times, 3 times, July year,
Business Cards or Five lines, per amoun,
Muchantz and others, save tissing by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement. JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well st-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the nestest style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNDURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nornumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

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FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Car of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Deput, BALTIMORE.

Tenms, \$1 pen Day G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, From Selms 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 examine their stock. March 10, 1860-J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims Or keep . . as a mother may toys and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothon

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

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

Hera inducements to Merebours and Tourists visiting ew Vork, insurpressed by any Hotel in the Metropolic. The following are among the indexninges which it posses-tes, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. 18th A central location, convenient to places of business, in well as places of ninisciment.

well as places of granteement. 2d Scrapulously clean, well furnished sitting rooms, the engagineent Ladies Parior, commanding an exten-te view of Brandway. cay of Hundway arge and superbly furnished suting rooms, with a feat Parker, communiting an extensive view of

onderv. 175. Hong conducted as the 'stropens plan, visitors a tree is the hest style, with the greatest commay Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitude and have their meals, or, if they desire they will be parachled in their own rooms. for. The face served in the Salasons and Hotel is ne-

outages, the cost of living in the only is much below that of any other first elu-GHASON & CO , Proprietors. August 4: 1960.-1v

PALDINGS Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Muchage Prine per harde and loude 25 cents Jordan Elixir of Calinaya Bark & Beszine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAD. DLERY. Also, the best assortment of from Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the

Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunlary, June 2, 1860, CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c.

M.C. GEARHAT,

CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Contortionaries, Fruit and Toys, which he is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the necessary machinery &c., be is manufacturing all 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

Give us a call. M. C. GEARHART Sunbury, March 5, 1861 .- tf

bar bottles for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Merosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and chesp assortment will be found at the Mammoth State 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.

T 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, 1880,

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

SKELETON SKIRTS. A T the Mammoth 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-Roes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June , 1880,

Select Boctry.

ONLY A CURL.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH BARRY BROWNING.

[We violate no secret when we mention that these beautiful and toucking lines from our late, lamented and ever welcome contributer were written on her receiving intelligence from Baltimore of the loss of a favorite child in a family of friends with whom she had corresponded, but whom she had never seen. -Ed. N. Y. Independent]

Friends of faces unknown and a land Unvisited over the sea, Who tell me how lenely you stand, With a single gold carl in the hand Held up to be looked at by me!

While you ask me to ponder and say What a father god mother can do, With the bright vellow locks put away Out of reach, beyond kiss, in the clay, Where the violets press nearer than you :

Shall I speak like a poet, or run Into wesh woman's tears for relief? Oh children ! I never lost one. But my arms around my own little son, And Love knows the secret of Grief.

And I feel that it must be and is When God draws a new appel so Through the house of a man up to his, With a murmur of music you miss, And a rapture of light you forego.

How you think, staring on at the door Where the face of your angel fiashed in, That its brightness, familiar before, Burns off from you ever the more For the dark of your sorrow and sin.

"God lent him and takes him," you sigh, - Nay, there let me break with your pain. God's generous in giving, say I.

And the thing which he gives, I deny That he ever can take back again.

He gives what he gives. I appeal To all who bear babes! In the bour When the vail of the body we feel Rent round as, while torments reveal The motherhood's advect in power;

And the babe cries-have all of us known By apocalypse (God being there, Full in nature !) the child is our own-Life of life, love of love, moan of moan,

Through all changes, all times, everywhere He's ours and forever. Believe, O father !- O mother ! look back To the first love's assurance! To give Means, with God, not to tempt or deceive With a cop thrust in Benjamin's sack.

He gives what he gives; be content. He resumes nothing given-be sure. God lend ?- where the usurers lent In his temple, indignant he went And scourged away all those impure.

He lends not, but gives to the end. As he loves to the end. If it seem That he draws back a gift, comprehend 'Tis to add to it rather . . amend, And finish it up to your dream-

Too costly, though given by herself, Till the room shall be stiller from noise, And the children more fit for such joys, Kept over their heads on the she

So look up friends! You who indeed Have possessed in your bouse a sweet piece Of the heaven which men strive for, must need Be more earnest than others are speed Where they loiter, persist where they cease.

