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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 13. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1864. OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 39.

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One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
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JOB PRINTING.

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

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms do both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street

Is hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; long troubled with ringing in the head and ears, a roaring, great nervousness, being alarmed at dreams, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, united sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON'S PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for the duties of business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Irritability, &c. are some of the evils produced.

Persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

have injured themselves by a certain practice practised when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons should consider contemplating

MARRIAGE,

being aware that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect dearly beloved by them, view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF EXPERIENCE.

How many victims do we daily see of the ignorant, and imprudent votary of pleasure, that has inhaled the seeds of this disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed exposure, or dread of discovery, deters him applying to those who, from education and stability, can alone befriend him, delaying till constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, nose, nocturnal pains in the head, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin and arms, blotches on the head, face and limbs, progressing with frightful rapidity, till life becomes a burden to be hurried to the grave, and the victim of this awful disease a horrid object of commiseration, till death, relieved him from his dreadful sufferings, by sending that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

"Medically feel that thousands fall victims to this disease, owing to the unskillfulness of pretenders, who by the use of that *Destroyer* Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the rest of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Who entrust your lives or health to the care of the Learned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of shame, name or character, who copy Dr. J.'s advertisements, or style themselves, in newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, and Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, with their filthy and poisonous compounds, and when their victims have spent their money, leave you with ruined health to sigh and lament their folly.

Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

Regular diplomas always hang in his office.

Long standing or recent cases, no matter of how long standing, yield to the great Remedy, the best in the country and a cure guaranteed. Patients cured from any other Physician can find in Dr. J. a sure cure.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS

Many thousands cured at this Institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by hosts of the elite of Baltimore, whose names and cures have appeared in the public papers, the best testimony we can offer of his skill, character and responsibility, is a guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES SPECIALLY CURED.

Persons should be particular in directing to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN H. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

April 9, 1864—1y.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER WAREHOUSE. 4681

OWSLEY & BOURNE,

Manufacturers of

ALL PAPERS

Window Curtain Papers,

No. 4 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand.

April 9, 1864—3m

MATTHEWS & COX,

Attorneys at Law, No. 408 Gay Fulton Street, New York. Will carefully attend to claims and all other matters intrusted to them.

1864.

GEO. W. SMITH. CHAS. B. GENTHER.

SMITH & GENTHER,

Market street, one door east of Mrs. Boulton's Hotel

SUNBURY, PA.,

Have opened

A NEW TIN-WARE,

Sheet Iron and Stove Store,

and intend keeping constantly on hand, and manufacturing to order on shortest notice,

TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE of all descriptions.

A Large Stock of Cook Stoves of the following Brands:

William Penn, Pennsylvania, Hope, Union, and the Celebrated

Niagara Cook Stove,

unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability, and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented.

ALSO, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES, in great variety, embracing all the best manufactures, and most fashionable designs.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Shades, Chimnies, and all articles

usually kept in an establishment of this kind. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting, Roofing, Range and Furnace Work, Gas Fitting, &c. Repairing cheaply and neatly executed.

Country produce taken in exchange at market price.

SMITH & GENTHER,

Have the Agency for BIBB'S CELEBRATED FIRE PLACE STOVES, for the Counties of Northumberland, Snyder, Union and Montour.

And are also agents for the Pipher & Willower Line. Transportation.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

JONES HOUSE,

Corner Market street and Market Square,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Acknowledged a First Class House.

THE Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the surrounding country, to the accommodations of his house, assuring them they will find everything that can contribute to their comfort. It is situated far enough from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.

An Omnibus will be found at the Stations on the arrival of each train.

C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

April 9, 1864.—3m

JACOB O. BECK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.

Has removed into his New Building on Pawa street, south of Weaver's Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which he will make up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and the most reasonable terms.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

Goods furnished by customers will be made up to order as heretofore.

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his shop.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Sunbury, April 2, 1864.

C. G. BRUCE,

Authorized War Claim Office,

Washington, D. C. 443 Ninth Street. Opposite Pension Office.	Cleveland, Ohio. No 1, Lyman's Block. Near the Court House.

Publishes the Army Herald,

and collects

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY,

Prize-money and all other

W A R

Claims. We pay especial attention to claims in which other attorneys have FAILED, or which have been SUSPENDED. We have already collected and paid over to soldiers and their heirs over $500,000, and are paying thousands daily. No charge unless successful. Write us, and we will send you a copy of our paper, free.

WE COLLECT from $100 to $400 Cash Bounty.

