TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

Two DOLLARS per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance. *No paper* discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$ 5 00
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Five Dollars, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the *American*.

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 19. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1864. OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
One square, 3 months,	3 00
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One year,	8 00
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Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, 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, Tremblings, 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 to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street

Left 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.

A 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; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being startled at sudden sounds, forgetfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

FALSE 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 either 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 the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

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

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

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in 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 both 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 consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect 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 hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this baleful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

April 2, 1864—1y.

1864.] PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. [4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

WALL PAPERS

And Window Curtain Papers,

No. 9th, and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand.

February 27, 1864.—3mw

MATTHEWS & COX,

Attorneys at Law, No. 160 Cor. Fulton and Broadway, New York. Will carefully attend to collections, and all other matters intrusted to their care.

Sept. 19, 1863

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

unusually 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, P.,

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 Pawn 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 Offices.

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

WAR

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 $800,000, 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,

Mooresburg, 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 cash prices.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

TO CONSUMERS OF

ENAMED COAL.

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

MORDECAI'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, SAMUEL 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 Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Sunbury, January 23, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How "Greenbacks" are Made.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following interesting description of the manner of making government money, prepared by an Ohio ex-editor, now a clerk in the Treasury Department:

The machine shop is the first room we enter. It is supplied with forges, lathes, planes and drills capable of doing all the repairing necessary to be done to the machinery of the building, and to facilitate the setting up and working of such new machines as are demanded by our extensive paper circulation. Compactness and utility have been studied throughout this branch of the Treasury Department.

The paper mill, though not as extensive as one for general manufacturing, is sufficient for all the labor required in making the note-printing paper. The engine used in this room is a great beauty, glittering with brass, as highly polished and clean as the work of a watch, and running almost as quietly and smoothly.

The manufacture of a paper combining the qualities of wear, and being spliteless and unphotographic, was a much desired desideratum. Accordingly it was resolved to make some experiments, which were entrusted to Dr. Gwynn. He has produced a paper firm as parchment, smooth as satin, and of a combination of materials known only to himself, and secured to the exclusive use of the government. He has introduced into it a fibre which cannot be photographed without discoloring the paper to which impressions may be transferred, giving it the appearance of a course, black spider web. Being moulded in the body of the paper it is impossible to erase it, and it must be a great preventive of counterfeiting by the photographic process which has latterly been the most successful.

The ink mills are six in number, for making as many different colors. Each one is called a four horse power mill, though the whole six are driven at the same time by an engine which one could pick up with one hand. It not only turns these mills, but at the same time runs three of Hoe's cylinder presses. It was made in the machine shop of the Department, and derives its force from its great boiler capacity. Of the manufacture of the ink but little is to be said, for any one having seen a common paint shop, has the process at once, and perhaps the only difference is that here none but first quality material is used.

The engraving room is of more interest than any we have yet been in. Here science and art are both displayed to perfection. There is, perhaps, no engraving so fine and requiring so much time to execute as that on the plates now being prepared for national note printing. One, the size of a bill, on which the workman has been employed almost a year, is a copy of one of the paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol. The figures were of exquisite proportions, and the water lines, though plain, extremely delicate in their tracery.

With the single plate, as it comes from the hands of the engraver, it would be impossible to do the printing required, and as it is equally impossible to have a number of plates engraved, it becomes necessary to repeat them in another way. This is done in the following manner: The engraving is done on a plate of soft steel just the size of the bill or bond, and the cuttings are indented on. When finished, the plate is hardened and taken to a "transfer press," where a roller of soft steel, just of a circumference to take in the size of the flat plate, is rolled over it, under heavy pressure, leaving the impression on the roller in a raised form. This roller is in turn hardened, and then any number of flat plates similar to the original are prepared, and receive in like manner the impressions from this roller, and become *fac similes* of the plate engraved; and we have reproduced in a few minutes what it has taken months with chisel and eyeglass to make.

The printing is now done on the old fashioned engraver's press, being nothing more than a simple iron roller covered with cloth and paper to press the printing paper into the indentures, placed in a strong frame and turned back and forth by the hand by spokes placed in the end of the roller. Two persons work at each press, a man and woman, the former attending the plate, the latter the paper. The plate is kept warm while working, by a gas heater. The sheets when printed are each laid between other sheets of thin brown paper to keep them from blurring, and sent in hundreds to the drying room. The first process of bond printing is numbering the coupons and the denomination with a yellow mordant, and as they fly from the press are bronzed as they appear when issued.

