NEW SERIES.--VOL 5, NO. 37.

WAYNESBURG MESSENGER PUBLISHED BY

W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

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Books in Relson! and Mischileneous Books, Station ery, The Magazines and Papers: One does pass of the State Main Street. Seet. 11, 1861 ly. SADDLES AND HARNESS. MAMUEL M'ALLISTER,

Select Poetry.

Soldiers' Letters:

The mail! The mail! And sun-burned cheeks and eager eyes Come crowding round the Captain's tent Each out stretched hand receives the prize. For fond perusal meant. Unless distressing news be told,

These letters nought of pain convey, For friends at home will never scold The lad that's far away. The mail! The mail!

And toil-stained palms are closing there-How rough! how very coarsely moulded! On dainty missives, fresh and fair, By lilly fingers folded. For kindly thoughts pursue the youth Who battles with his country's foe, For soiled attire, nor guise uncouth

Prevents their genial flow.

The mail! The mail! A father's word of pride and cheer; A mother's trembling admonition; A sister's blessing-oh, how dear ! A brother's generous wishing. And many missives, frank and bright, From early friend and neighbor boy; Each page a volume of delight-A brimming cup of joy.

The mail! The mail! And stillness rules the boisterous throng, And "silence half an hour" prevails, The Heaven of those who wait so long The coming of the mails.

Each reads his own, and these alone, No soldier seeks to play the spy, And letters, wheresoever thrown, Are safe from every eye.

A Beautiful Thought. Chisel in hand, stood a sculptor boy,

With his marble block before him. And his face lit up with a smile of joy, As an angel dream passed o'er him; He carved the dream on the shapeless ston With many a sharp incision; With heaven's own light the sculpture shone He had got that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we as we stand With our souls uncovered before us; Waiting the hour when at God's command, Our life-dream passes o'er us. If we carve it then, on the yielding stone, With many a sharp inci-Its heavenly beauty shall be our own Our lives that angel vision.

The Steswick-Holstein Business. Here is a brief statement of the present condition of German opinion in respect to Prince Frederic of Holstein, admirably illustrating the harmonious tendencies of German politics:

tenburg, Brunswick, Soudershausen, it has inflicted upon the human race.
Reuss-Schletz and Waldeck.

Eight recognize him as entitled to be Duke of Holstein; these are Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hamburg, Reuss-Goeiz, Anhelt, Frankfort and Bremen.

Three are disposed to recognize him; Mechlenburg-Scheverin. Five are indisposed to recognition;

Lichtensein, Nassau and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Two are decidedly hostile to him;

these are Prussia and Austria. Three don't know their own mind; hese are Oldenburg, Hamburg and Lu-

Two keep profoundly dark on the sub;

Meanwhile Duke Frederic is taking up a policy of his own, and proposes to order the Federal troops out of "his Duchy" by way of inducing the Danes to let him remain in it? This is a highly original conception on the part of the Duke, and bothers his friends considerably.

A Bit of Advice for Boye.

Mann, generous and magnanimous. If there is any boy in school who has a club foot. don't let him know that you ever saw it .- | isds of bare-footed orphans and broken-heart-If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, ed wives would chant praises to heaven for don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. the success of the temperance cause, the lost If there is a lame boy, assign him a part of the game which does not require running. If healed! there is a hungry one, gind him a part of your dinner. If there is a did one; help the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one, be not envises of him; for its and distracted wife. I come with the tears of down in a few days. During his sickness one, be not envises of him; for its and distracted wife. I come with the tears of the superintendent of his school went to see him, and found him perfectly happy— wait proud of his talents, and another is circles of wounded heart. I plead in the name and them, there are two great wrongs; and no behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abanmore talents than before. If a larger or doned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a hear that music? It's so beautiful; donet

Intemperance.