We do our business WITHOUT DELAY.

April 2, 1864.—

J. R. HILBUSH,

County Surveyor & Conveyancer,

Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a.

Office in Washington township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

April 9, 1864.—1y

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER,

at the Store of

B. & L. SHISSLER,

Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

The Misses B. & L. Shissler, having removed their establishment to more commodious and convenient rooms, one door above their former location, inform their friends and customers, that they have received and just opened a choice and well selected assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, including every style of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

and all other articles in their line, which will be sold cheap.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at each prices.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

TO CONSUMERS OF SEASONED CEDAR.

THE undersigned dealer in Coal from the following well known Collieries is prepared to receive orders for the same at the Lowest Market Rates, viz:

MORDREAI'S DIAMOND MINES
GRAY'S "
PARRISH & CO'S "
CONSOLIDATED CO'S "

He is also prepared to furnish the

Baltimore Co's Celebrated Coal,

Lump and Prepared.

On the line of the Susquehanna River and Havre de Grace. He has made arrangements for the best

PITTSTON AND PLYMOUTH COALS,

Which he is prepared to deliver on board Boats at Northumberland, or by Cars over Northern Central Railroad, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on the best terms.

He is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and respectfully solicits orders from the Trade.

Address JOHN McFARLAND,
April 9, 1864. Northumberland, Pa.

GEORGE HILL. SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office, Market street, cor. Centre Alley,

SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, and all other professional business intrusted to their care in North Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Sunbury, January 23, 1864.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

A DAY'S MARCH.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Right above our heads blazed the overpowering sun. We looked up piteously at the glaring sky, hoping in vain to see some friendly cloud interpose in our behalf, and cast a generous shadow over our panting columns. But nothing save the clear blue of interminable space, unrelieved by a single cloud, and emblazoned by the scorching sun, met our despairing eyes. Still we marched on, our blouses saturated perspiration, and our temples throbbing painfully amid the tramp of a thousand brogans.—Each one of the innumerable straps which completed the harness of a soldier seemed to sink gradually into our burning flesh. We did not drop from the ranks and stretch our wearied limbs on the yellow grass, or we would famish for water, as none had been seen for many a weary mile, so still we moved on. Beside me walked a pale, slender young fellow, whom the boys had christened "gentle Joe," doubtless on account of his mild disposition. Joe and I had been great friends since he had been transferred along with some eight or ten others, some six months previous. He was a meek little fellow, and as a matter of course tyranized over by the rest. I often met him about camp, and eventually took an interest in him, and protecting him as far as lay in my power from imposition; and, indeed, one day rescued him from the hands of a drunken rascal, who, with an iron ramrod was about to impose summary punishment upon poor Joe, because, forsooth the little fellow had declined visiting the quartermaster's tent, for the purpose of realizing a canteen of whiskey. After this I made an attempt to have him transferred into our mess, and to his evident joy, succeeded. Here, under my protection, Joe seemed perfectly happy; for though in action he was as brave as the bravest, he appeared to have a moral terror of the rough ways of the men. His modesty formed a capital subject for the witty, and I would often see him turn scarlet at some rough joke. He was very fond of me however, and by many a little incident of self-sacrifice, I knew the patient affection of "gentle Joe."

But to return to our march. As I said I was dragging my weary limbs along beside my friend, who, in spite of my own suffering, inspired me with pity. His eyeballs were turned painfully towards the lids; his lips dry, cracked and bleeding, were drawn tightly across his teeth; his knapsack hung flapping from his narrow shoulders; and but one drop of sweat rolled down his cheek—a drop of mortal agony, pressed from an unwilling brain. Yet he bore up, and his burning feet still echoed to the thousands around. On, on we tramped; our clothes powdered, our beard gray, and our lungs stinging with the hateful dust. Anon an unfortunate falling in convulsions by the way and the surgeon bending over him in piteous helplessness, for his flask is long empty, were the only interruption in our monotonous march. But no signs of commiseration disturbed the dogged expression of the grim faces that passed. All feeling, all senses were lost in one of intense thirst. No familiar shout greeted the colonel as he rode along the line, trying with ghastly smiles to greet his men, or with husky voice and swollen tongue to venture a melancholy joke. Even the dumb stones received no curse as they struck the soldier's foot as he went stumbling on.

"Let me take your musket, Joe," said I, fearing he would sink down. But he shook his head and staggered on.

"Will you give me that gun?" I resumed, after he had taken a few more wild steps, reeling like a drunken man.