Yellow is used because it cannot be photographed without showing too plainly to be mistaken, as was remarked about the fibre in the paper. This discovery was made in the following manner: When Mr. Clark was at the head of the Bureau of Construction, he had a map made for military purposes, which it was necessary to repeat. It was photographed, and an obscure road marked with a faint, yellow line, was discovered to be black in the copies. He then photographed a specimen sheet of inks, or paints, and of all the colors except black, yellow was the only one which might not have been altered with ease with a touch of the brush. It was as black as the black itself. Hence any attempt to photograph this color will only lead to the discovery, and as it is the ground work of bonds and other securities, and covered by the printing, it seems another security against fraud.

The series numbering is the last process before trimming. The work is done by women, the machines being worked with a treadle. The figures are placed in the edges of six disks, placed side by side and fastened to an arm worked by a treadle, something after the style of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. The disks are turned by a rachet, and will number from 1 to 999,999. For consecutive numbering, a little hook is attached to the rachet, and the machine shifts itself. Otherwise the disks are turned by the numbers.

The trimmings and cutting were formerly done by hand, and of course very imperfectly and laboriously. There were two things to be overcome in cutting by machinery—the inequality of the registry and the shrinkage. It was desirable that the edges should be trimmed, so that they would wear well. If cut with a straight knife, they would be bevelled one way. As they are now cut, with circular knives running pinchingly, they have an edge bevelled both ways. The sheets are registered in the centre, and the shrinkage divided between the two edges.

The greenbacks are printed four on a sheet. One machine trims the margins, and another seperates them. This latter is an ingenious contrivance. It slits them very fast, and lays them with regularity in a box, each series of numbers separately.—The notes are lettered A, B, C and D, and the numbers on each are the same; therefore it is essential they should be kept carefully apart. Each of the boxes that receives them has a movable bottom.

When the cutting for the day first commences this bottom is near the top of the box, but as the cutting progressess and the number of the bills increases, a racket lets the bottom drop the thickness of a bill, so the box is kept just as full all the time, to make the bills slide in without doubling. It is intended that the cutting should be a criterian by which to judge of the genuineness of the bills, for every one must be the same width and length. If the end of a bill be placed on the centre of another, there will be found no difference in the width, an exactness which cannot be given by the hand.

The currency-cutting machine is more complicated, as it cuts both ways, and files them in bundles of five dollars each, and I am not sure but it binds and seals them.

The checks and safeguards upon every one employed in this department, from the chief down to the lowest laborer, operate at every turn. Not even a blank sheet, much less a printed paper, is passed from one hand to another without being counted and receipted for, and unless there is collusion from one to another through every process through which the paper has to pass before it is money, through the entire range, there cannot be an over-issue. The paper is issued from one room, and is re-issued from that room sixteen or eighteen times before it is put into circulation, being counted, charged and receipted for each time, and re-counted, re-charged and re-receipted for through each process that it passes after leaving this room.

Five hundred persons are employed in note, bond and currency making. It would seem as if this number ought, in a month's time, to turn out money enough to carry on half dozen such wars as we have on hand. But a million of dollars in notes of the required denominations to do the current business of individuals, is an immence pile of paper, and when it comes to hundreds of millions, they grow into small hay stacks as to size. By the present process of printing each pressman takes about five hundred impressions per day. By the hydraulic presses it is expected that from three to five hundred impressions per hour will be taken.

A Thrilling Incident of the War.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AGED PATRIOT.

The Hagerstown *Herald and Torch* gives us the following account of the heroic conduct of a good old Union man, in Maryland who determined to protect his property from the thieving rebels who recently invaded that State.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—The records of ancient or modern history may be traced in vain for a more remarkable instance of heroic fortitude, sublime patriotism and unwavering faith in the Almighty arm, than that which we relate below, the particulars of which are furnished by the Rev. Mr. Startzman, formerly a resident of Hagerstown who witnessed the closing scenes of the occurrence.