I was much interested, a few days since, will be found in the work of that gentleman and consolation of religion—all poisoned by entitled 'Gunn's New Domestic Physician.'-I propose to make a few extracts from this treatise, hopeing that, in the Providence of God, it may do something towards eradicating an evil habit, which destroys the body, ruins the mind, blasts every fond hope and cherished expectation, brings down age in sorrow to the tomb, sends youth to an early grave, and gives the undying spirit of man into the hand of the evil one, to take up its unending abode in that 'dark pit where there is no water; but where there is 'weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth,' forever, and ever.

Intemperance not only destroys the health, but it inflicts ruin upon the innocent and helpless, for it invades the family and social circle, and spreads woe and sorrow all around; it cuts down youth in all its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness; it breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness not strength, sickness not health, death not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers friendless, and

all of them at last beggers. It produces fevers, feeds rheumatism, nurses the gout, welcomes epidemics, invites disease, imparts pestilence, embraces consumption, cherishes dyspepsia, and encourages appoplexy and paralytic affections. It covers the land with idleness and poverty, disease and crime; it fills our jails, supplies our alms-houses, and furnishes subjects for our asylums; it engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots; it condemns law, spurns order; it crowds the penitentiaries, and furnishes victims for the scaffold; it is the life-blood of the gambler, the food of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary and assassin, the friend and the companion of the brothel.

It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer; it violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy: it defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and standers innocence; it incites the father to butcher his innocent children, helps the husband to kill his wife, and the child to grind the parricidal ax.

life, curses God, and despises heaven; it suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the urv-box, and stains the indicial ermine: it bribes votes, corrupts elections, poisons our institutions, and endangers our government; it degrades the citizen, degrades the legislature, and dishonors the statesman. It brings shame not honor, terror not safety, despair not hope, misery not happiness; and now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and Nine States have recognized Frederic peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slavs as Duke of Holstein; these are Baden, reputation, and wipes out national honor; Weimar, Coburg-Gotha, Meinigen, Al- then curses the world, and laughs at the ruin

It is liquor that mars the whole consisten cy and blights the noblest energies of the soul; it wrecks and withers forever the hapniness of the domestic fireside; it clogs and dampens all the generous and affectionate avenues of the heart; it makes man a drone these are Saxony, Rudolstadt and in the busy hive of society, an encumbrance to himself, and a source of unhappiness to all around him; it deprives him of his natthese are Hanover, Electorol Hesse, ural energies, and makes him disregardful of the wants of the innocent beings who are nearest to him, and dependent upon him; it transforms gifted man (fashioned in the express image of his Maker,) into a brute, and causes him to forteit the affections and break the heart of the innocent and confiding being whom God has made inseparable ject; these are the great Kingdoms, from himself, and who should look up to Lippe-Detmold and Schauenburg-Liphim for comfort, protection and support; it causes him contemptuously to disregard the kind admonitions of a merciful Savior. Liquor! Oh, how many earthly Edens hast thou made desolate! How many starved and charities of an unfriendly world! How many graves hast thou filled with confiding and hast thou made of brilliant talents and splendid geniuses! Would to God there were You are made to be kind,' says Horace one universal temperance society, and all mankind were members of it; the glorious cause of Christ would be advanced, and myrwould be reclaimed and bleeding hearts boy, whose parents were very poor. From

more takents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has hitjured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and regards, the teacher not to publish him. All the school will show by the companions of the dead, saying. Oh, ye some of dissipation and excess ye produced, whe riot and wanton their constants here that music? It's so beautiful; dust you hear it?" His mother, thinking his mind affected, tried to hush him, but he repeated the words, looking by it the seame for to possess himself of the sweets, and excess ye produced, whe riot and wanton their constants here that music? It's so beautiful; dust you hear it?" His mother, thinking his mind affected, tried to hush him, but he repeated the words, looking by it the same for to possess himself of the sweets, and the old man continued, depretating the high has a heard fet."