You know how one angel smiles there. Then, courage! Tis easy for you To be drawn by a single gold hair Of that curl, from earth's storm and despair To the safe place above us. Adieu!

Miscellancous.

Talk with a Returned Prisoner.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune, Sta :- Returning from Washington, last night, I happened to meet a very intelligent young man named Dewitt C. Spragues, o member of the New Haven (Conn.) Greys, who had been a prisoner at Manassas and Richmond for two weeks. It seems that he and two others from Connecticut, and two members of the New York Sixty-ninth, were on the battle field when Colonel or Lieuten-ant Colonel Gardner, of the Georgia Regi-ment, fell wounded. They carried this officer among the wounded on both sides, to a neigh boring house, and when they found that their own army was retreating, they were about to make their own retreat, when the Colonel requested them to remain, and he would see them protected. They did so, and were sent on with the others to Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce, on Monday.

It seems that these young men, having got several of the wounded on both sides to a house on an eminence, they ran up a white flag, but the Secessionists continued firing upon it. The Colonel requested to be carrie to the sheltered side of the bouse, but the shells and balls fell thick and fast around them. The Colonel continued to exclaim against this firing, and said, 'They will kill At length, however, the firing ceased, and these young continued all night attending the sick and wounded. Mr. Spragues says he thinks Gen. Davis was not commanding any part of the field on the day of the battle though he was there part of the day. He did not ride a conspicuous white horse. sted Col. Gardner, and congrutulated him on the splendid victory, and indulged in various remarks about the rouning of the Yankee

Somehow the Colonel lost sight of his friends and benefactors. They were imprisoned a week at Manassas and a week at Rich mond, when an order came for their release. They were taken to the Everett House in Richmond, their board paid, and new clothing, the uniform of the Secessionists, given to them to prevent appoyance to them as ene mies, and for a week they wandered through

Richmond as they wished, The dead on the field were all buried, and the wounded cared for rather slowly. The Federal surgeons were taken away prisoners from their wounded, but attended to both friends and loss as they were brought in.—
Large numbers undoubtedly died from neglect, who, with more prompt treatment might have been saved. Several were brought in their wounds undressed, and swarming with magots. Our Surgeon, he thinks, attended more Secessionists than Federalists.

One poor fellow was brought in on horse from the field of battle to Mannesas, with a ball to his brain, entering his forehead and lodging there. His head was frightfully His eyes were closed, and he wan dered blindly around, stumbling over the other wounded. He made no complaint, never

spoke a word, made no signs of pain, and died | TREASON YIELDING TO INDIG- | Edward Everett on Secession Papers as quietly as if falling into a peaceful sleep; be must have been wounded on Sunday, crawled about the battle field till Tuesday, when he was brought in and died on Wednes day. He was said to belong to a Maine

eiment, and was a splendid leeking fellow. At Manasens, the lower room of a large building was occupied by the wounded, the upper part by the prisoners. At Richmond, we hundred and fifty prisoners were in our building on two floors. They were packed together and suffered severely from swarming vermin, and for want of air, food, water, and It was a luxury to get down on the floor, filthy and wet as it was.

The talk was very strong against the North. The common idea is that the North are cowards. They have no doubt that Washington will soon be in their hands, and that Maryland will be out of the Union. The cry is, "On to Washington!" One of Spragues' party suggested that it was a pity for people of the same blood and nation to be fighting. The answer was, "It's a lie, we don't own that the North is the same race or nation with us.

New troops are arriving daily, though Mr. Sprague thinks there are not more than 12,000 in and about Richmond. He thinks Richmond is not as well fortified as Manssas.— They have no fear of Richmond being attack ed. They expect to engage McClellan in front of Washington, and then cross the Po-tomac somewhere and seize Washington and carry Muryland. Three or four batteries had arrived in Richmond from the South. Coming out from Norfolk they passed a large lot of artillery for Sewall's Point. The people of Norfolk crowded to see the party who were to be sent out under a flag of truce. The crowd suggested that the next load be sent without their heads. Mr. Sprague and his companions were discharged without any condition or parole. The order for their discharge was very complimentary, and Pres dent Davis and Gen. Beauregard expressed their obligations to them. One of Beaure-gard's staff was around Richmond with them.