Mr. George Blessing, a farmer, residing near Myersville, Frederick county, (Md.,) when it was learned that the rebels were prowling through the neighborhood stealing horses and committing depredations generally, was importuned by his family to remove his stock beyond the reach of the marauders, which he declined doing, avowing his purpose to defend his property to the last extremity. He had ten guns in his house, which he proceeded to load and put in readiness, in the event of a necessity arising for using them.

At noon on the 24 of July, he gathered his family about him and read about the 91st Psalm—"I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God! in Him will I trust."—when he engaged in devotional worship, imploring the Most High to shield and protect his household from the assaults and rapacity of the enemy who were laying waste his native soil, and seeking to overthrow the best Government ever devised the by wisdom of man, pleading God to uphold and sustain the old flag of his fathers.

Taking two guns, he repaired, with his son, a lad yet in his teens, to his barn, from which he descried a squat of rebels approaching on horseback. Handing his son a gun, he ordered him to take a certain position, and, should the squad dismount and attempt to break open the doors of the stable, which were fastened by hooks, he should fire upon them. The rebels advanced to within a short distance of the stable, when one of the number threw himself from his horse and commenced the work of demolishing the stable door. At that moment the old man and his son fired simultaneously upon the offender, both balls taking effect in his right arm. The balance of the party scampered away, leaving their wounded comrade behind, and swearing vengeance upon the resistants. Before they had escaped beyond the reach of Mr. B.'s gun he fired a second shot at the fleeting foe, but with what result he could not tell. The rebel at whom he aimed fell forward on his horse, evidently wounded, but he managed to get away.

Mr. Blessing's neighbors, learning what he had done, waited upon him, and, by every argument they could advance, endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose to "stand his ground." They tried to prevail upon him to leave the vicinty and seek refuge from the infuriated rebels, who would return with reinforcements, and not only destroy his property but would murder him and his son. The brave old patriot was immovable in his purpose to defend his property, whether in the even his life should be forfeited. He expressed infinite confidence in his Shield and Buckler, assured that needed strength would be given him in the unequal contest which might ensue.

The guns were reloaded, and father and a son resumed their former positions and awaited the return of the foe. They were not long kept in suspense. Twenty mounted rebels, accompanied by four citizens of Myersville, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, were advancing on his premises. When within a short distance of Mr. B's barn the citizens waved in front of the rebel squad, as a protection to them from the bullets which the cowardly band pirates knew were ready to greet them. Undismayed, Mr. B. warned his acquaintances against moving a step forward, assuring them that should they do so they would meet with swift and certain death.

Intimidated and bewildered, there the rebels stood, hesitating what to do. Every shot fired in the direction where they supposed the "Yankee soldiers" were secreted, was promptly and vigorously answered.—"What should they do?" reasoned these baffled, thieving sons of Mars. Evidently they were fighting superiors numbers, and would not hazard the chances for success with their present force, but would go back for artillery. As they were wheeling their horses to retrace their course, Mr. B. shot the leader of the band through the head, killing him instantly.

A second time Mr. Blessing's neighbors waited upon him and urged him, in the most earnest language they could employ, to desist from the hazardous course he was persuing. Their entreaties were unavailing. He was determined to fight to the bitter end, severe as the consequences may prove to him. Would God permit him to kill one more traitor he was willing to die.

Momentarily expecting the marauders to return with artillery Mr. B. shouldered two guns, and posted himself in a clump of trees on a lane leading from the public road to his residence. He had been there but a short time when he observed heavy clouds of dust rising from the road, some distance off. A large body of horsemen were moving towards him. In the advance he noticed what he conceived to be a rebel scout. In an instant the old man raised his gun and was in the act of firing; when the object of his aim fell back in the main column of soldiers riding rapidly up the lane. He now recognized the *Blue Coats* who, having heard of the heroic conduct of the dauntless old patriot and his worthy son, were hastening to their rescue. The scene which followed can better be imagined than described.

Mr. Blessing is upwards of seventy years of age, enjoys good health, and is brimful of the spirit of 76. He is an elder in the Myersvil Lutherian Church, over which Mr. Startzman presides.

Jackson on Speculators.