There were only six planets known in the dark and dismal mansions of the words, looking by it the same for to possess himself of the sweets, and the old man continued, depretating the high and the old man continued the word of his first the same he is very chartistic and the number of high and the old man continued to the same he are that music? It's so beautiful, and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the same hear that music? It's so beautiful, and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man continued to the word of high and the old man conti

glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze it sickens, withers, dies. Here the object of virtuous affection; there in reading an article on the subject of In- the promise of connubial bliss; this the hope temperance written by Dr. J. C. Gunn. It of his country, and that the encouragement intemperance, all doomed to a premature and

wall, is a serious warning to men who drink

disgraceful death. Look at these and be ad-The following fact as related by Prof. Se-

nore glass!

ardent spirits. A man was taken up dead in the streets of London, after having drunk a great quanity of whiskey. He was carried to Westminster Hospital, and there dissected .--In the ventricles of the brain was found a considerable quantity of limpid fluid, impregnated with whiskey, both to the sense of smell and taste, and even to the test of inflammability. The liquid appeared as strong as one third whiskey, and two-thirds water. What strong infatuation is it that tempts men to drink alcoholic liquors, when facts and reason, and nature and religion, are continually warning them of the train of isasters and evils consequent thereon! When physicians Idemonstrate to us the poisonous, deadly influence of ardent spirits upon the system, and all experience illustrates the truth, why have men not sense and consistency to forsake the miserably foolish

San Francisco,

practice of drinking poisons, Beware of one

A correspondent of the Milwaukee News thus pictures San Francisco: "It is a beautiful city, full of life, business, and money. It is unlike other cities—unlike them in every custom, appearance, and manner of living. People live independently and queerly. The prudence of northern society would receive a severe shock to hear of ladies and gentlemen living in furnished rented rooms, eating at a restaurant, and owning a residence one or two miles outside the city limits, to which they retire as suits their convenience, staying at one place at night, another durng the day, and boarding at restaurants. Not such restaurants as you have in your northern cities—underground, windows of stained glass, a Shilo. On that bloody field, when the bar, and fit only for loafers—but ele- carnage was over, a soldier was found

ring into the faces of face, was a posture from but pick their teeth and revel in petty still standing upon his feet, and the fashion, and wear the most costly of passed by any reported incident of war. fabrics. Montgomery street is almost a The facts are derived from an officer palace of stores—and store palaces. I who witnessed the usual spectacle.—N. should be considered an immense falsi- Y. Journal of Commerce. fier if I should tell the weight of apples, pears, and grapes in this State.

Think of pears weighing from one insatiste with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills and a half to three pounds-potatoes (not fruit, however,) ditto-and grapes weighing five and six pounds the bunch —the most delicious tasting grapes in the world are to be found in California. San Francisco has almost a foreign appearance, yet enough of good old America to make it a home for the American who endures the foreign habits which have become ruling customs from the foreign majority which once existed .-Spanish customs, names, and fashions prevail over the cit. People never speak of a park, but a plaza, a lovely 1857, two of them came walking down spot in the heart of the city, now fragrant with fresh blooming flowers and he shade trees that encircle it. The Spanish custom of ladies remaining indoors until three o'clock in the afternoon is carried out by the ladies in San Francisco generally. You see few ladies in the street before that time.— The Chinamen, or rather the Chinese population, form a prominent feature of the city. They are on every street, and one part of the city is devoted entirely to their trade and business. At any hour of the day the poor Chinaman can be seen with his two baskets on his shoulders, his hair in long braid thou made descripte! How many starved and quite to his feet, gathering up the paper orphan children hast thou cast upon the cold and rags in the street. The principal and best paying occupation of the poorer classes of Chinese is washing; their broken-hearted wives! What sad wrecks odd looking signs are hung out all over the city. They look queer indeed, and we would imagine the names meaningless; for instance, "Chung We," "Sing Tean," and "Ya Chong."

> The German Boy. Among the children in one of the Sabbath Schools in New York was a little German

able for his eagerness to learn, and his docili-Lam pleading for the disconsolate mother, ty. His teacher's hopes were, however, frus

Attitude of the Slain.

A prominent officer attached to the ambulance corps of the French army in Italy, Dr. Armand, has published the result of some curious and interesting observations made by himself and others upon the battle-fields of the late Napoleonic war with Austria. The position which the bodies of the slain assume, under the effect of mortal wounds in various parts of the body, upon the expression of the features, as well as upon the general attitude, were the subjects of somewhat novel investigation, which might have been pursued on a grand scale in this country for the past two years.

