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or wear .- Plowman.

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ylor's Celebrated Saloons, isitors can have their meals, or, if they desire it be furnished in their own sooms.

The face served in the Saloons and Hotel is accided by opicuous, to be vastly superior to that of Hotel in the city. THOSE in the city, all these advantages, the cost of living in the annual, is much below that of any other first class could, is much below that of any other first class of 1.50N & CO., Proprietors.

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e readily applied by or inary laborers, at a tri-"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

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WANTED !- Terms Cash ! !

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

ENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to bottles for sale by H. B MASSER

tESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the mmoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-loaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. ry, May 26, 1860.

ELETON SHIRTS. e Mammoth Store will be found a large assortment of Skeleton Skirts en hoops up to thirty. , 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

on, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and on Hammers, at low prices.
BRIGHT & SON.

y, June 16, 1860.

CK SILK COATS.

ored Mantles, plin Dusters, ench Saques, k Basquines

lesigns, Ready Made, or Made to Order COOPER & CONARD, ner Ninth and Market, Philadelphia.

V LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD. RY. Also, the best assortment of Iror Steel to be found in the county, at the store of FRILING & GRANT. They call a "Yankee cheese ion on a rail," has to fine rail of they had supposed them with a wholesome dread.

It costs a great deal more to be miserable in the supposed them with a wholesome dread.

Select Poetry.

A COUNTRY HOME.

Oh ! give me a home in the country wide, And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside, Where the fire burns bright, On a frosty night-Where the jest, the song, and the laugh are

Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me. Oh! give me a home in the country wide,

bride : When her buds and flowers, In the bright spring hours, Her bridal song ringing from fresh leaved And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer a seat in a shady pook, And close by the side of a parling brook, Where the violet grows, Or the pale swamp rose, Fainting, sick, 'neath the sun's scorching

Dips her pale petals in the cooling stream. Oh! give me a home in the country wide, In the golden days of a farmer's pride,

When his barns are filled From the fields he's tilled, And he feels that his yearly task is done, And, smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

Miscellancous.

ARKANSAS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

BRIGADIER GENERALS M'CULLOCH AND SLACK KILLED. COLS. McINTOSH, RIVES AND HERBERT

KILLED AND WOUNDED, GENERAL STERLING PRICE WOUNDED.

Our Loss 800 to 1000 Killed and Wounded -The Rebel Loss from 2000 to 3000 .-Eighteen of Our Killed Scalped by the has brought him to the grave, Indians .- Colonel Jeff. C. Davis after

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10. A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent

battle in Atkenses. The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the

In anticipation of an attack on the south, General Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side; but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on the north side, being the rear of our army by from fifteen hundred to two thousand Rebel Cavalry. General Sigel, with eight hundred mer protected the train for several bours, holding the Rebels in check, while the teams pushed

backward to the main body. While thus engaged General Sigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was one by General Sigel, in this way. On Friday the engagement become general and continued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth lowa, the First lows battery, the Thirty-fifth lilinois, Col. Phelp's regiment, and the

Twenty-fourth Missouri.
The second brigade, under Col. Van Dorn, of the Ninth Iowa regiment, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Carr's regiment of cavalry.

A letter from Colonel Carr says the losses

in the Fourth and Ninth lows, Thirty fifth Hilipois and Twenty lifth Missonri are from one bundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded. Only three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost twenty nine killed and a large number wounded. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iswa Cavalry and Eighth Indiana regiment lost about forty each. The First and Second Iowa Batteries Fourth Illinois Cavalry, at the battle of Fort lost about twenty each.

Among the wounded are General Asboth, in the arm, Colonel Carr, in the arm, Lieut. was taken prisoner. Colonel Dodge had three horses shot under nim. Lieutenant Smith, of the Second Iowa Battery, was taken prisoner. He jumped from the wagon to make his escape, when he was killed.