"I can carry it, Tom," he answered looking up gratefully. I saw it was useless to ask him, as the brave little fellow would never have relinquished it; and it was evident that both he and his musket must soon fall unless he was relieved. Therefore, I unslung my knapsack, and leaving it in my tracks, took the piece from his shoulder.—We had hardly gained another mile before my head began to whirl, and the glittering bayonets ahead seemed a flickering sheet of flame. I felt myself staggering.

"Here, Tom, I have some water, drink!"

"Water! I must be delirious, or are you mocking me? No, Joe never does that.—But he did not drink—then he cannot have it. Joe, Joe, where is the water?"

"Here, Tom, in my canteen."

"Then for God's sake drink yourself, for I won't," I answered; determined he should not sacrifice the last drop of life at the altar of friendship. I dropped both muskets, in hope they would relieve me; it was in vain, for, after a few random strides I became insensible.

I was awakened by a grateful drop of water trickling down my throat. "More," I grasped, as I opened my eyes, and distinguished the form of a man kneeling beside me. The canteen was placed to my lips, and as I drained it to the last drop, I recognized my "gentle Joe." I felt somewhat revived, and regained my feet.

"Come Joe."

But he made no attempt to move, sitting motionless, embracing his knees, and watching me intently.

"Are you going, Tom?" he said vacantly.

"Of course, we will both die, if we stay here. Come on."

"Good-bye, Tom," he said; while an almost angelic expression of love lit up his face. I stood confounded; was he crazy? Then, for the first time, the truth flashed upon my bewildered senses. I had taken his last drop of water, and he was famishing. I turned to him in an agony of remorse. He was lying upon his back, with his eyes closed. I knelt beside him, and placed my hand on his temple; he slowly opened his great brown eyes. "Joe, friend, how do you feel? He answered faintly:

"Kiss me, Tom."

"Poor boy: his mind wanders, thought I

"Come, now, let me carry you," I said; but he made no signs of consciousness. I seized his hand, but he was cramped and stiff. I laid my hand upon his temple but it throbbed no more. I raised the clenched hand to my lips and kissed it, for he was dead. I took a small gold chain from his neck, as a memento, and taking off my blouse, covered the face of "gentle Joe," and recled onward.

* * * * * * *

In my convalescence I bethought me of the chain. Taking it from my pocket, I examined it as well as my tears would let me. Attached to the chain was a small locket, enclosing an ambrotype of a girl—Joe's sweet heart, perhaps, poor girl! or more likely his sister, as she greatly resembled him. I took the picture from the locket, in hopes of finding the name, nor was I mistaken, for upon the back was pasted a piece of paper, upon which was written:

"Any one, who finds this after I am killed will please send it to my mother, Mrs. ——— living at ———. JOSEPHENE."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Press on Grant's Campaign.

The London papers bear their usual portion of variously prejudiced criticism in relation to the late great battles. All confess that Grant's campaign furnishes the severest chapter of modern war; yet none, however willing to deny it, pretend to deny the great advantage rests with the national generals, while all the friends of America seem confident of the success of Grant. The London *Times*, of the 25th ult., contains the best-measured Anglorebel view of the situation, but really appears to be as ignorant and puzzled as the rebels themselves. We extract the following:

The details of the great battles in America are calculated rather to enhance than diminish the sensation with which the telegrams were received. There had been no exaggeration, no overstrained description of the conflicts or the carnage. If, indeed, it be recollected that even the long reports of furious fighting, which we yesterday published, still leave two days of sanguinary action unaccounted for, it must be allowed that war has never come before us in a shape so appalling. Perhaps the Americans may be proud of the pre-eminence, but they have certainly fought more desperately, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter than any nation before them. It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from the wars of the Old world; but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed into six successive days. It is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion of the strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting the lassitude and reaction in even a victorious army are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas here are two armies hotly engaged in the work of slaughter from the morning of Thursday till the night of Tuesday, with scarcely the intermission of an hour. On every day except Saturday there was a pitched battle, contested with the utmost fury; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Nor were these prodigious operation divided among immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently over one hundred thousand men, and of these every man seemed to have been engaged in every battle. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Federal "reserves" were brought up on the very first day. The desperate ferocity of the fighting may be inferred from the fact now reported that the slaughter was produced without the aid of artillery. No rifled guns or murderous shells did execution among crowded masses. The great battle of Friday, which is said to have cost the Federals alone upward of ten thousand men, was a hand-to-hand fight. The Confederates were posted in the well-known woods in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, where Hooker once received so bloody a repulse, and so dense was the thicket that cannon could not come into play. Regiment against regiment, and man against man, the combatants fired and hacked at each other in this tangled wilderness till night closed in; and an interceptet report from Gen. Lee actually tells us that on his side that the heaviest loss was in men killed outright, and that he had comparatively few wounded. If this be a correct version of the despatch, it gives a more impressive idea of the fury of the conflict than any other of the incidents reported. It is clear, indeed, that whatever may be said of the composition of the Northern armies, and their inferiority in this respect to the patriot legions of the South, they have fought in this campaign with a valor as obstinate as that of their enemies. No mere indifferent or disaffected mercenaries could have been led from a battle like that at Wilderness to three more such battles at Spottsylvania.—Be the impulse what it may, the Federals are fighting in stern reality, and with a spirit as resolute as that of their adversaries.—