In a number of cases the dead soldier was found almost in the speaking attitude of life. A Hungarian hussar, killed at the same moment with his horse, was only slightly moved in his saddle, and sat there dead, holding the point of his saber in advance, in the position of charging. A parallel case occured in the death of an Austrian artilleryman. Those wounded in the head, it was remarked, generally fell with the face and abdoman flat to the ground .--Wounds in the chest and heart produced a like posture of the body, though in the latter cases modifications of the position and expression more frequently took place than in the former. A Zouave struck full in the chest was "doubled upon his musket, as if taking a position to charge bayonet, his face full of energy, with an attitude more menacing than that of a lion."

In wounds of the abdomen the agony seemed to have been prolonged; the face was contracted, the hands crossed and closed upon the stomach, the body doubled upon itself and laying partly on the side.

But the report of Dr. Armand, after all, contains no cases so remarkable as two which have been observed upon one of our own battle-fields,-that of

gant saloons, fitted up with taste and standing, his legs somewhat spread apart, style, with dressing rooms for both la- and his arms thrown convulsively outdies and gentlemen, private and public ward, his posture that of a living man, entrances, a reading-room, and every-thing equal to a splendid hotel. agitated, perhaps, by a strong emotion; he was nevertheless stone dead, a ghast-Every other building nearly has fur- ly monument of seeming life along the nished rooms to let, and restaurants are hecatomb of fallen corpses. Another to be found in all parts of the city, near | body lay partially prostrated on one side, every corner and every place of public the right hand holding to the mouth a business. People look happy, content- piece of cheese, which the set teeth were ed, and mind their own business, and almost in the act of grasping. Lying seem to be very busy at that. No upon the back, with the arms extended, crowds or clubs of lazy men stand on and the knees drawn up towards the passers-by, or loaf around the steps of served, on this as well as on other fields. hotels and saloons, with nothing to do The living attitude of the dead soldier gossip. Everybody has employment, grim mockery of life in the apparent Rich and poor dress in the height of offer of food to a corpse, are hardly sur-

A Story about Monkeys.

The Hindus regard the monkey as a sacred animal; they therefore feed it, or let it help itself to food, and speak kindly to it, calling it pleasant names .-In a former birth they say that monkeys were men, and that they could speak now if they chose to do so; but they will not speak, lest they should be made

Let me give you an instance of how these creatures conduct themselves, and how they are regarded by the Hindus. Early one fine morning, in the year the middle of a street in the pattah of Bangalore, in their usual style, with tails erect, swaying to and fro, probably to secure something tasteful for breakfast. Peeping hither and thither as they strolled leisurely along, they surveyed numerous fruit and vegetable stalls, and stopped frequently to examine them; but the owners of the fruit were either too watchful in guarding their property, or they were too irreligious to admit the claims of Hanuman's descendants, for none of the coveted spoil could our friends profit by. They looked wistfully, and grinned; or they showed their teeth in anger, and, chattering abuse, passed on. Presently, however, they espied a

stall-keeper, an old man, squatted on the ground, eastern fashion, with a fan in his hand, fanning vigorously to keep the flies from his fine collection of sweetmeats. Before him they stopped, and held a parley of an amusing kind, which proved them to be keen observers .--They found that the owner of the sweetmeats was perhaps feeble with age; or they judged from his countenance that he was good-natured and irresolute ; or they may have thought that he was de- that his death should cause no one to vout, and prepared to respect their de be wronged. And as to dying, although mands. At any rate, they deemed him all men everywhere believe that all other fair game; so they proceeded, to his men will surely die, yet they unite in discomfiture, and to the sustaining of thinking that they themselves are extheir own feputation. One of them boldly attempted to

One of them body strempton to seize 2 nice, lucious lump of candied ly wrong. It is every man's duty in every transaction in life, to be influence. sweets. The old man remonstrated, an in hand : Illeine-ven-tamb ye-ap-padi-seguibe. "No, no; my younger brother, do not

hind, quietly thrust his paw forward, and bore off the booty, which they both retired to share, leaving the poor old man to bemoan his fate, and lament the freaks of his gods .- Missionary Record.