Among the Rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brigadier General McCulloch killed; Brigadier General Slack, dangerously wounded: Colonel McIntosh, killed; Colonel B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert, of the Third Louisiana Volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded, and Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, including one of the pieces lost by General Sigel at Wilson's Creek, Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2000 to 3000. A

large amount of Rebel prisoners, probably 1500, were taken, and more are constantly being brought in.
2000 Indians were engaged in the battle,

and eighteen of our killed were scalped by General Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, and then took un easter-

DEATH OF CAPTAIN T. M'KEAN BUCHANAN .-The loval citizens of the United States, on learning from a rebel source that seventeen men were killed on the iron clad steamer Merrimac, by a shell from the Cumberland, and that her captain Thomas McKean Buchanan, received a wound of which he died, will not go into mourning. This traitor Buchanan was a Marylander, and when the rebellion broke out, was in the command of the Washington Navy Yard. At the time when it was brought to Maryland would be dragged out of the Union, he sent in his resignation.-Afterwards he asked leave to withdraw it, but it was refused He soon found his way into Virginia, and received a captain's commission in the rebel mavy. He was assigned to the command of the Merrimac, and in her first naval adventure, received his death wound at the hands of the navy he had deserted. The Merrimac seems to have suffered damage, by the rebels own acknowledgeDeath of General Lander.

was beloved and trusted in the highest since the war began, led the whole country to to give him immediately the information he deook upon him as the very beau ideal of an sired, he became sociable. Where the earth comes out as a blushing American soldier, and as a man from whom great and heroic things were to be expected

as the war progressed. Gen. Lander was a native of Salem, Mass., and belonged to a family eminent for genius and enterprise. He was not a graduate of any military academy, but was engaged in civil life up to the time of the breaking out of "Your troops are better than Yankee troops; the present war. In 1859 and 1860 he was fight harder—endure more. The devil and all the Superintendent of the Overland Wagon hell can't stand before such fellows. But we Road to California, and carried on his operations on the great plains with extraordinary energy and skill. In this work be was greatly molested by the Indians, and be got up an expedition against the savages, which resulted in their complete pacification, and in which be himself displayed the highest qualities of coolness and contage. What our infantry, with their discipline and steel could not accomplish, Lander schieved-the entire subjugation of the Indians of that section, Nashville.

and their obedience to the Government. Two years ago, he was brought prominently before the public, as the second of Potter, of THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, after that affair, be went to California; but returned East again in time to take part in the civil conflict just opening. He was assigned to a position under Gen. McClellan, in Western Virginia, and in the various "Do these poor fellows all around us here, who during to a degree that could not be surpassed. At the battle of Rich Mountain, he rode fitteen feet ahead of his men; and though, as soon as the enemy discovered bim, a shower of bullets were poured at him, it made no impress on whatever on the coolness of the commander, he was wounded by a bullet in the leg, and the would was of so severe a pature, every material interest of the country. that it laid him up for some time, and finally

> For his skill and gallantry in the various down the river with its Rebel freight. actions he was created a Brigadier General; and when the health of General Kelly, who commanded at Romney in Western Virginia, driven out of his department. The gallant water. red on that day; and on this dash General strained that the Having finished his work in his Department but did not get it until finally released from

about 40 years of age at the time of his pression on the Monitor. decease; and up to the time of his wound, all his physical, as well as mental faculties, were in the highest condition. In person he was tall, stalwart, graceful and proud, and, mount ed on his charger and in his fine military costume, he looked like a knight of the olden times. In his loss, the country loses one of its best men and soldiers, and the tears of his command and the nation, follow him to

A Free Talk with Rebel Officers Captured at Fort Donelson.

