

# AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

execute, in the nestest style, every variety of NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 3.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 3.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

L. H. KASE ATTORNEY AF LAW. Two doors east of Friling's store, Market Square, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Isalso duly authorized and Licensed Claim Agent for the collection of Bountles, Equalization Bountles, Pension, and all manner of claims against the Government. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

C. TY. KIECLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Side of Public Square, adjoining residence of Geo. Hill, Esq.,

SUNBURY, PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

SIMON P. WOLVERTON. HILL & WOLVERTON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penions.

apl. 1, '66.

JACOB SHIPMAN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY PENN'A.

REPRESENTS Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., umberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., tew York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hartord Conn. General Accidents. ord Conn. General Accidents. Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Momeopathic Physician. Fraduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House SUNBURY, PA. March 31, 1866 JOHN BOWEN.

#### Bowen & Seesholtz, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL,
J. Hans & Co's Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa.
Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch. Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

SOLOMON MALICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, OFFICE in East end of Weaver's Tavern, Market

Street. All business entrusted to him will be careful y and punctually attended to. Consultation in the English and German Isnguages.
Sunbury, April 3. 1865.—

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Corner Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa. S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR,

Photograph. Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in the best style of the srt. apl. 7, 1y J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Mahonov, Northumberland County, Penn'a

Office in Jackson township. Engagements can
half business entrusted to his care, will be promptly
attended to.

April 22, 1225 April 22, 1866.—1y

WM. M. ROCKETELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. APPORTETS AP LAW SUNBURY, PENN'A.

O FFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly op-posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sunbury, July 1, 1855.—ly

H. B. MASSER. A tiorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.— Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-humberland, Union Snyder, Montour, Columbia

and Lycoming. Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia. A. G. Oattell & Co... lion. Wrs. A. Porter, Morton McMichael, Esq., McCollant & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York, John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, Senbury, Merch 29, 1862.

VALENTINE DIETZ in every variety of

ANTHRACITE COAL, Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a. Orders solicited and filled with promptness and

despatch. Eunbury, May 12, 1866.—y E. C. GOBIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. BOONVILLE, CCOPER CO , MISSOURI. WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other ers entrusted to him will receive prompt atten-

July 8, 1805 .- nat 15, '64. DR. E. D. LUMLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northumocaland, and offers his services to the people of that
place and the adjoining townships. Office next door
to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all Northumberland August 19, 1865 .-

FLOUR & FEED STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his new WAREHOUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Railroad Depot, in SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks of all kinds of Feed by the ton

The above is all manufactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

Sunbury, April 1, 1866.

JEREMIAH SNYDER, Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northumberland County.

Sunbury, March 31, 1866 .- : y G. W. HAUPT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of Eyster's Store,

SUNBURY, PA

Will attend promptly to all professional business
entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in
Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sanbury, April 7, 1866.

Bricklayer and Builder, Market Street, 4 doors East of Third St., SUNBURY, PENN'A. N. B. All Jobbing promptly ap-rend to Subbry, June 2, 1866

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's

Hotel, SUNUBRY, PA.

INSURANCE? GEO. C. WELKER & SON. FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Companics. Capital Represented **814,000,000**.
Sunbury, May 12, 1856.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED AH COAL, in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

### Pensions Increased.

The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz:

ist. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or totally disabled so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$25 00 per month.

2d To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require.

disabled in the same so as to require constant attend-ance, the sum of \$20 00.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to per-form manual labor \$15 00 per month, and other torm manual labor \$15 00 per month, and other cases in proportion.

The subscriber is duly prepared for the immediate procurement of these claims.

S. B. BOYER, Att y at Law.

Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

Bounties Collected.

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa. offers his professional services for the collection of bounties due to soldiers under the late Equalization Act passed by Congress. As an authorized claim agent he will promptly collect all Bounties, Peusions and Gratuities due to soldiers of the late war, or the war of 1812, Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVAL !!

#### Spring & Summer Goods!

JOSEPH EYSTER, (Successessor to John Bowen.) Corner of Market and Fawn Street, SUNBURY, PENN'A. Invites the public to call and examine his elegant

SUMMER GOOOS which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. His stock consists in part of CASSIMERES, CLOTHS. &C.

Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghaus, Calicoss, Muslins. Sheeting, Tickings, Jeans, and a full assortment of Cotton and Woolen goods generally.

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and Groceries is large in quantity and choice in quality, comprising generally everything needed in the household either for use or ornament. He is always ready and glad to see his friends and takes pleasure in showing them his goods even though no sales are made. He only asks a call, and is sure that the stock will compare favorably in price and quality with the cheapest.

JOSEPH EYSTER. Sunbury, April 21, 1866.

#### TENENTA BEES Sheet Iron and Stove STORE,

Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA.

A N immense stock of every kind of Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions.

STOVES,

COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the best Brands which are unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability and each stove warranted to perform what

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterns,

FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved

tyles.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting and Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, chesply and neatly executed.

BENJ. ZETELMOYER. Sunbury, July 7, 1866.-iy

To Officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section four of an Act centitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," be so construed as to entitle to the three months pay proper, provided for therein, all officers of volunteers below the rank for therein, all officers of volunteers elsew the falls of Brigadier General who were in service on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

sixty-five. Sec. 4 "And be it further exacted, That all officers of volunteers now in commission, below the rank of Brigadier General, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of service, three months' pay proper.'' Approved March 3, 1865.

The subscriber directs the attention of officers to the above Act of Congress, at the same time soliciting the collection of their claims. He has the blanks for that purpose, and will give collections under this Act his prompt attention.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH,

Sunbary, Sept. 8th, 1866. Attorney at Law. BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. I have also received the proper blanks to prepare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is estimated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims.

the claims.

All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than \$100 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Act, as well as soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, disease contracted in line of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810. Fancy Bycing Establishment.

A W. JONES, No. 452 North Front Street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia, dyes Slike, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their apperior style of dyeing Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant or plain colors. Craps and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant or plain colors. Craps and Merino Shawls cleaned to look like new. Also, Gentlemen's Apparel, Curtains, &c., cleaned or radyed. Kid Gloves deaned or dyed to look like new. Call and look at our work before going elsawhere.

Sept. 15, 1866 .- 2m

#### POETICAL.

A WIDOW FOR ME.

A FRIEND requests us to publish the following, expressing his sentiments exactly:

Let youth sing the praises of blushes,
And thrill with rapturous bliss,
That rises unbidden and flushes
The brain at the thought of a kiss.
It is all very well to be laden
With passionate joy when you see
The innocent blush of a maiden,
But the glance of a widow for me.

Not a fig would I give for the rapture
That swells in the breast of a boy,
When Cupid has helped him to capture
A boarding-sobool casket of joy.
I don't care for bloom and fine dresses,
But Paradise comes when I see
A widow in weeds and soft tresses,
Oh! that is a charm for me.

Then let youth sing the praises of beauty,
And kneel before maidenbood's shrine,
And ringlets and blushes pay duty,
And dream that such things are civine.
But give me the fiash that entrances,
The heart that was bound and is free,
The eye with a soul in its glance—
Oh! a gentle young widow for me.

#### TALES & SKETCHES.

THE MERCHANT'S TEST.

"Dick, I am afraid the old man has taken it into his head to send you adrift." "Why, what can you mean, Philip?" "Only that he was talking very earnestly with Mr. Oglethorp as I went into his room just now, and they ceased very discreetly on my entrance. I took the liberty of waiting outside the door till the conversation was resumed, and I heard enough to satisfy me that Oglethorp has a nephew who is about

to take your place."
"What did you overhear ?" "Merely a sentence from each. Oglethorp "Merely a sentence from each. Ogiethorp said: so you think my nephew will have no difficulty in filling the place of your head clerk; and Beale replied: none whatever, and the other clerk, Philip Warden, has been in my establishment a long time, and he can give him a little insight into our business of the conditions.

"So it would seem," was the reply, in a tone of deep despondency.
"It is mean in the old man to discharge you, and equally strange; if it was me now. I should not think it so odd, but he has all along seemed to think so much of you. But 'tis just like him, always doing something out of the way."