Hear Mr. Bright, of England.

At a late meeting in England, Mr. Bright

means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think myself that it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. 1 think that the cost of a war with the United States would give, probably, half wages, for a declaration within tweaty-four hours which very considerable time, to those persons in would be satisfactory—if he did not, they Lancashire who would be ent of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another country. It is not exactly the business of this meeting, but my opinion is that the safety of the products on which this country depends rests for more on the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure : and I believe nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, to set up for critics -carping, caviling critics-of what the Washington Government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman, resident for twenty-five years in Philadelphia, a Hunter. He was called for, but the crowd merchant there, and a very prosperous merchapt. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States) very much to vones in England " but he says also. "If it be once admitted that here we have no country and no Government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and to go somewhere where there is a country and a government."-Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom, that those newspapers who are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special government for themselves? When the people of Ireland asked that they should secode, was proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you, and I advise the people of England, to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we never apply to our own At any rate, they have never fought for "the balance of power" in Europe. They have never fought to keep up a decaying empire. They have never squandered the money of their people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged in. And now, at this moment, when you are told that they are going to be rained by their vast expenditure, why the sum that they are going to raise in the great emergency of this grievous war is no greater than what we raise every year during a time of peace. [Lond cheers. They say that they are not going to liberate slaves. No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally, as it permits and requires. No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men in their public life have suffered more obloquy-I had almost said, more indignity-in consequence of it -But I cannot for the ble of me see, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed now-1 say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament-1 cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the thirty-three or thirty four States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I can see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be i wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government, and to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those who wish to build up a great empire on the per-

petual bondage of millions of their fellowmen. [Loud cheers] Gleason's Literary Companion is decidedly opposed to the feshion of wearing long dresses. One of the principal reasons assigned is that the pretty ankles and neatly dressed feet of the ladies are all bidden from the admiring gaze of appreciative people. Mr. Gleason tells American isdies that they have the prettiest feet and ankles of any woman in the world. As American ladies have been wearing long dresses for a long time, we would like to know how Mr. Gleason obtained again and pour it over the beef .- Germantown the information.

NATION.

THE MASKED BATTERY OF THE TRAITOR PEESS.

Peace and Compromise Repudiated,

Yesterday we announced the fact that the

people of Easton had been aroused to fary by the conduct of certain speakers at a Demo cratic meeting, and the past course of certain old Breckinridge organs, which persisted in contriving to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The following is a detailed account of the transaction, from the Easton Journal Immediately after the reading of the reso lations at the Democratic meeting on Monday afternoon there was disapprobation manifested in the crowd, and soon after Colonel Johnson commenced his address it increased, and he was requested by one of the Associate Judges (a Democrat, who is a true and loyal citizen) to desist in his expressions of sympathy with the rebels. He was permitted to go on with his address which was lengthy, at the close of which a citizen was called upon for a reply, who was not permitted to speak. The excitement in-

ican Hotel where pistols were drawn. Early in the evening several bundred per sons assembled in front of Colonel Johnson's residence in the Square. They burnt his effigy and would have scuttled his house, had it not been for his family and several Repubicans who were present.

creased, and a fight took place at the Amer-

The crowd then proceeded in a body to the office of the Easton Sentinel. Mr. Neiman esides in another part of the town, which perhaps saved him from personal harm. All be printing material and furniture in the first and second stories were thrown into the street, set fire to and burn. This took place at about twelve o'clock, and the fire was burning yet in the morning. The build ing was not injured, with the exception of

the breaking of doors and a few sush. The next movement was for Hunter's office the Easton Argus. The windows were forced and about a dozen entered. Every thing in his front room was thrown from the second story windows into the street and Now, recollect what breaking the blockade demolished. They then entered another room and after pying some of the type, left the premises. This was brought about by a gentleman appearing at the second story window with the stars and stripes who assured the crowd that Mr. Hanter would make could then visit upon him the punishment he might deserve.