Narrow Escape from Another Tragedy.

A Panama correspondent writing concerning the late horrible calamity at Santiago, Chilli, says: I informed you in my last that the government had issued a decree ordering the demolition of the Church of the Compania, in which the terrible accident occurred. Since then another decree has been made, forbidding any church service after dark .-The latter order has met with the most terrible opposition from the women, who have presented petitions of the most formidable length to the government, asking that evening servicestheir favorite amusement—shall not be dispensed with. It has almost become a war of the sexes. The number of lives lost on the occasion was more than first mentioned. The superintendent of the cemetery reports having buried two thousand one hundred and ten bodies. This does not include those who have since died of their injuries and the charred masses that could not be distinguished. It is safe to say that not less than two thousand five hundred persons perished in that; conflagration. A list of two thousand and thirty names is published that are known to have perished. Others will be discovered from time to time, and many will

remain unknown. Notwithstanding the warning given by this first catastrophe, another almost exactly like it came very near occurring in another church in the same city 31st of December, while services were of December. The confusion was so ces present in the sap. great that the church was at once closed greater part, were women.

Touching Incident

An officer, just returned from the South West, relates a touching incident of the loyalty and tendency of many of the inhabitants of that nominally secesh land. After the battle of Bean Station, the rebels were guilty of all manner of indignity toward the slain. They stripped their bodies, and shot persons who came near the battle-field to show any attention to the dead. The body of a little drummer-boy was left naked and exposed. Near by, in an humble house, there were two young girls, the eldest but sixteen, who resolved to give the body a decent burial. They took the night for their task. With hammer and nails in hand, and boards on their shoulbody of the dead drummer-boy lay.— strain out sticks leaves, ctc., if the ara word was spoken, no one interfered, and when the sacred rites of the burial thick as good molasses, draw it off into along the line of coming generations with the story of the woman who broke the off. When the sugar is to be "caked" alabaster box on the feet of the Saviour, or "stirred," it must be boiled until a and with her who of her penury cast her spoonful of it put upon snow will be two mites into the treasury.

Neglected Duty.

No man has any right to manage his affairs in such a way that his sudden death would bring burdens and losses on other people. There may be rare cases where a man really cannot help entanglements, or where, from inexperience or lack of judgment, he has brought his affairs into such a state that the interests of others depend upon his life; but he should make all possible haste to extricate himself from such a position. Honor and honesty demand that he should so conduct his business ceptions to this fate; or, at least they act as if they thought so; this is radicaled by the mot that at any day, or at any hour he may die.

The tallest man in the United Kingdom serves behind the bar of a public house in Liverpool. He is seven and punce noise in Liverpool. It is seven somewhat slow but stately, an effect four modes in hight upwards of sedate, with sight "possible and his strength is in anopoleus to his size. His hands well intentioned but some the season grap within and heavy passon, who will be a season that a season grap within and heavy passon, who will be a season grap within and heavy passon, who will be a season grap within and heavy passon, who will be a season grap within and heavy passon, who will be a season grap within and heavy passon.

The farme

From the American Agriculturist Maple Sugar Making

The sap of the Sugar or Rock Monle when it first flows in the springs is to appearance nearly as clear and selected as pure water, and in reality it contains scarcely anything but super the sugar is more easily obtained in a more easily obtained in a more etable state than from the juices of any other plant yielding sugar for commerce. If the sap be pure and clear at it flows from the tree, it is only necessary to boil it down in elean vessels, taking care not to burn it, and when sufficiently concentrated, to preserve it as molasses, or after boiling more, to pour it into moulds. It is so easily and cheaply produced that sugar makers have been very careless about it, using utensils of the rudest charactar. The amount of uncrystallizable sugar or molasses necessarily produced is very small, but as the molasses is quite as much valued as sugar in most markets, this has led to some neglect of the sap, and deteriorsted the