Richard Wilkins was too sick at heart to reply. He turned to the desk and endearored to concentrate his wandering thoughts upon his work, but in vain. The pen drop-ped from his fingers, and leaning his head on his hand, he gave full scope to his sorrowful and indignant feelings. When the
two gentlemen emerged from Mr. Beale's
private room he stared like one guilty of a
secret crime, and snatching the pen pretended to be all absorbed in his duties. His
deal of manner so different from his nead

"Well, young man: do you understand
the matter now?" Secret crime, and snatching the pen pretended to be all absorbed in his duties. His florid manner, so different from his usual florid manner, so different closely observed his two clerks as he sauntered back and forth through the store. Philip's appearance indicated nothing unusual; but Richard, though he had partially regained his customary composure, could not prevent a slight hesitancy and con-

> remarks. Richard a letter to seal and deposit in the post-office as he went to dinner. At the same time he sent Philip to a neighboring store on business, which would detain him some little time—he then returned to his private room. Left to himself, Richard gazed on the superscription of the letter long and earnestly. "D. Oglethorp, Esq., Baltimore, —the words seemed burned into his brain. What would be not give to know the contents of that letter ? Doubtless it related to the nephew that was to supplant him. Richard hesitated, turned the letter over and over. Why could he not glance into it? It was not sealed—he would betray no confidence by doing so-most of the business let-

Shades, Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all tents, whatever they might be. Those reflections overcame his strong repugnance to the act, and with trembling hand he opened the letter and read : "DEAR SIR: I wish your nephew to arrive,

if possible, by Tuesday, the thirtieth, as on that day young Wilkins' year will have ex-pired, and it is desirable that his successor should be on the spot to enter immediately on his duties,

read. For an instant he forgot the consequences to himself of the threatening blow

of indignation at his employers' auplicity. Four years ago, he murmured, bitterly, ay, four years next Tuesday, Lentered this store. Not once since that day has he had occasion to reprove me for the slightest neglect or oversight, stern and exacting as he and that is the end, this is my reward. I am to be discharged to make room for one of his friend's connections. I am thankful

his treachery,
With a columness that surprised himself, Richard wished to make inquiries in an indirect way, for a situation, but while he was striving to form some question to this end, the gentleman came to his relief, by asking the gentleman came to his relief, by asking if he knew any young man in need of a situation whom he could recommend to him, as he had a vacancy for a clerk. Richard eagerly offered himself. Mr. Curtls was surprised that he should wish to leave his old place, but gladly accepted him, having long admired the integrity and strict application of the young man, whose praises he had frequently heard from Mr. Beale. The yearly salary was named; it was one hundred dollars more than Richard was now receiving; and having engaged to enter on the duties

words as possible requested the wages due to him, as he was engaged to go to another house on the morrow.

"I have known of your engagement since sides till after a defeat, and in this war the

"I have known of your engagement since wednesday," said Mr. Beale; Mr. Curtis informed me of it. May I ask the motive of elastic as in our own. The least truthful of this secret and unusual proceeding on your all contemporary historians is the soldier part? I believe I gave you no cause for so himself. Had he to write our descriptions part? I believe I gave you no cause for so sudden a determination to quit my employ-

ment-did I?"
"No cause!" Richard repeated, bitterly. "Oh, no sir, no cause, of course—the clerk is only the dupe, the slave of the merchant, and has no right to complain of any con-duct, however iniquitous, of which he is the

"Your sarcasm is rather out of place, young man," replied Mr. Beale, coolly. "I asked if I had given you any cause of offence. I know I have not; you falsely imagine that I have, and thus imagining, you have done yourself a great injury. Nay, no questions—I will tell you all. On the day Mr. Oglethorp was here I noticed a great alteration in your looks, your words, your whole con-duct. I suspected at once that Philip had overheard our conversation and repeated it to you, in consequence of which you were disturbed in mind. This was natural, and of their success. The great inveigler, plead-I was far from blaming you; but it afforded me an opportunity for a test which I had peculiar reason for desiring to apply. I them to advance victoriously, till by their penned a brief note to Mr. Oglethorp, gave very success they had become outflanked, then drove them pell-mell upon his bayonets that if you arose superior to it I need never have any fears concerning you. I was right, the temptation was strong for the control of the con the temptation was strong—too strong for your honor or integrity to withstand. I saw you open the letter—it was enough. I did not at all wonder when I heard of you ap-

urally upright and ingenuous.