An officer in command of a detachment of the Donelson, thus narrates his escape in the St. Louis

There is some difference between whipping and being whipped, and so after the fight we left com-Colonel Fallighan, Lieut. Colonel Herron, and Major Coyle, of the Ninth Iowa. Besides being wounded, Eleutenant Colonel Herron of them really looked happy; they said they were glad the "fight" was over-that they never wanted to fight, and were pressed into the service, &c. &c. They were generally clad in "linsey wool-sey," ununiformed, and by no means preposses sing, Most of their arms were inferior to ours; and, take them in all (I do them no injustice,) their troops were greatly inferior to ours-inferior in uniforms, inferior in arms, and inferior in intellect. They all seemed anxious to look at us; many of them had been taught to believe that we would murder them on sight. They expressed some surprise with the appearance of our welldressed and comfortable looking men

The first Rebel officer I met was Lieut. Col. W-, of the Fifty third Tennessee. He said his arms were stacked and his regiment ready to be moved off, and asked if I would accept his eword. I passed into his tent, when he handed me his sword. He evidently wanted to say something in the form of a speech, but his words choked in his throat and could only say :- "I would that death had saved me this mortifica-tion." Major McC---, of the same regiment, then handed me his sword. The Major was a neat, handsome young man, with light hair and a complexion as fair as a girl's. He was exreedingly youthful to hold a Major's commission

He said, as he handed me his sword : "I surrender this sword to you, sir, as an evidence of my submission to your superior power but I do so with deep mortification. I would rather have died in battle." Then two captains of the same regiment handed me their swords in like manner, and turned their backs to me and

wept like children.

I was most deeply touched by this impressive graciously as I could. I assured the prisoners of their safety, that they would have humane treat ment wherever they might be. I spent at least an hour with these officers. They told all about the fight—how our "sharpshooters" picked off their men; how our infantry appeared before "boys" did not like him and were bound to the secession pressure, so far as the expression of the ground; how they drove us back, but could spirit of fon than otherwise, they nominated Last night is acknowledged by the Secession not keep us back; and finally how, wearied with Mrs. Nancy Smith on the day of the election, fighting three days and three nights, they became and to the astonishment of everybody, when so exhausted that they could not hold out any the votes were counted in the evening it was more. They said it was determined on Saturday found that Mrs. Nancy Smith had twenty-one night to surrender. Floyd announced this deternination to all the officers about 2 o'clock and Mayor.

the said by the court of the second said and the said to the said to

capable of such meaness' they would never have IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

The telegraph brings the melancholy intelligence, this morning, that Brigadier General W. Lander, the fearless soldier, the bravest W. Lander, the fearless soldier, the bravest of the brave, died yesterday in camp at l'au Pan, Western Virginia, from the effect of his Pan, Western Virginia, from the effect of his wound received in the affair at Edward's wound received in the affair at Edward's customer, dressed in citizen's dress, short muscular, and blear-eved—he looked to me as a fit nerson to command a band of pirates. He said nerson to command a band of pirates. wanted somebody to tell him where to march his men, that he was tired o' waiting. He acted degree by his own command; while his and talked like one having a 'heap of authority," character and career, as well as his actions and not much like a prisoner. Finding no one

> "Well," said he, "you were too 'hefty' for us." .Yes, but you were well protected by these splended defences."

> "Your troops fought like tigers." 'Do you think now one Southern man can whip five Northern men!" Not Western men," he replied, doggedly,

drove them back." "You had too many reinforcements." "But we had no more troops engaged in the

field than you had." "Well you whipped us, but you have not con-quered us. You can never conquer the South." "We don't wish to conquer the South; but we will restore the Stars and Stripes to Tennessee, if we have to hang ten thousand such dare-devils

as you are."
"Never mind, sir, you will never get up to "Then Nashville will surrender before we

played out-we intend to have a right Govern ment down here." "What am I to understand by a right govern-

dashing engagements there, he was personally have been fighting for you, understand that they are to have no voice in this 'right gevernment' you seek to establish?" "They don't care—they have no property to

protect." "I thought-confound the fellow-he is the most honest, out spoken Rebel I ever saw. This cavern before spoken of. A dozen of these iron daring soldier. At the gallant affair last man is a fair type of that most active, most im-Fall, at Edwards' Ferry, at which he was pudent reckless class of men who have so persis tently inaugurated this war, to the destruction of

At last, the prisoners were all gathered on the boats prepared for them, and then the fleet moved

The Rebel Monster Merrimac.