* * * * * * *

Grant has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other general would either have advanced upon the Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th, or followed up an almost victorious though retiring enemy after the still harder fighting on the 6th. None but he, again, would have attacked his adversary so resolutely on the 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure. Under his command the Army of the Potomac has achieved in invading Virginia an amount of success never achieved before, except in repelling invasion. The Confederate forces were once arrested by McClellan, and once by Meade, but that was when they thought to carry war into Northern territory. Grant alone has done more than this. He has advanced toward Richmond, and though he has made but little way, and has lost half his army, he can be retained, or his success improved, is a question which the next mail will resolve for us.

The "Biggest" Oil Well.

The Hammond Well on the widow McClintock farm, which was struck a few days since, is now the biggest thing in oildom. The *Register* says: "At first, so great was the amount of water, that there was considerable trouble in exhausting it. But now it is flowing oil, and clearing itself nicely from the water. It is estimated to flow nearly 600 barrels of oil per day, and over 750 barrels of water and oil, with a fair prospect of an increase. This makes it the largest producing well in the oil region: The Noble well is producing scarcely 500 barrels per day. The Maple Shade scarcely 150 barrels of oil." The principal owner of the new well, Mr. Hammond, has been labouring in the oil district for years, with very indifferent success, but now his perseverance will be handsomely rewarded.

REMARKABLE COOLNESS.—When the gunboat Commodore Jones was destroyed last Friday by a torpedo in the James river, about seven miles below Fort Darling, every person on board, with one exception, was killed or wounded. A correspondent of the New York Times says the boat was crushed like a piece of paper, and huge fragments of the wreck were lifted high in the air. The executive officer of the Jones retained his foothold on a piece of the deck, and, as a rare case of coolness in such a sudden and trying event, it must be told that he drew a pistol and shot dead a rebel on the bank of the river, who had exploded the diabolic contrivance by means of a galvanic battery.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Proper Time for Cutting Wheat.

This harvest I have made some careful and thorough experiments to ascertain the proper degree of ripeness which wheat should attain before being cut, and knowing that you can appreciate such experiments, I have sent you a short account and the result, which you must use as you see best.

About this time last year I noticed a series of experiments by one of your correspondents, made for the same purpose; but I think his plan, though a good one, is liable to error; he compared the wheat by grains. The grains not being regular in size, a variation would, doubtless, sometimes occur.—To avoid any possible error on this score, I have compared equal measures of mine by weight, and as it is usually sold by this guage, it is perhaps the most proper one.—Another objection to this plan is, that having a small number of grains, the experiment may be affected by extra heads of wheat. To obviate this trouble, I cut several sheaves (three during a portion of the time, and two the balance) every morning. The manner of conducting the experiment was this: Several of my neighbors as well as myself being desirous of having the experiment tried, we agreed that I should try it, and if any loss occurred, thereby, it should fall on all equally. On the 26th of June we selected from my field a portion near one side, which seemed to us to be as evenly ripened as we could get, and at the same time appeared to be a fair average of the whole field. The field had been plowed twice, well harrowed and manured, the seed drilled in at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. In the spring as soon as the season would admit, the field was rolled with a heavy plank roller, to press down any roots which might have been thrown out by the frost an operation which will repay many times its cost (about 62½ cents per acre).

The experimental cutting was commenced on the morning of the 27th June, and from that to the 1st of July, two good sheaves were cut every morning at or near 6 o'clock; from the 1st to the 20th of July three sheaves were cut every morning. These sheaves were cut with a sickle and a metal label containing the date, was tied to the band of each sheaf; every morning they were carried from the barn and laid on a mow over the barn floor. Each set of sheaves remained in the field one day, and were then housed; if wet, care was taken to dry them well.