Mr. Beale saw his confusion, and turned to his desk to pay what was due of Richard's salary, but first taking some papers from a secret drawer, threw them on the table before the young man. "All this is at an end now," he said, "but

you may see how unjust your suspicion was to me, how injurious to yourself, as I said awhile ago." Richard's eyes were intently bent upon the papers. One was in the merchant's handwriting, a notice of Richard Wilkins having been admitted as a junior partner into his own and established business firm;

Beale, in his clear, cold tones. "I had every reason to place confidence in you. During these four years I have observed your con duct closely. It was such as to satisfy me; and resolving to reward your strict integrity straint when replying to Mr. Beale's casual and faithfulness, I had decided to take you emarks.

Several days after, Mr. Beale brought prepared nearly two months ago, and only awaiting the signatures and date. My friend of bare slope-stretches and curving hills

to keep all my arrangements secret, fortu- ness and tidiness of age over it all; better nately as I now see, for my whim enabled me to test the strength of your principles."
"Oh, if you could only forgive me, Mr.
Beale," exclaimed Richard, imploringly. "It was my first error in this regard-I am sure | go hence to Him.

it will be my last." For all answer, Mr. Beale quietly pushed the money he had counted over to Richard, met or a hat set upon top of them. Here and picking up the papers, tore them into small fragments. The young man looked sadly at them, but knowing that remon- for firewood. They call this a field of glory, strance or entreaty was alike unavailing in at Berlin, but as I lay awake last night at the stern man, he by a strong effort con-Brunn, in a triple-bedded room, talking quered his emotion, and, taking up his with some Austrian officers about it all, I his late employer, and turned to leave the room. As he laid his hand on the door did-shifted about a trifle, but no freer, no knob, he paused and asked, in a still faltering voice, if Mr. Curtis was informed of all | She is the same poor pipe drunken, dream-

this. "No, I did not think it necessary to speak "No, I did not think it necessary to speak Germany that she has ever been in your of it," said Mr. Beale, for I had reason to time and mine. Yesterday the Kaiser had Truly yours,

J. BEALE. think it was your first departure from the her by a silker cord; to day the Prussian the blood rushed to Richard's brow as he straight road; and though all business con- King has her by the throttle. Such a wellnections between us has ceased, yet I would deserving poor prostitute of a genius no rot injure your reputation by revealing an dog star shines upon! She lost two or act which I thought you would regret. You will find Mr. Curtis a more indulgent employer than the one you are leaving; your ces. salary will be larger than it has been here,

uation. It proved agreeable, and the addithe clerk sealed the letter, and dropped it in the post-office as directed. On his way back to his employment he called at the counting-room of a merchant, whom as one of Mr. Beale's acquaintances he well knew. feited in early manhood; but to his dying day he never tried to banish the humiliating but salutary recollection of his first and last

of the battle fields of Sadowa and Auster-

of the young man, whose praises he had frequently heard from Mr. Beale. The yearly salary was named; it was one hundred dollars more than Richard was now receiving; and having engaged to enter on the duties of his new place on the following Tuesday, he went with a light heart to his old employment. He did not mention his intention to Mr. Beale, so the weck passed without Mr. Curtis visiting the store. He hoped he had not met his employer, for Richard had a wish that the latter should not hear how his treacherous scheme had been defeated till the last moment.

On Monday evening Richard knocked at the door of Mr. Beale's room, and in as few I visited, on consecutive days, two re-

Important to the Iron Interests of

he might make his own reputation, but would certainly ruin ours. At Austerlitz, Bonaparte opposed seventy thousand men to the allies' ninety thousand. Sadowa was fought in the month of July, Auster-litz past the meridian of November. The

a piece of daring adroitness, fought eight hundred miles from Paris, with a great and incensed capital to guard behind, and not, as at Sadowa, the Italian army of Austria compelled to face the Po, but marching vigorously, eighty thousand strong, upon the Frenchman's rear, while Prussia, secretly ing false desires for peace, first flushed the allies till they were over-certain, assisted ture of steel by his process. In England them to advance victoriously, till by their only the very best of iron can be used for very success they had become outflanked, this purpose, and that which is most free defeats to Austria. Sadowa was a more pi-quant misery, because inflicted on her in sight of Germany, and by a lesser state.