The Merrimac was originally a first-class failed, he was assigned to that important steam sloop-of war, and when the Government command. The rebels under Jackson were officers and employees were obliged to abanwithin his jurisdiction, and he at once com | don the Norfolk Navy-Yard, she, with other menced operations with the view of driving national vessels, was scuttled and left to sink, them out. From various causes he was The Rebels raised her, and placed her upon somewhat hindered in carrying out his pro-gramme, and when the rebels advanced on her into an iron-clad war vessel. They Romney a month ago, he was compelled covered her with an entire slanting roof of temporarily to retire. These things together railroad iron. This additional weight nearly with his failing health, induced him to tender | broke her down upon the dry dock, and they his resignation to the President, but it was found almost as much difficulty in launching not accepted. He then began work in earnest, her as was found in launching the Great drove the rebels from Romney and other Eastern. Owing to a mistake in calculation, positions, and on the 14th ult., announced in on being launched she was found to sink louhis official report that all the robels had been | feet deeper than before, so as to take in So she was again taken out, being and memorable fight at Bloomery Gap occur | hogged in the operation and otherwise so Southern newspapers pro-Lander acted with his usual daring. On the nounced her a failure, and it is more than failure of an officer promptly to obey, he probable that with no opposition she would himself galloped forward, sword to hand, and never dare go to sea. She is probably a very led the half dozen men in the officer's charge, good movable floating battery. Above the on a company of the enemy, and routed it water's edge she is said to present nothing but her roof of railroad iron, with a smoke he again claimed a release from the President, stack rising a few feet above it. From the accounts which we have of the fight, her rate all work by deeth.

General Lander's widow was formerly and 100 pound Armstrong guns, which are reportof speed is very moderate. She mounted 10 onorably known in dramatic circles as Miss and to have smashed through iron mail as thick Davenport; and the celebrated sculptor, as that of the Warrior and Black Prince, but Praver -Miss Louisa Lander, is his sister. He was which do not appear to have made any im-

The Iron Battery Naugatuck.

The Government is soon to be placed in possession of a small but staunch iron gunboat, the gift of Mr. Stevens, contractor for the famous floating battery at Hoboken .--This craft was originally a canal beat, and has been fitted up with a screw propeller, water-tight partitions, and all the contrivances for sinking her to a fighting depth which have been introduced in the great battery .-She is, in fact, designed to illustrate, on a small scale, the principal novelties and merits of the mammoth concern; and, at a preliminary test to which she was subjected some months ago, in the presence of a large number of army and navy officers and scientific gentlemen, she was found to work admirably. She could be entirely submerged, with the exception of her gonwale, in a few minutes, of them really looked happy; they said they were and could be quickly turned about, like a teto tum, in her own length. Since those satisfactory experiments, Mr. Stevens has still further strengthened her and improved her sailing and figting qualities, and is now prepared to turn ber over to the Government, free of expense, for active service. Her name is the Naugatuck. Her dimensions are those of an ordinary canal boat, and she will be sen: by canal from this city to Washington. Her speed, above water, is ten knots an hour, and, when submerged to the depth of 71 feet,

about seven knots.

The Naugatuck can carry coal for twelve days, and a crew large enough to work the vessel and handle her armament. The latter consists of a single one hundred-pounder of the Parrot pattern, which experiments have proved to be perhaps the most formidable rifled gun in the world. When the Nauga tuck is sunk to her fighting depth by the admission of water to the chambers in her bow and stern, her entire machinery, steering apparatus and vulnerable parts will be below the Strasburg road, and the forces of Generals the water line; and nothing will be exposed Hamilton and Williams are just entering the to the enemy's guns but a parrow piece of town. white pine (which does not splinter), constituting the gunwale, and the gun itself. Her small size and the scantiness of her exposed lines would enable her approach close to a the First Maryland, and a squadron of the hostile vessel in a dark night, and deliver ber one handred-pounder with terrible effect .-The Naugatuck will start for Washington at an early day. Capt. Faunce, late of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, has, by directions of the Government, inspected this novel craft ceremony I received these acts of submission as during her preparations for service .- N. Y.

A WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR.—At a late Union, at least two thirds of the population of election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, there was but this town and country are loyal to the Governone candidate presented to be voted for. The "boys" did not like him and were bound to to the secession pressure, so far as the expression majority over the regular candidate for

DISCOVERY OF AN ELABORATE INFER-NAL MACHINE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago "Times."] Columbus, Ky, March 9.-The Rebels who have been stationed here seem to have been possessed with the spirit of the devil bimself. Not only have their barbarities and atrocities, which have been visited on the head of any luckless wight who was the least suspected of being anything but a rank Secesfor the destruction of our army, in the event of our beating them back inside their works in a fight, are not surpassed by any heathen nation known to exist. The bloffs on the north end of their works are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet high, and extend up the river at that height some distance .-Outside their works for some distance is a sloping plain, which has been cleared of all trees and underbrush, and would be the only approach for our infantry in case we should come to a hand to-hand fight.

After two days explorations for infernal machines and to discover where the bluffs had been mined, as was reported to bave been dove, Capt. W. A. Scmiddt and company, of the 27th Regiment, discovered ridges of new earth, similar to ridges which are formed by covering up gas or water pipes in a city, and traced them to a cavern. Effecting an entrance he found a strong, rude, wooden frame, covered by earth to attract no attention. Inside this, with the assistance of a light, be found implements similar to those used in a telegraph office, with wires running in a dozen "Well the old United States Government is different directions. Following the raised rows of earth he soon came to a spot where something had evidently been buried. Digging down some five feet be came to a large iron cask, about three feet high, and a foot and abuil through, in shape, as near as can be l-d mechanic in it."

described, to a well formed pear, with an iron
"Do these poor fellows all around us here, who cap fastened by eight screws. Taking off the cap were found grape, canister, and four eight pound shells, surrounded by about two bash-

els of coarse powder. On the bottom of the cask there was a wooden box containing several batteries, with a substance impervious to water, connecting with the p its or casks were thus united with this cavern. "Half dozen of these caverns have been found, and probably seventy five or a hundred of these infernal machines are thus buried in the earth, some distance from the enemy's works; and the time to be exploded would be when our infantry ha driven them inside their works a sentinel would give the operator inside the cavern the signal, and he would send the electric spark through all tudes of pretty good farmers, that there is the wires and decamp. The result may be little or no efficiency in wood ashes. Coal and he would send the electric spark through all imagined. Whole regiments could thus be blown ashes, although by no means as valuable as up and sent to eternity, without even a chance of wood ashes, are worth saving and applying escape. The discoveries as far as made are all to grass land. I have seen corn growing works. Probably other parts of the works are similarly mined. Fortunately their fiendish ashes per hill; and a man showed me a heavy designs were discovered in time and no damage piece of grass in Greenwich, Conn., which had far as Fort Donelson, in Tennessee, and I avail has been done by soldiers who are constantly on received only a top dressing of coal ashes,

have sent of the train. torpedoes, have been discovered anchored in the sowed on meadows. In years past, when the a foot and a half in diameter, with one end taper- great many loads of leached ashes five miles.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE COL-LEGIATE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSIONARY the Collegiate department of the Missionary Institute, was held on Wednesday evening last, in the chapel of the building, which was under certain circumstances, eighteen cents handsomely decorated for the occasion. The per bushel, for unleached ashes, than to haul exercises were of an interesting and cheerful character, and the room in which the Exhibit the most part, depends upon the amount of tion was held, although large, was not of potash in them; and there is little potash in sufficient size to accommodate the number of ashes that have been leached. vis tors The music, vocal and in-trumental,

was excellent. The exercises were as follows Salutatory-D. A. Kuhn, Mechanicstown.

Mac. (Essay.) - Geo Landers. The Universe, (Essay.)-S. H. Wallis, Muncy

Luther at Worms, (Oration,) - J. L. Damuth, Mechanicstown, Md. Debate-Resolved, That the Pulpit affords a greater field of eloquence than the Bar.