character of both sugar and molasses. Let the first fact stated above, be fixed in the mind, viz., that pure sup vields nearly pure sugar, and that the coloring, the quality, and much of the labor of sugar making, result from foreign tabstances that get into the sap while in the troughs, etc. Remember further, that in the abscence of these foreign thisterials the amount of crystalized sugar obtained will be much greater. We see then, the importance of securing the greatest possible cleanliness, in every thing connected with collecting and only twenty-three days after. On the manufacturing the sap. Exposure to the air produces fermentation, and dibeing performed in the Church of San minishes the crystalized sugar rapidly; Isidro, some artificial flowers became therefore, covered vessels, and boiling ignited from one of the candles on the as fast as the sap flows, are imperated altar. Of course, when the fire was dis- Fermentation of the sap also injures the covered, an immediate rush for the peculiar "maple flavor" which is so doors took place. Women, screaming greatly relished. The quality of the and fainting, fell in every direction, sap, that is the amount of sugar to the the doors becoming choked, and exit barrel of sap, varies considerably from was almost impossible. Providentially year to year, but we know of no accurthe fire was at once extinguished, or we ate experiments touching it, nor to deshould have had a re-petition of the 8th termine the character of other substan-

The wooden sap troughs and potash and the remainder of the service dispens- kettles are still in use in some parts of ed with. As in the first instance, near-the country, but enterprising segment ly all the congregation, or by far the makers use wooden buckets which preferable to tin, and flat evapora pans, and the sugar is much improved. The sap is sometimes conducted to sugar house in "leaders" or most wood en troughs, which would be improved by scalding them out once a day to prevent souring. In like manner the buckets ought to be scalded occasionally. The trees are tapped with half-inch augers, and the hole enlarged with a mitteenth of an inch larger bit, before the close of the flowing season. The sap spouts are six or eight inches in length. One inch square, or turned round. Belying a one-fourth inch bole bened through them. The ends are tapened off, and they are driven into the holes of the trees so as to barely hold. If tubs are used to collect the sap, there should be holes of about ten inches square cut to pour in the sap, and over ders, they sought the place where the them linen towels should be laid, to From their own scanty wardrobe they clothed the body for the grave. With so perfect as to exclude all filth, as is their own hands they made a rude cof- desirable. After this, the sap must be fin, in which they reverently put the kept covered. The storing tabs should dead body. They dug the grave and stand on higher ground than the boiling lowered the body into it, and covered it pan, so that the sap will flow from one over. The noise of the hammering to the other. During the boiling, shim brought some of the rebels to the spot. as often as scum rises. It is seldom The sight was too much for them. Not that much skimming is necessary. When the cooled syrup is nearly as were performed, all separated, and the a tub to settle, straining through a flanlittle drummer-boy sleeps undisturbed in nel strainer, here any sediment will his grave on the battle-field. Such be deposited. After the syrup has rettenderness and heroism deserve to run tled clear, draw it off, and boil it down again, until it is thick enough to sugar perfectly brittle when cold. The figure sugar is taken from the fire and granulation has commenced, and the mass is thickened considerably, fill the moulds rapidly. If it is to be stirred. at the same time commence stifring, the kettle being held armly, and the brown sugar ot the shops. When the sugar is to be drained it is usually taker. from the fire before it would cool wit-

> An English writer thus describes the Duke of Angustatury, about whose succession to the Government of Holstern, Europe & threatened war, as a tall med, (over hix feet high,) with hazel hoir, blue eyes, light aye brows, "good" complexion, somewhat slow but stately, and speed

tle, and after standing until it granu-

lates quite thoroughly, it is ladled out

into tubs with talse bottoms, some &

inches above the true, 3 or 4 holes be-

ing in the false bottom, and covered by

saucers or plugged by round amouth

sticks. The sugar is ladled into the

tube, and when settled the place are

loosened and partly withdrawn so that

the molasses will run through. This

may be drawn off from the bottom of