My ride over the field of Sadowa was plying for a new situation; you thought I was acting treacherously to you, and that you would outwit me."

Mr. Beale ceased, and looked fixedly at tation of veritable ghouls and glaours, whose rucuard, whose whole countenance was suffused with blushes as the true nature of his conduct was brought thus calmly to his view. In his indignant feelings he had not till this moment thought of his allowed with the countenance was suffused with the countenance was suffused by the dead pass human belief. They have behaved worse than any class of the marks of Mr. Bessemer, alluded to in the communication of Consul Abbot: "Before the introduction of his process." been in my establishment a long time, and he can give him a little insight into our business affairs if need be. I did not wait to hear more, but that is enough, I should think."

"So it would seem," "The little insight and ingenuous."

"So it would seem," "The little insight into our business affairs if need be. I did not wait to hear more, but that is enough, I should think."

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"So it would seem," "The little insight into our business affairs if need be. I did not wait to hear more, but that is enough, I should think." own itself is an European Culpepper; for ex- riod. One of the most valuable purposes to ample, a little stony-faced town, with a bulbously-shaped church steeple in it, two beer-shops, and the usual per centage of Where iron had been worn out in a few

Austrain civil officers,
An old woman in black stockings stood alone in the open place of the hamlet, looking at the hospital wagons that passed across the horizon. She did not know anything, except that two of the Hasmer Somebody's boys, near by, had gone off with the soldiers a week ago to get back their horses, impressed after action. Had we seen them? No? That was strange! That was all she knew about the fight. Everything in the place is more or less shot to pieces. The battle field itself is a series of hills, half and notably for the cranks of locomotives; corn-patch, half scrub timber, inclined to indeed, there is scarcely any purpose for be mountainous, and to some extent resembling the lands at the foot of the Blue steel cannot now be employed. A yard of far dim time when God shall make it plain steel Mr. Bessemer said that firms that had why our kind are thus causelessly and perpetually slaughtered. At this spot the two ery, desired at first as large a return as pos-Prussian armies capped the double lines of victory: Sachnow, Podoll, Munchengratz, Gitschin on the one hand, Nachod, Skalitz, Trautenau, on the other. It would be absurd in their demands. for me to waste time in describing a series Mr. Oglethorp, had frequently mentioned his nephew, whom he much desired me to employ. At his last visit I agreed to do so. It was my intention to give you an agreeable surprise to-morrow, and therefore I desired any better country, though it has the spruces at £13 per ton. leaned up, better contented, but inhabited ov hewers of wood and drawers of water, who forget that Christ ever came, in the better recollection that they may some day

wooden crosses, with now and then a heloney, bowed his thanks and farewell to could not make out otherwise than that, by securer no easier in conscience or at pocket. ing, thrifty, fattened, hopeful, heterogeneous

What a glorious burst of hope could all asion to reprove me for the slightest negtor oversight, stern and exacting as he
I have given no cause for complaint,
I that is the end, this is my reward. I
Richard sadly left the store. On the morto be dischered to make the slightest negRichard sadly left the store. On the morto be dischered to make the slightest negRichard sadly left the store. On the morrevolution before Bonaparte mastered it, passed off a pewter half dollar on me three row he entered on the duties of his new sit- historians may have to say, was the world's eye on you. Brother John has got home great opportunity. Then, this "pipe-drunk-I opened the letter—now I can prepare for his previous salary was of great use to him; but what could silence remorse for With a calmness that surprised himself, the act by which he had not only lost so CLOVER SEED .- We believe, says the Ru-

ral New Yorker, that a crop of clover seed taken from the land exhausts the soil more deviation from the straightforward path of honor and integrity.

TWO GREAT BATTLE FIELDS.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York World the following description of the bulls and exhaust the solid more than the crop which is cut for hay. Any seed crop, it is well-known, is more exhaustive than a mere folder crop. One strong reason for cutting timothy for hay early, is to remove it from the soil before it has abstracted those elements which form the seed. It impoverishes the soil much less than if out later. The first growth of clover is not generally disposed to seed much; hence it is not so exhaustive as other grasses if cut late. But the second crop, which hears the seed, is injurious to the land, at least the taking it away is. Unless remuneration is paid to the soil it will pay better to let the second growth of clover rot on the land, or feed it off.