Md. Negative-R Lazurus, Catasanqua, Pa. Happiness, (Essay,)-Jacob l'eter, Aunville,

Despair, (Selected.)-J. S. Leisenring, Bult. The Student, (Oration.)-J. P. Griner, Selinsgrove. Music, (Essay,) -- D. Beckner, Waynesboro',

Starry Heavens, (Oration,)-A. Musser, Auronaburg, Pa. Nature, (Selected,)-B. N. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, Pa. Dialogue-

Spirit of Beauty, (Essay,)-J. B. Schaup, Muncy, Pa. Improvement, (Selected.)-R. H. Shindel, Selinsgrove, Pa. Beauties of Nature, (Essay.)-J. F. Hahn, Mt. Bethel. Pa. Mother's Grave, (Oration,)- W. E. Parson, Muney, l'a.

The Dutchman and the Snob. (Selected,)-S. Reitz, Lower Augusta, Pa. Valedictory—J. D. Schindel, Allentown, Pa. Benediction—Rev. H. Ziegier, D. D. - Selinsgrove Times.

Motives, (Essay,)-S. F. Smith, Rohrsburg.

The Occupation of Winchester. WINCHESTER, March 12, 9 o'clock, P. M -General Jackson's Rebel forces left last night, on

tram, and a company of the Connecticut regi-ment, foflowed by Captain Cole's company of Michigan cavalry, were the first to enter the Not a gun has been fired. Yesterday the Re

Company A. Wisconsin Third, Captain Ber-

bels arrested eighty of the most prominent Union ists and sent them to Richmond. Coffee sells at 75c, to \$1; sugar, 25 to 37c. calicoes, 50c.; but other articles are more abun-It is represented by the resident friends of the

ment, but they have been compelled so succumb ladies to have been the most quiet they have had for six months, although several thousand soldiers

wonder your arms are victorious from the excellent discipline of your troops."

Among the distinguished persons here is Mrs. Among the distinguished persons here is Mrs.

Among the distinguished persons here is Mrs.

Dandridge, late Mrs. Bliss, a daughter of the late
President Taylor. Her husband is an officer in
the Rebel army.

How long this state of things will continue

[Frem the "Country Gentleman."] Value of Wood Ashes.

Nine years ago, while on a visit in Pair-field county, Con., I observed some fields that produced very poor crops of both grain and grass: and seeing heavy crops on those very fields this season, 1861, I thought it worth while to look up the proprietor, and to inquire what kind of manure he had used to restore those impoverished fields to such a state of fertility? "Nothing but wood ashes." was his reply. "I purchase," said he, "all the ashes 1 can obtain at eighteen cents per bushel, within a convenient distance of my farm, and it pays well, not only for grass, but for Indian corn and potatoes." On some soils where Indian corn is raised, and where a handful had been applied to each bill, a stranger would find no difficulty in determining at once where the ashes were applied, and where

there had been none applied. Ashes cannot fail to be very valuable on most kinds of soil, in localities where the price per bushel is not more than five or six cents, although we seldom perceive such immediate and lasting effects as we met with on such soils as we find in Connecticut-sandy and gravelly loams.

My own experience with wooden ashes, both leached and unleached, is, that it is far more profitable to sow them on meadows in the spring, or sow them on any kind of cereal grain, or potatoes, than to sell them, as most farmers are in the habit of doing. Unleached ashes are far better than leached, not only for grain and grass, but for young trees or roots

-turnips and potatoes.

When we have sowed wheat or any other kind of grain, where there has been a log beap or brush beap burned down, why does the straw or grain keep erect before it is harvested, much better and longer than it does in other parts of the field? Because there is an abundance of potash in the soil, which is an indispensible ingredient in the formation of straw; and where there is little or no potash the straw is almost always very slender, and the grain is very liable to fall down before it is ready to be harvested.

Mediterranean wheat is very liable, on old land in Central New York, to fall down a few days before it is ripe; and it is owing many out wash in strong soan suds, dry in the shade. times to the want of sufficient amount of potash on the soil, to give that degree of stiffness to the straw, which is so important to keep it erect until it is fit to cut.