On the 1st of August the sheaves were taken down and threshed, by striking the heads over the edge of a board laid on an open barrel, and each lot carefully by itself, with its proper label. As soon as all the lots were threshed and arranged, they were compared, with the following result. Equal measures of each were taken. One measure cut on

July 29,	weighed	18 pounds,	14 ounces.
" 19,	"	18 "	14½ "
" 18,	"	19 "	2 "
" 17,	"	19 "	3 "
" 15,	"	19 "	6 "
" 14,	"	20 "	6½ "
" 14,	"	19 "	8 "
" 13,	"	19 "	11 "
" 12,	"	19 "	12½ "
" 11,	"	19 "	14 "
" 10,	"	19 "	13 "
" 9,	"	19 "	12½ "
" 8,	"	19 "	10 "
" 7,	"	19 "	7 "
" 6,	"	19 "	6 "
" 5,	"	19 "	5½ "
" 4,	"	19 "	3 "
" 3,	"	19 "	1 "
" 2,	"	18 "	15 "
" 1,	"	18 "	10 "
June 30,	"	18 "	6 "
" 29,	"	18 "	5 "
" 28,	"	18 "	10 "
" 27,	"	17 "	10 "
" 26,	"	16 "	2 "

By reference to this table we find that the parcels cut on the 10th and 11th of July were the heaviest by nearly one pound, and from these, dating both ways, the weight decreases. Here, then, is a question in simple arithmetic. If I gain one pound on twelve, how many would be gained on one bushel, or sixty pounds? About four and three nineteenths pounds, I think.

You will notice that on the 5th and 6th of July there was not the usual difference.—This I attribute to the fact that those days were cloudy and cool, with some rain in the mornings. The same may be said of June 30th and July 1st; also of July 15th and 16th.

During the first six cuttings the grain when crushed between the fingers left nothing but the husk and a fluid resembling city milk more than any thing else that I can think of. During the next five it seemed to become much thicker, and the husk became more solid. That cut on the 8th, 10th, and 11th, when crushed, seemed to be a soft pulp, with no juice. That cut on the 13th could be broken very readily; while the last cutting cracked under the teeth, like wheat which has been kept all winter.

In that cut June 27th, the straw was yellow one joint from the ground; in that July 8th, it was yellow just above the second joint; and on that which was cut July 11th, the straw was yellow within two joints of the top.

In order to test the matter still farther, samples of each were taken to an old and experienced Brandywine miller, and his judgment was asked, without his knowing anything about the experiment. He, after a little hesitation, picked out that cut July 11th as best suiting his purpose, but he hesitated between the three parcels cut July 11th, 10th, and 9th. He told us that the parcels numbered 13, 14, 15, and 16, (cut July 8, 7, 6, and 5,) looked as well as any, but did not weigh as much, and would dry away more than those which he selected as the best.

To find their relative values for flour, the different parcels from July 4th to the last cut were put to a still farther test.—That cut on the 8th, 9th, 7th and 8th was well mixed together and exactly one bushel taken to the mill; that cut on the 9th, 10th and 11th was served in the same way; so also was that cut on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and that cut on the 17th 18, 19th, and a small part of that cut on the 20th, thus making four parcles of one bushel each. The miller was in the secret this time, and was requested to make the greatest possible amount of *good* flour and the smallest amount of bran he could cut of each of the four lots. In the first and earliest cut bushel the proportion of flour was 75 per cent.; in the second lot 78 per cent.; in the third lot 76 per cent.; and in the last and fourth lot 74 per cent.

The miller (an old hand) pronounced a pound of flour from No. 2 to be far better than the same amount from any of the others.

The last cutting (July 20th) was what I would call "dead ripe," that is, the grains were loose in the chaff, and were very easily shaken out. That cut July 10th and 11th, when it got dry in the barn, threshed very easily, but not so easy as the other; the chaff seemed lighter, and even now is not so stiff and harsh as the other.

So much for the experiment; now for the conclusions: All the members of the party instituting the experiment resolved unanimously, That the proper time to cut wheat is when the grain in the middle of the ear can be crushed between the fingers, and leave nothing but the husk and a thick pulp, without any fluid around its edges.

Yours, CONSTANT READER.

Eglenshire Farm, Chester county, Pa.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BLIND STAGGERS.—The following is said to be an effective remedy for this formidable disease in horses: Gum camphor, one ounce; whisky or brandy, one pint of gum arabic, flaxseed, or some other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours; seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horses never bleed in this disease.

Agricultural Fixed Facts.