To PRESERVE CIDER.—One of the lady readers of the Maine Farmer tells how to preserve cider sweet and clear. To one barrel of cider add one pound of mustard seed, it wo pounds of raisins and one-fourth of a pound of cinnamon in the stick. This will preserve the cider finely.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Consul at Sheffield,

the United States.

sury, states that he was not present in Notsury, states that he was not present in Not-tingham on the reading of a paper before the British Mechanical Association on the conversion of melted cast iron into steel by the pneumatic process. A discussion fol-lowed, which was participated in by Mr. Bessemer and other gentlemen. Consul Ab-bot further says that he called the attention of Mr. Bessemer to what he alled the from three to twelve tors, are converted into steel, it does not become homogeneous. Mr. Bessemer partly admitted the force of the objection, but stated that in the works near London an improvement had been made by which, after the introduction of the Spiegel seen was peculiarly adapted to the manufacfrom foreign substances, such as sulphur and phosphorus. The iron which is chiefly used in the Bessemer works are varieties of red hemitaite, the best of which is found on Morecambe bay, near Furness Abbey. Con-sul Abbot closes by saying, "Valuable as is this invention of Mr. Bessemer, I cannot recommend it to American manufacturers unless they make use, in the process, of the very best pig iron, and that which is com-paratively free from phosphorus, sulphur and other impurities."

thousand tons per week, and now there is machinery for the production, by his process alone, of five thousand tons in the same pemonths, steel had been in constant use for four years, at the end of which time the first side was still in use. At Camden Town there is a portion of railway over which an immense traffic passed. An iron rail and a changed seventeen times, the steel rail was still not worn."

still not worn."

The Bessemer steel is also valuable for the manufacture of tires, the construction of ordnance, shafts for marine engines, cranks, and notable for the manufacture of tires, the construction of when dragging 300 pounds alone on the

The price of cast steel in Sheffield, for the lowest purposes, such as making shovels,

A PEWTER HALF DOLLAR.-A capital story is told of a young fellow who on one Sunday strolled into a village church, and during the service was electrified and gratified by the sparkling of a pair of eyes which The graves of the dead are marked with were riveted upon his face. After the service he saw the possessor of the shining orbs leave the church alone, and emboldened by her glances, he ventured to follow her, his heart aching with rapture. He saw her look behind, and fancied she evinced some emotion at recognizing him. He then quickened his pace, and she actually slackened hers, as if to let him come up with her-but will permit the young gentleman to tell the

rest in his own way :
"Noble young creature," thought I, "her artless and warm heart is superior to the bond of custom,"
"I had reached within a stone's throw of

her. She suddenly halted and turned her face toward me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood she began to speak, and I took off my hat as if doing reverence to an angel. "'Are you a pedler ?'

"'No, my dear girl, that is not my occupation.'

"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly, "I thought when I saw you in the meetin'house that you looked like a pedler who weeks ago, an' so I determined to keep an now, and he says if he catches the fellow

A Story is told of a Western candidate that came upon "a poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did do his own

the calf !"

A spread-eagle crator of New York State wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every town and county, to every village and ham-let in the broad land; but he wilted when

TERMS OF ADVERTISING The following are the rates for advertising in

| 11. | 2 t. | 1m. | 2m. | 6m | 1 y | \$1,00 | \$1,50 | \$2,50 | \$4,50 | \$6,00 | \$10,00 | 2,00 | 3,00 | 4,50 | 5,50 | 7,00 | 12,00 | 6,00 | 8,00 | 15,00 | 20,00 | 10,00 | 14,00 | 20,00 | 35,00 | 15,00 | 25,00 | 35,00 | 60,00 column,

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one

square.
Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$3,00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement, which is free.) to be paid for at advertising rates Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line,
Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published until
ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

What is "One Horse-Power?" The use of the term "horse power" is very common; yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it but regard it as indicating, leosely, about the power which one horse would exert. It England, under date of August 27th, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treaconsideration, as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 83,000

pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute. A horse hitched to the end of a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter placed over a One finds in the Sadowa battle only the Prussian Crown Prince's swift and persevering march to applaud; but Austerlitz was a piece of daring adroitness, fought eight hundred miles from Paris, with a great and incensed capital to enorghat to appear to the process of method incensed capital to enorgh by the process of the raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute, (220.) the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise one foot in the same

same power would raise one foot in the same length of time (53,000 pounds.)