It is a very great mistake among multinorth and northeast portions of their most loxuriantly on a poor sandy loam soil, the laokout for discoveries, and might by accident where the grass in 1860 was hardly worth Another class of infernal machines, called or unleached, should be carefully saved and They are round, about three feet long and | sleighing was good, my team has hauled a But it is doubtful whether it will pay to haul leached ashes as far as that, except to be applied to certain kinds of soil. But where leached ashes can be obtained within about INSTITUTE .- The fourth annual Exhibition of two miles, for nothing but the expense of hauling them, it will pay well to draw them. But I should prefer to pay six or eight, and leached ashes for nothing. Their value, for

S. EDWARDS TODD.

Fruit Trees. As the time for out door grafting is at hand, it is well that those who intend grafting should be reminded that pear grafts should not be put in stocks over eighteen inches high; as it is a well known fact that the bark of pear trees is very tender, and if not protected in some way will surely be killed by our hot summer sun; in grafting low the branches soon spread and shade the Affirmative-A. J. Hesson, Mechanicstown, stock. Those who have young trees grafted high would do well in having the stocks of their trees covered with straw or newspaper loosely tied around them during the summer

months. Fall before last I planted out a great many peach stones, all of which grew off finely the ollowing spring; towards mid summer many of them withered and died. I could not account for it until after pulling up many of them as they withered, I found the root of one covered with black lice. I gave each back?" tree a good dose of strong soft soap sade. The effect was almost magical; the morning after using the suds I found those trees that had commenced to wither had dropt about one-half of their leaves, and the rest looking Passing Away, (Oration,)-J. Artly Beeber, fresh and green. I have not lost a tree

My experience is that all fruit trees should be cultivated and manured until they com-mence bearing and then let alone; if you keep up a strong growth of wood the fruit will fall before maturity. Peach trees on very rich soil are short lived and will not mature their fruit: All farmers should have some seedling peach trees, as they stand frost green old age. Last year I don't think a half bushel of peaches could have been gathered from all toe budded trees in this part of the country, at the same time all of our native

St. Mary's Md.

Sugge are fast becoming, to a certain extent, the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. With them much less labor is required to realize the same amount of money that with cows, horses or young cattle.

The long wooled, mutton variety, which are, perhaps, the best adapted of any kind to our soil and climate, are very bardy and eneily cept. They are not liable to disease, or, at is little risk to be feared in this respect .-They are evidently the kind for the times, when both mutton and the coarser varieties

of wool are in active demand. There is little trouble in raising the lambs for they are as hardy as calves, and it is no thing uncommon to see them out number the rest of the flock-indeed, one man in this place raised eighteen from nine ewes the past

Lambs five or six mouths old are fit for market, which is not the case with other kinds of stock, hence the expense of wintering is avoided. The past few years, when beef has been dull and hardly to be disposed of, mut-ton has been in good demand at profitable prices. Owing to the war this demand has were in town, and the remark was added, "no

Farmers' Department. is uncertain, but from present indications there will be no serious decline for a time at least. Mutton will produpted be in fair least. Mutton will undoubtedly be in fair demand, as there seems to be a growing incli-nation for this meat in preference to beef or pork, while so long as cotton goods maintain their present high prices, with an "upward tendency," there will be a favorable induce-ment, not to say necessity, for employing wool, so far as possible, in all fabrice for use

Fruit Hints.

I have met with decided success in using tobacco stems as a preventative for the peach borer. Frequent examinations since early last spring have revealed but one borer. I renew the supply of stems as often as I deem advisable, and find no injury to the roots from them. I have also acted on Miss Morris' hint relative to the application of saltpetre, alum, or salt, as special manures for the peach and with promising results. I sprinkle them on the soil within about a foot of the trunk of

the tree. My trees, which were inclined to be sickly and of puny growth, are now in splendid condition, and this season made very strong, healthy growth, and from summer proning, are sending out strong thick branches, some sweeping nearly to the ground-affording complete protection to the trunk from the