Somebody has got up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture, and for once in a condensation of that sort, has hit the nail on the head in the most of them:

1 All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied in the form of lime, stone, oyster shells, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of land must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefitted by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is important whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl—the land needs lime also.

4. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensible in every soil and a healthy supply can only be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in the green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or by pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land that is not wet is also eminently conducive to increase production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in blossom.

12. Sandy loams can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require lining or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt water is better than fresh.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least 25 per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands, and marshes, adds to their value by marking them produce more, and by improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. By stabling and sheltering stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be affected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

16. To manure and lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

17. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

18. Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, inorganic substances.

19. Through preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful growth of crops.

20. A bundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

21. To preserve meadows in there productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, amply top-dressing, and roll them.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.—*Strawberries.*—When these are out of bearing, the mulch, which has contributed so much to their productiveness, should be removed, to admit of the proper cultivation.—If new plants are wanted, runners must be allowed to grow, otherwise the whole life of the plant should be thrown into the parent for the sake of the next year's product, it is a mistake to suppose that this fruit requires very frequent change of ground. One of the best beds we have ever seen in quantity and quality of fruit was fourteen years old; but it had been kept highly manured and thoroughly worked, and entirely clear of grass.—When the ground from neglect has become grassy, it is better economy, perhaps, to plant new beds than to attempt to clear out the old ones. These may be made at any time when young plants can be obtained, but on the account of the dryness of our summers, they are usually postponed to the early fall. No ground should be planted nor no manure used upon them that is not entirely free of grass seeds.

Fallen Fruit should be carefully gathered and destroyed. Remember that every one contains a hidden enemy of future crops. Take advantage of his fallen state to crush him. A gentle shaking of the tree will cause the punctured fruit to fall freely.

Graphed Trees.—If these have made much growth, protect against storms by tying to stakes. Take off all bandages.

Vines.—Do not now allow grape vines to be interfered with for any purpose, until the bloom is over. After that, let all young shoots as they advance be carefully tied up. Keep the grass and weeds down, and the ground well stirred around young plants.

Peach Trees.—Look after the worm at the root, the deadly enemy of the peach tree. We know of no remedy, but following him in his lurking place with a knife blade, or piece of wire, and killing him there. This work should be done now if necessary. As no favorable season this tree always bears superabundantly, the fruit should be thinned to make it fine.

A NEW cure for hydrophobia has been discovered in England, in the common nitrate of silver. It is said to decompose the saliva, and neutralize the virus. The best from of application is said to be to introduce the solid substance into the wound as soon as possible after the bite.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.—take a large barrel or hogshead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the in the centre of the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a king of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated in this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent of both drouth and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

ON RAISING TOMATOES.—I often have inquiries how I get my tomatoes ripe so early, and accordingly give my mode of raising them through the Farmer. I start them in the house about the first of April in boxes; as soon as the season will permit, I transplant in hills three feet apart, one stalk in a hill, with one shovel full of hog manure. I use ashes around the stalk. I use a rack to keep them up from the ground, and as a potato ball I cut off the tops and every branch, and every leaf that has no tomatoes on them. By so doing it lets the sun in, and they ripen off very early.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT IN FLOUR GRINDING.—One of the great obstacles in the way of grinding flour rapidly in an ordinary mill, arises from the liability of heat. An English inventor, Mr. Bovill, some time ago contrived an air blast which overcomes this difficulty, by keeping a cold current in constant circulation upon and between the mill-stones; and in a late lawsuit against the proprietors of one of the largest steam mills in London, or, indeed, in the world, for infringement of his patent some facts came out as to the value of the invention that are worthy of note. It was shown in evidence, for example, that in grinding flour, the saving of time was 70 per cent., of coal 54 per cent., and an increase of flour of 2½ per cent., the profit on manufacture was £8 1½s.-3d., on produce £2 9s. 2d., on 400 bushels of wheat. This saving arises from the following reasons: 1st, speed in grinding, by which double and and treble the quantity of wheat may be passed through the stones without danger of heating or "doughing them up," as it is termed; 2d, an increased quantity and improved quality of meal; 3d, immediate facility for dressing the meal without the necessity of being kept a length of time to cool and recover from the fermentation occasioned by its heating; 4th, the preservation of the millstones, which will grind four times the quantity of wheat before it will be necessary to dress them, because being kept constantly cool, they never get clogged by particles of flour in a damp state, and thus are always clear, and have a sharp edge; 5th, freedom from dust, which constantly flies about the mill on the old system, this being by Mr. Bovill