The dynamoneter is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are very strong spring balances, or spring steel yards, graduted to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within presents the same weight. graduted to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within reasonable limit, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. When we apply this dynamonetor, in ascertaining the drafts of machines if the index indicates one hundred and fifty pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just as hard as he would do if raising one hundred and fifty pounds out of a well with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter at the rate of 1½ miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity with which the team moves

The velocity with which the team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If a horse travels faster than two and a half miles per hour, while raising one hundred and fifty pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse-power. If he walks slower than this, he does not exert a force equal to one

In ascertaining the draught of a plow, or or reaper and mower, by drawing faster than two and a half miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught; and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of ma-chines, a tham should always move at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, or two hundred and twenty feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with refer-Bessemer steel rail were placed opposite ence to which dynamometers are graduated, each other, and when the iron rail had been and an easy one to which to approximate in driving with almost any kind of team.

road. A norse can havi 600 pounds on the hard ground with ease, but he could not draw hard enough on the dynamometer to

Mn. EDITOR :- It is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich. In looking around among my brother farmers, I notice many things wherein there might be greater economy, in my opinion.
In turning cattle out late in the fall, when

the ground is soft, to be tramped upon. In letting cattle stand in an unsheltered yard, in cold, stormy weather, when there is room in the stable for them.

In throwing their fodder in the yard, to

be tramped under foot, instead of feeding it in racks In not having water in the yard for the cattle, in place of driving them through

snow and all kinds of weather to the creek,

thereby losing more in manure during a year, than the interest of what it would cost to bring the water in the yard, to say nothing of the convenience.
In not having a house for poultry to roost in, and save their droppings; the value of the latter, from one hundred fowls, in one year, would pay the cost of the building.

not counting the advantage it would be to the fowls. In not having a wood-house to cut in, on rainy days, and store up dry wood. In leaving potato vines, weeds, &c., go to waste, instead of hauling them to the hog-

pen, to be worked into manure. In riding about and leaving the manage ment of the work too much to hired help.

And last, but not least, in sending their children to school a day or two in each week, and allowing them to play and loiter

-Germantown Telegraph. RECIPES, &c.

about the rest of it.

QUINCES .- MARMALADE .- Wash and wips the quinces, and take out any dark spots there may be on the skins. Cut them up without paring, cores and all; cover their without paring, cores and air; cover their with water in the preserving kettle, and boil them until they are soft enough to be rubbed through a coarse hair sieve. Then weigh equal quantities of pulp and refined augar and boil the mixture an hour, stirring it steedills. Made with nice beauty it steadily. Made with nice brown sugar it is good, though not quite as handsome. When brown sugar is used it should be stir-red an hour and a half. Put it into moulds or deep plates, and when it is cold put a paper over it, pasted at the edges, and brushed with white of egg. Marmaiade can be kept for almost any length of time. BAKED QUINCE.—After coring, without

had a vote to give, if he did do his own milking. The candidate, Jones, asked him if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consenting very readily, he took her by the borns, and held fast till the operation was done.

"Have you had Robinson (his rival) round here lately i" he asked.

"Oh, yes, he's behind the barn holding RECIPE FOR SAUSAGE MEAT.—The follow-

ing practice I have observed for the last ing practice I have observed the confidently re-commend it. It is important, in the first place, not to allow your meat to lay in bulk after it is separated from the body of the let in the broad land; but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sung ont, "Dry up, you old fool; you'd get shot for a goose before you flew a mile."

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obstinate old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by."

"Yes, many a poor fellow has been shaved by them," the wretch replied.

"The little darling! he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose did he! It was a mere accident, wasn't it dear?"

"Yes, ma, to be sure it was; and if he don't behave himself, I'll crack him again."

"I crack him again."

"I separated from the body of the hog, but keep it spread out until you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are ready to cut fine. If it lays some time in bulk, your sausage will soon beceme strong. This plan provents it. When you are any out it