corehing sun. Last season I used Gishart's compound for slugs on my pear and cherry trees. This season I have used nothing but whale oil scap, which I find quite as effectual and more beneficial to my trees, as it gives a bealthy, oright color to the bark, and keeps the leaves resh looking and free from spots. I apply it once a week or fortnight, as they may require, and the expense is but little more than that of common soap, costing from five to six and quarter cents a pound. Instead of a syringe, I use a "hydropult," which has great forcing power, and its flexible tube renders it ar superior to the syringe in application to the under side of foliage .- H. C. Van Tyne,

in the Horticultural. To Coton GREEN.-Five pounds of goods, take one pound of fustic; one fourth pound of logwood, and one ounce of blue vitrol. Boil the wood till you get the strength, take out the chips and put in the vitrol then the goods, and boil fifteen minutes, stirring all the time, Take them

1) umorous.

Western Exuberance. The Frankfort (Ky) "Commonwealth," of the 9th, contains the following letter to the rebels:

My Dear Rebs:—I now take my pen in hand for the purpose of holding communion with you through the silent medium of pen and paper. I have just learned that the lines are now myself with alacrity of the opportunity now presented of resuming our correspondence. Your many friends in this section would like to be in

formed on various topics-for instance : How are you, any how ! How does "dying in the last ditch" agree with

your general health?

How is the "Constitution" down your way Do you think there is any Government! How is "King Kotting ?"

Is Yancey well, and able to eat his oats? When will Buckner take his Ghristmas dinner Lousiville ! Is Lloyd Tilgham still hanging Union men in

the First District? Is Floyd still "rifling" cannon and other small arms ? How is Pillow's last "ditch," and when will he gratify his unmerous friends by "dying" in the

How is the "Southern Heat?" Are you still able to whip five to one? What is your opinion of the Dutch race! Did the recognition of the Southern Confede racy by England and France benefit you much ? Where is the "Provisional Government" of

Where is the Louisville Nashville Bewling Green Courier now published? Say! And lastly, what do you think of yourselves,

Kentucky, and what is it kept in ?

A prompt answer will relieve many anxious Yours, in a horn, A LINCOLN MAN.

United States, Feb. 18, 1862. A NEGROE'S ACCOUNT OF THE WILDCAT RE-TREAT.—A gentleman whose slave accompanied a young Confederate officer on the Wildcat expedition, asked the darkey on his return to Nashville, how long the army was on the march from its encampments to the battle field.

"Well, how long were they in marching

"About four days," was the reply.

"About two days, Massa" "Why how is that, Joe? Could the men travel any faster back, when they were broken with four days march and a severe fight, than they traveled forward after a good rest in camp !" "Oh, I'll tell you what made the difference, massa," said old Joe; "it was the music. They marched toward Wildcat to the tune of Dixie.— When they marched back the tune was, "Pire

in the mountains-run boys, run!" The word Timbuctoo, supposed to be bymeless, was once mated by a London prolessor of mathematics, who was challenged to find a rhyme for it, as follows :

"If I were a cassaowary, On the sands of Timbucton.

I would eat a missionary, Skin, and bones, and hymn book too !" "That's a beautiful birrid," said Patrick' contemplating a skunk, "but I think the darlint must have been edicated wid the mo-

dern daudies, for he perfames so much." PATRIOTIC LOAN,-Sepator Chandler, of Michigan, has loaned the Government, since the July session of Congress, \$41,000. Every dellar he has been able to spare from his boarding-house life he has invested id the war bonds.

An eminent and witty prelate was once as ked if he did not think such a one followed his least, have not been in this vicinity; so there | conscience. 'Yes,' said his grace, 'I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a gig : be drives it first.'

The man who carries all before bim- "The

At twenty years of age the will reigns, at

birty the wit, and at forty the judgment. The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

If a petticost government is not more oppressive now than formerly, it is certainly double in extent. A fool's heart is ever dancing on his lips.

A SMILE may be bright while the heart is The rainbow is beantiful in the air, while

beneath is the mosning of the sea