Mr. Cole's German printing office came next in order. Here the crowd was very large. Mr. Cole flung out the Union banner; appeared at the window; declared Union sentiments, and that he was for the federal government "right or wrong." Having come down so flatly, he was permitted to pass A call was then made upon Ex-Senator

R. Brodhend. Here they found a large Union banner over the door, and after counting the number of stars and stripes, which they found to be all right, they moved on quietly.

was assured that he was out. Some ladies appeared at the window, and waved a his vacant eyes met her longing, agenizing pational flag, when they left.

Mr. Schuyler, our Prosecuting Attorney.

was then called to the stand. He appeared without arranging his toilet-sans scolettesdeclared himself a Union man, with them and all their sentiments and sorry he was without a banner to hang out. He then expressed his great pleasure at seeing so large and respectable a number of his fellow citizens before him-all of which was well received by his visitors.

They visited Messrs, Benedict, George Able, O. H. Myers, John Sletor, and Judge Stein. No injury was done at these places, as they declared themselves for the Union. and willing to sustain the government in its efforts to put down rebellion.

We understand it was the intention of the crowd to pay their respects to some other residences suspected to be occupied by secessionists and compel them to show their colors, but being worn out by the fatigues of

We are opposed to impultious parades riotous gatherings, banging and burning effigies, and an unlawful destruction of prop erty, but if there are men amongst us who are in the practice of encouraging the rebels now fighting against the Union, which is the best government ever established, they should not be spared. When hundreds of our young men have been and are now mustering again to fight for the maintenance of our cherished institutions and homes, others in our midst, should not be permitted to dampen their patriotic zeal, by speaking, writing and publishing sentiment encouraging the rebels now in arms against the Federal Government. Persons who will call this an "unkely war," for party purposes when they know it is defence of our sacred rights and for the restoration of the authority of the Government, will receive but little sympathy in this community when

trouble comes upon them. Our Receipt for Stewed Beef. Who knows how to stew beef us it ought to be stewed? How many cooks in the city of Philadelphia stew beef after the receip herewith annexed? And how many people snow that a piece of beel stewed, is better than cooked in any other way-yea, shall we any equal, if not superior to any other visud that can be placed upon a dinner table?-Dining some time ago, with a friend on the banks of the Delaware, there was a large piece of stewed beef, cooked efter a fashio we never exactly saw before, and a decider improvement upon this dish, so far as we had any recollection to make a comparison. Indeed, so fully were all our notions of bestcooking ignored by it, that we some time after made a request for the cook's receipt, which was obligingly complied with, and here it is If it be strictly followed, it will proque a dish, not only fit to set before a King, but even good enough for a President.

STEWED BEEF.-Take a piece of sirloin beef, about ten pounds; cut out the bone, and lard the beef and the tenderioin, which in cutting out the bone, has been separated from the other part. Put back the tenderloin and coll up the beef and tie it firmly; then stew gently till done. Serve it with the following souce poured all over it : Put into a stewpan the muscles of a knuckle of veal, some slices of bum or bacon, a cupfull of gravy, a spoon full or two of strong vinegur, a buy leaf, clove of garlic, a little thyme, one clove and a little salt ; skim it, and when it has stewed a quarter of an bour, pass it through a serve; then add sorrel, parsiey and mushrooms, all chopped fine, and whole capers; heat it

in the North.

There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and villifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the nimost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the press, that these percicious journals have, with the exception of a few instances, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriofic presses, than to clovate them to greater importance by proscription, or to mereach in the slightest degree upon the freedom of public discussion, which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. But it is preposterous

to sacrifice the end to the means. We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the Seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolera ting a traitorous Press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens to gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the Press, to purmit the systematic and licentions abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Maita was once censured in Parliament for some alleged reverlty toward the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the Press was declared to be in danger. The Dake of Wellington said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the Press in London, but a free Press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man of-war. We suppose the most enthu startic champion of the liberty of the Press would hardly think it right to publish a ournal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exherted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that de-scription be allowed to diffuse their poison senenth its walls unidst the excitable population of a large city?