Just before President Jackson retired from the Presidency, he told Hon. James Guthrie of his characteristic method of dealing with men who undertook to deal improperly with the exigencies of their country. Contractors followed General Jackson's army far into the Indian country, and when the army began to suffer for provisions, some of these dealers began to ask fabulous prices for their provisions. Jackson was at last informed of their extortionate demands, and he summoned them before him and attempted an appeal to their patriotism. He found that soil perfectly sterile. At length he ordered a body of officers to appraise the goods, and allow the owners a liberal profit, and then he showed these owners the appraisement. He offered to take their appraisement. They refused to sell, and Jackson, determined that his soldiers should not starve, ordered the rations to be distributed, and a faithful account to be kept.

As soon as the owners saw their provisions disappearing, they waited upon Gen. Jackson and agreed to accept his terms. Everything went on until he offered in payment United States Treasury notes. They refused to take them and demanded gold. Jackson reasoned with them until he found they were inexorable in their demand. He then ordered a file of soldiers to be detailed, two of them with axes, to place the unpatriotic owners on the flatboats on which their goods had been stored. General Jackson said that after he had placed them on the boats, he made what he told them was his last appeal, and at last moment they consented to take the treasury notes. He paused at this part of the statement until Mr. Guthrie asked him what he intended to do in case of a presistent refusal. The old patriot replied that he "would have ordered the two soldiers armed with axes to cut the cables, and the fellows on board might have floated to hell or Texas, he would not have cared which." He said, "a man who would not trust his country when engaged in war was not fit to live." We heartily say amen to Old Hickory's patriotic sentiment. We regret that he is not here now, to pack unpatriotic currency gamblers on flatboats and float them off to unknown shores.—*Louisville Press.*

THE *Wanderer*, of Vienna, relates the following incident: "An elderly gentleman, a widower, recently died in the neighborhood of this city, who had the singular practice of never wearing a pair of stockings the second time, but of ever day putting on a new pair, which had been knitted for him by some old woman whom he knew, and whom he paid liberally. At his death he left 4,500 pairs of woolen or cotton stockings, all carefully put away. This originally is said to have arisen from a sort of pious remembrance of his wife, who had been only a poor knitting-girl before her marriage."

Paris correspondents chronicle the death, at the Cherbourg Hospital, of the brave fellow, Gowen, who had his thigh crushed while serving one of the big guns of the Kearsarge. At the dinner given by our Minister at Paris to Captain Winslow, the surgeon of the Kearsarge gave an account of the bravery and fortitude shown by this gallant Yankee tar, and the company at once subscribed a handsome sum to build him a monument—the surgeon charging himself with carrying out the desire of the donors.

TIMELY HINTS.—Early morning and evening are best to do what work you can in. Avoid all the sun you properly may. Vegetable and fruit, as little in quantity as is necessary for health, is better than a meat diet. Do not load your stomach with lemonades or ice creams or any other drink except *pure cold water*. Ice water is not best adapted to the stomach, although small pellets of ice are sometimes good to swallow, and ice externally is well to abate heat. But avoid extremes of all kinds, and "keep cool" about politics.

A CASE FOR THE COLD-WATER CURE.—Dr. Bull—"Are you subject to these attacks?"

Captain Semmes—"No Doctor; this is the first of the kind. The fact is, heretofore I have been very careful to avoid exposure to anything which might produce the slightest reaction."

Doctor Bull—"But, about this affair; how did it come on?"

Captain Semmes—"Well, first I experienced a sort of Shooting in the Side, accompanied by symtoms of Collapse, followed by a General Sinking, and a kind of Swimming Sensation."

Doctor Bull—"Yes, yes—exactly! I think I had slight symtoms of the disorder myself some years ago. It is known among the profession as *Funkumonia*, for which Spirit of Cave is frequently used; but in your case, I should recommend building up—a little iron, and so forth. However, I will fix you up something which will make a man of you in no time."—*Harper Weekly.*

Daniel S. Dickinson was orator of the day at Oswego on the Fourth, and in the evening of the day a sealed envelope, containing $100, was handed to him as an acknowledgment for his highly satisfactory effort, but Mr. D. handed it back, with the request that a committee of ladies should distribute it among the poorest families of absent soldiers from the village.

The late King of Wurtemberg was the oldest sovereign in Europe. He was brother-in-law of Jerome Bonaparte, and consequently an uncle of the Prince Napoleon and the Princes Mathilde.