A PERLADELPHIAN, just returned from Washington; bas related to the editor of the Press the following incident of the recent disestrous battle at Manussas :-

In the Government hospital, on the day after the battle, lay a youthful member of the Ellsworth Zonave Corps, who, notwithstand ing the frightful nature of his wounds, bore his sufferings with a patient beroism, akin to inspiration. For a long time he seemed unconscious of the presence of his bearibroken mother, who watched by his couch fondly, yet in anguish of spirit, and lay like one in a trance.

At length, turning slowly over on his side,

A train of long-buried recollections seemed instantly to have awakened themselves in his bosom, and, manmuring with the artlessness of a child, "kiss me good night, mother," he fell back, and was dead !

The gentleman to whom the incident was elated pencilled the following lines, in the cars, during his trip from Baltimore to this

"EISS ME GOOD NIGHT, MOTHER." Mother, dear mother, the day has seemed

long Since the lark warbled his national song. Sauly the hours have passed since the morn; Darkly the moments that ne'er can return ! No beaming hopefulness, no joyons ray, No cheerful aunshine to brighten my way.

But, mother, your kiss turus the darkness to hight : Kiss me good night, mother, kiss me good night.

Mother, dear mother, I'm longing for rest-Longing to slumber for aye with the blest; But when my sad spirit from earth life is free Still shall thy presence seem nigh unto me Oft the wild kiss of parting shall fall on my

brow— The sad tearful eyes gaze upon me, as now— And often I'll say, with the angels in white -Kiss me good night, mother, kiss me good

PEACE-WHAT IS IT ?- There is too much truth in the following puragraph we copy from a long and able editorial to the Press; "A Peace party in the North is nothing more than the reserve forces of Mr Jefferson Davis. Both are animated by the same purpose. Mr. Davis wishes the North bumiliated; so does the peace party. Mr. Davis wishes the Union dissolved; so does the peace party. Mr Davis wants the Northern bacon and Northern arms; the peace party have both to dispose of at reasonable terms Mr. Davis wishes to ruin the Administra ion ; the peace party is laboring to the same end. The only difference seems to be that Davis has armed his Virginis "peace party," and stationed it at Manussus, the command of Beauvegurd and Johnston two very distinguished members, while his 'peace party" in the North is cummanded by Breckinridge, Bayard, Vallandigham, and Wood The whole six of them are very faithful officers, and Mr. Davis is as efficiently represented by his Northern servants us he s by his Southern."

COL. BORRSTEIN .- Col. Boernstein is it command of the Federal forces at Jefferson City, Mo. Some one inquired of him how long he should stay there. "I don't know," he replied, with a French shrug of the houlder; 'perhaps a year; so long as de Governor chooses to stay away; I am Gov ernor now, you see, till be comes back !"-His notions of freedom of speech and the press, he expressed freely, like this : "All people zail speak vot dey tink-write vot dey pleazhe, and be free to do anytink dey pleszhe-only dey skall speak and write no

That soul is impure which is never washed

Look well to you diet; aliment is easily No Cabinet-Maker can make an easy chair

for a distontented man. The doctor is often an overtaker that makes work for the undertaker.

The notes of a barrel organ should be the facet of all music, for they are ground.

BULL RUN.

BY A PIRE TOUAVE.

Oh, it's all very well for you fellers That don't know a fire from the sun To curl your moustache, and tell us Just how the thing oughter been done; But when twenty wake up ninety thousand, There's nothin' can follow but rout. We didn't give in till we had to ; And what are yer coughin' about?

The crowd that was with them ere rebels Had ten to our every man; But a fireman's a fireman, me covey, And he'll put out a fire if he can ; So we run the masheen at a gallop, As easy as open and shut,

Another kept takin' der butt. You oughter seen Furnham that mornin' In spite of the shot and the shell His orders kept ringin' around us As clear as the City Hall bell.

And as fast as one feller went under,

He said all he could to encourage And lighten the hearts of the men Until he was bleeding and wounded, And nary dried up on it then. While two rifle regiments fought us, And batteries tumbled us down, Them cursed Black Horse fellers charged us

Like all the dead rabbits in town. And that's just the ways with them rebels, It's ten upon one, or no fair; But we emptied a few of their saddles-You may bet all your soap on that sir!

"Double up !" says our colonel, quite coolly, When he saw them come riding like mad, And we did double up in a harry, And let them have all that we had They came at us counting a hundred, And scarcely two dozen went back; So you see, if they bluffed us on aces,

We made a big thing with the Jack.

We fought till red shirts were as plenty As blackberries, strewing the grass, And then we fell back for a breathing, To let Sixty nine's fellers pass. Perhaps Sixty-nine didn't peg them, And give them uncommon cheroots ! Well-I've just got to say, if they didn't

You fellers can smell of my boots;

The Brooklyn Fourteenth was another. And them Minnesota chaps, too: But the odds were too heavy against us, And but one thing was left us to do: We had to make tracks for our quarters, And floished it up pretty rough; But if any chap says that they licked us, I'd just like to polish him off!

Farmers' Department.

The Cranberry Culture. We have for several years taken an interest in the cultivation of the Cranberry, and in publishing such information in regard to thinks it also adds thrift to the trees.

the most approved methods and the best varieties, as we could obtain from sources deemed to be reliable. We now print anothor batch of information, some being of a pratical nature, and all of it emanating from experienced persons in New Lugland, deserving the attention of those who may feel interested in the subject. New England, and especially Massachusetts, has long been renowned for its Cranberry Yards.

There are three varieties of the cranbery found growing upon our meadows, and all have been for some time under cultivation. They are the cherry, the bell, and the bugle; so named from the resemblance of the fruit to a cherry, to a bell, and to a bead, called a

bugle bead.

The uses of this fruit are various. It is unequalled as a sauce for meats, and its rich flavor, and beautiful color, not only please the palate, but ornament the table. It is Dennie to the Doctor's room, and there left also used in pies and puddings, and when him to introduce himself. The Doctor, almade into marmalade, jellies, jams, &c., no fruit, either wild or cultivated, possesses so delicate a flavor. A contemporary, in speaking of the acidity of the crapberry, says it is not tartarie, like that of the apple, or grape but more delicate than either, and when the merits and qualities of the fruit are better koown, it will become a valuable restorative in many cases of loss of physical power. Its

healthfulness and good nature. In the Report of Mr. Secretary Goodale for 1859, there is a communication from Ma-jor Seward Dill, of Phillips, on the cultiva-tion of the fruit. He has for several years been engaged in their culture, having a meadow of some six acres, upon a part of which he has been testing the different varieties and the cost of production. In the course of his remarks he gives the following estimate to show the probable expense of an

acre of cranberries under cultivation : \$10.00 One acre of land, Clearing it of turf, &c., 25.00 Good vines, Setting the vines, 25.60 Weeding. 10.00 Flowing, butetest on outlay two years, Total.

He then says :- "drawing an estimate for an acre, from the amount of cranberries raised, as above stated, upon my little patch be would get, say one hundred and lifty bushels. These would be worth, at a mode rate reckoning, two dollars per bushe amounting to three hundred dollars. Subtracting from this the cost for preparing an acre, one hundred and thirty dollars, we have a profit of one hundred and reventy deliars per year from an acre of cultivated eranber

An analysis of the cranberry, as made by Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, shows it composition to be muchly of water. In it ashes, he found nearly lorty five parts were sods and potash. By this it appears tha although the amount of potash in the fruit may be small, in the aggregate of a productive acre of berries, it is considerable; and this, probably, may be one reason why they flourish better upon the seashere, where alkalies abound. The large supply of potast to the plant seems to be another reason why muck lands, or meadows composed largely vegetable matter, are best suited to perfect growth of the crauberry.

A PREMIUM CRANDERRY YARD-The E. sex (Mass) Agricultural Society awarded a premium to John D. Hildreth, of Manches ter, for an experiment in crannerry culture His statement as published in the Transac none of the Society, is :

The meadow on which I have cultivated the cranberry, was formerly a bog swemp. In the spring of 1857, I cleared up thirty rods and planted potatoes. After I dag the potatoes in the fall, I dug the meadow over and cleared out every green thing, then graveled over the lot about three inches deep took vines from natural cranberry mendows separated them, cleaned out all the grass, and made the vines clean. I set them in rows about one and a helf feet apart, and from eight to ten inches sport in the rows. The first winter the frost have the plants not of the ground, and most of the tops died from exposure to the frost and sor, but they sprouted up again the next spring. They grew well the next summer, but produced no fruit. I kept the vines clear of weeds during the summer, by weeding and boeing five or any times during the season.