Dr. James P. Wilson, who for a long time held the position of Post Surgeon at Camp Curtin, and lately Division Surgeon in the army, committed suicide in Harrisburg on Tuesday last.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wine-Making.

The prices of wine and liquors of every kind will tempt all who have fruit capable of being made into good liquor to undertake its manufacture. While there is no fruit that comes in competition with the grape for this purpose, many of them make a tolerable substitute, and none perhaps a better than that which grows so abundantly in all our waste place—the blackberry. Currant wine is a well-known domestic production, occasionally of an excellent quality and occasionally not. Goseberry wine we know less of, but it has been famous in England, certainly since the day when the wife of the good old vicar insisted on her landlord tasting a glass of her handiwork. The raspberry, the strawberry, the elderberry, the rhubarb or pie-plant, and others have been success fully used.

Having on several occasions had the opportunity of tasting specimens of domestic wine, offered for premium at our cattle shows, we infer from their quality that many housekeepers, even of those who have much confidence in their own judgment, do not understand throughly the principles of wine-making. They will find it profitable to make this a matter of special study. Following a mere recipe for this or that sort of domestic wine does not answer the purpose. A very excellent article may be obtained in the hands of one person, while another will entirely fail, through both may follow the same rule. But if the principles are well understood, an intelligent person, who knows what good wine is, will scarcely fail for want of a recipe. Let him therefore, learn on what depends the quality of wine made from the grape, and it will be no difficult matter so to modify the process of manufacture as to make it applicable to every kind of material that may be used for the purpose. We select, therefore, from the best sources, such information as may serve to enlighten those who need it.

Grape juice, according to Boussingault, contains, "1st, grape sugar; 2d, albumen and gluten; 3d, pectine; 4th, a gummy matter; 5th, a coloring matter; 6th, tannin; 7th, bitartrate of potash; 8th, a fragrant volatile oil, cream of tartar; 9th, water. It is obvious, therefore, that grape juice contains within itself the elements necessary for the production of the vinous fermentation. The relative proportions, however, of these different elements are singularly modified according to the nature of the vine, the quality of the soil, and especially of the heat of the climate. The limits of the culture of the vine in Europe are generally fixed where the mean temperature is from 50 to 2 Fahr. Under a colder climate no drinkable wine is produced.

"As the quality of the wine depends mainly on the ripeness of the grapes the vintage does not take place till this is complete, or until there is no longer any prospect of improvement. The must of the grape is produced by treading and pressing the fruit; the juice is run into vats, and the fermentation takes place in cellars. The fermentation having finished in the larger vessels, the wine is drawn off into smaller casks, which are carefully filled up from time to time, and in which it is preserved.

"Wine may be defective, especially by wanting strength, and being too acid.—Sharp wine contains an excess of cream of tartar, and free vegetable acids, and is always the produce of grapes which have not been completely ripened. The deficiency of strength is due to the same cause, for it is well known that as the grape ripens, its acids disappear, and are replaced by sugar. This deficiency of saccharine matter in the must is now habitually supplied by the addition of a quantity of artificial grape sugar, prepared from starch. In warm countries, where the grape always ripens, the quantity of tartar is small. The sugar then predominates greatly, sometimes to such an extent that the azotized substance of the must is insufficient as aferment, and it is then that we have wines of too sweet a flavor, such as those of Finnel and of Frontignac. When these musts, which are so rich in sugar, contain the proper quantity of ferment, they produce very strong wines, in which, of course, the sweet flavor no longer predominates. Such are the dry wines of Southern vineyards, of which that of Madeira may be taken as the type."