In the fall of 1858, I covered the vines with hemleck brosh; during the winter the ground moles cut off about one third of the vines. The frost again have the vines out of the ground, as in 1857 58, but the vines were not killed as in that year. During the spring and summer of 1859, I kept the vines clear of weeds by weeding; did not hoe this season in consequence of the runners from the plants. I gathered this fall (1859) six or eight quarts of fruit.

In the fall of 1859, I built a dam, and flowed the meadow from November till the 28th day of May, 1860, at which time I let the water all off. The vines were green and bright, and in July they blussomed. I did nothing more to them till I gathered the crop in deptember! then I pulled out all the weeds among them, when I gathered the crop. I had ten bushels of large and fair berries, and I judge that one-third of the crop had been stolen before I gathered the

The quantity of land was thirty rods; the quality was bog meadow or black swamp muck, varying from one to ten feet in depth.
The expense of planting the the thirty rods,
including clearing the land and graveling,
was sixty dollars. The expense of weeding and culture was forty dollars. The product of the third year (1860) was fifteen bushels, ten of which we gathered, and five estimated as stolen. The land was cleared from the wild state and planted with potatoes. I set the crauberry vines in November.

FEED BONES TO THE HESS -If you take fresh bones from the kitchen and with a sledge, on a rock, or natural or artificial anvil pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manare of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefitted by them ; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscles that will adhere to the bones.

CHARCOAL FOR PEACH TREES.-In the Former and Gardener William Elder says be applies charcoal from the liquor refiners to peach trees, as a protection against the worm, with success; to small trees a peck, and to large ones half a bushel. He does not mention when it is done, but says he removes it in May and applies a fresh dose. He

umorous

A Capital Anecdote.

As Rev. Dr. Dwight was travelling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at a stage hotel, in one of its populous towns for the CRANSERRY CULTURE-VARIETIES, &c .- night. At a late hour of the same, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennie, (once a noted writer,) who had the inisfertone to learn from the landlord that his beds were all paired with lodgers, except one, occupied by the

celebrated Dr. Dwight. "Show me to his apartment," exclaimed Dennie, "Although I am a stranger to the Rev. Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with hiar for my lodgings."

The laudford accordingly waited on Mr. though in his night gown, cap and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the intrader to be seated.

The Doctor, struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austered brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of literary and distinguished more general use would tend to promote characters, for some time gave a zest to their conversation, until Dr. Dwight mentioned the name of Dennie.
"Dennie, the editor of the Port Folio," says

the Doctor in a rhapsody, "is the Addison of the United States-the father of American Belles Lettres. But, Sir," continued he, "a it not astonishing that a man of such genius fincy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl, to bacchanshan revels?" "Sir," said Bennie, "you are mistaken. I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never knew or saw

him intoxicated." "Sic," said the Doctor, "you err; I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right, and that you are

Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the ciergy, remarking that Drs. Abercrombic and Mason were among our most distinguised divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yalo follege, the most learned theologian, the first ogician-and the greatest poet that America

has ever produced. "But, Sar," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character undeserving so great and wise a man, of the most detestible descrip tion-he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age !"

"Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and know to the contrary." "Sir," said Dennie, "you are mistaken; I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his who I am confident would not tell an untruth."

"No more slander!" said the Poeter; "I am Dr. Dwight, of whom you speak !" "And I, t o," exclaimed Dennie, "am Mr. Dennie, of whom you spoke!" The astonishment of the Doctor may be better conceived than told. Suffice it to say they motestly shook bands, and were extreme-

ALL THE DIFFERENCE .-- "Why, Riley, I thought you were not allowed to keep open shop on Sunday, how is it?"
"Well, you see we sell nothing but religious drinks here, and that makes all the difference.

ly happy in each other's acquaintance.

What will you take? a puritan's comfort (brandy smash) or an ege of reason (brandy and rum)?"

Many a fellow is like a pig, you need never look to bin for a straight tale