According to Thinard, a distinguished French chemist, the juice of the grape contains a principle which he calls mucoso-saccharine, on which the fermentative process productive of the wine depends. This substance, he says, excites the vinous fermentation by extracting a portion of oxygen from the sugar, by means of its carbon, forming carbonic acid gas, whilst its hydrogen, and the remaining carbon and oxygen of the sugar, are converted into alcohol, the basis and exciting principle of all wines. When the must, or expressed Juice of the grape, is exposed to a temperature of 65 Fahr., this chemical change or fermentation commences; an intestine motion takes place in the liquor; bubbles are evolved, which buoy up the grosser matter increasing the bulk of the mass, and forming a scum upon the surface. An augmentation of temperature now takes place; the must loses its saccharine taste, it acquires a deeper color than before, and a vinous flavor, which increases with the advancement of the process. After a few days the fermentation gradually subsides, the mass returns to its orginal bulk, the scum sinks to the bottom of the vessel, the liquor becomes transparent, and it is now wine.—The constitution of the must is liable to be greatly influenced by the quality, the variety the climate and the culture of the grapes, as well as the nature of the seasons. In a cold year, owing to the deficiency of the saccharine matter, the wine is weak, harsh and acescent; in wet seasons it is devoid of a sufficient quantity of spirit; high winds and fogs are also injurious.

The juices obtained from other berries differ from that of the grape more, of course, than, as we have seen those of different grapes, and, raised under various circumstances, differ from one another. Nevertheless, their constitution is so much the same that they all pass through the same process to reach that condition called wine; and he who understands, and is capable of controlling the process in one case, will have no difficulty in the other of making the best that the quality of the juice at his command will afford.

In order to insure that regularity in the process by which the juice becomes wine, certain rules are to be observed, as follows: 1. The grapes should be well and equally bruised, for the juice that first flows contains little mucoso-saccharine matter, and consequently, does not ferment freely. That substance is contained chiefly in the insoluble organized parts, and the skin, which also contains the greatest part of the acid, the resenous extractive, and the coloring principle. 2. The fermentation should be conducted at a temperature of sixty to sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, below which it, languishes, and above which it proceeds too slowly, that evil man be remedied by the addition of a little boiling must. 3. The contract of air is essential in the commencement, and this affords another reason for the good bruising of the fruit as much air is asorbed in that stage of the process. But after the fermentatour is established, the air should be extended for the sake of preserving the aroma; and, to secure this, the French chemist, Chaptal, who paid much attention to the manufacture of wines, recommends the vats to be covered with boards and lines cloths. 4. The greater the bulk of material, the more prefect the wine. 5. When the wine is perfected and racked off, it should be sulphured by burning sulpher matches within the casks intended to contain it, in order to restrain, within a certain degree, the further fermentation.

The moment of drawing off the wine, after fermentation, is of great importance, but no rule can be prescribed for it. It would be impossible to limit to a certain number of days an operation liable to so many vicissitudes as much through the qualities of the grapes as other circumstances. But as the great object of fermentation is the conversion of the expressed juice or must into wine, no drawing should take place until that is effected.

When good wine is actually produced, much of the advantage expected from the possession of it depends upon the future management and preservation of it; for every wine contains within itself the sources of both improvement and decline. The chief points to be attended to are, guarding against vicissitudes of temerature and the contact of air. Wines in the cask, or in wood as the term is, are liable to become sour, either by a sudden transition from cold to heat or the reverse; and the same susceptibility to acescency is favored by defect of proper fining. But this process should not be frequently repeated, as it impairs the flavor and body of the liquor.—Wines are mellowed by the slow precipitation of the tartar, which carries down with it the coloring matter and the salt of lime; and this occurs in the ratio of the evolution of the alcohol during the continued gradual fermentation, which goes on even after the wine is bottled. This would strengthen wine in the cask, were it not balanced by the evaporation of alcohol through the sides of the cask. A curious fact, however, must not be forgotton, namely; that whilst the wine becomes weaker when kept in cask, it becomes much improved in its other qualities; a fact which is illustrated by the improvement of Madeira by its transportations to India, or keeping it in a warm place.

There are many fancies to be gratified in the taste of wine, and it may be variously modified to suit them. If a taste of wine slightly acid, similar to that of the Rhenish, is desired, some tartareous acid may be added to the *must*.

If the wine be required sweet, the *must* should be drained in such a manner that it may retain as little as possible of the lees, and let it afterwards ferment itself. Some sugared matter might be joined to it.

If the wine should be wanted delicate, and of a light color, the *must* should not be suffered to have a long action on the lees, from which it takes principals that augment the fermentation, and dissolve, in consequence, the mucilagenous parts, together with the coloring matter.

Should a strong wine, of good body, be preferred, the *must* ought to be suffered to remain the longer on the drogs, in case the grapes do not afford it of sufficient strength.

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