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SUNBURY AMERICAN

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The following are the rates for advertising in the Sunbury American: One square, one week, 10 cents; one month, 25 cents; three months, 75 cents; six months, 1.25; one year, 2.00. For longer periods, by agreement.

BUSINESS CARDS.
J. BRUNER, L. H. KARR, **BRUNER & KARR,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 201 North Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by P. L. Lattin, Esq.

BOYER & WOLVERTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENN'A. B. Boyer and W. J. Wolverton, respectfully announce that they have entered into partnership the practice of their profession in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the evening.

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—A collection of cases, including Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming, etc.

ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENN'A. Office in Hunter's Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

Teeth! Teeth! J. R. CRESSINGER, SURGEON DENTIST, 201 North Street, Sunbury, Pa. Solely of Northumberland county, that he has located in Sunbury, for the practice of Dentistry, an excellent facility for patients. Special attention paid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth are extracted without pain, by using Nitrous oxide gas, and the patient is left with perfect ease and no injurious results.

HILL & WOLVERTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, SUNBURY, PA. Will attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Bank Paper, Bonds and Promissory Notes, etc.

C. W. KIEGLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 114 Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building, SUNBURY, PENN'A. Will attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Bank Paper, Bonds and Promissory Notes, etc.

PURDY & JAMES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Will attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Bank Paper, Bonds and Promissory Notes, etc.

ADDITION G. MARR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa. LL business attended to with promptness and diligence.

J. R. HILBUSH, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 100 Northumberland County, Penn'a. Solely in Jackson township. Engagements made by letter, direct to the office, or by personal business entrusted to his care, will be promptly made.

ACOB O. BECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in OTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. 114 North Street, south of Weaver's, SUNBURY, PA.

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor, Entrance on Market Square, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

J. C. REIMENSDIEK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 114 North Street, and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.

J. YOUNGMAN'S BREAD AND COOK STOVES, Solely of the best Patterns, and the finest in the State. No article so reliable and so pure as these stoves as this establishment than any where else in a place.

JACOB SHIPMAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SUNBURY, PENN'A. Solely of the best Patterns, and the finest in the State. No article so reliable and so pure as these stoves as this establishment than any where else in a place.

TURNER'S SELF SUPPORTING EXTENSION LADDER



Each Ladder CAN BE USED IN ALL THE FORMS SHOWN IN BOTH CUTS.



IT IS USEFUL TO FARMER, FRUIT GROWER, MECHANIC, HOUSE-KEEPER, &c. 20 Feet, extra weight, 10.00; 20 Feet, 3 sections, (each 10 feet long) 16.00; 40 Feet, 2 sections, (each 20 feet long) 21.00; 40 Feet, 3 sections, (each 13 feet long) 27.00.

NEW CARRIAGE & BUGGY MANUFACTORY. The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened a carriage and buggy manufactory, on Chestnut street, Sunbury, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.

Wm. Farson, Nelson Proprietor, FURNITURE ROOMS, Wm. Farson & Son, late of the firm of Farson & Davis, have opened warehouses at No. 228 South 24 street, back Dock, PHILADELPHIA.

STONE WARE. THE best and cheapest assortment of Stone Ware in the State, just received and for sale cheap at the Mammoth Cellar Store of H. Y. FRILING.

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.

GRAND BARBER SALOON. The Oldest and most noted Institution of the Kind in Sunbury. J. W. WASHINGTON, Proprietor.

ICE-CREAM, CANDIES, COFFEE, BEER, and numerous other Temperance Drinks in common use. Oranges, and other delicious fruits and confections of home and foreign growth, in rich production and elegant variety. Sunbury, September 5, 1868.

POETICAL. (From the Philadelphia Press.) LINES TO HORATIO SEYMOUR. BY PHILIP O'NEILL. A Pennsylvania Soldier, who did duty in the N. Y. Riot of July.

And thou wouldst madly grasp a power To cover up thy perfidy and shame, To blind the gaze of justice for an hour, And crown thy guilty life and death thy name. With dignities vouchsafed alone to virtuous fame? Vain, vain the wish! Thy blasted sun hath set, Thy unforgotten crimes in blackness rot, Thy freedom's eyes, blood-crying yet, Still witness to thy High Treason's blot. Shouldst thou not rather have destroyed thy soul, And will, while honor lives, or virtue has control, And didst thou think to rule this nation—free? This nation saved from treason and from thee, O, marvellous grand endeavor, tell us why Shouldst thou not rather have destroyed thy soul? Thy dead would rise and cry, for shame! Over the deep abode and the stain, Clouding our honor, blighting our fair name, Leaving our wounded nation bleeding the stain: Become the nation's sport, the jest of fame. Chief of that faction woe called thy friends, The murderers of infancy and age, You were their choice—your mutual likeness bleed; You taught them their mob-like, crime and rage; You still were true to them—this is your brightest spot.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE BOND QUESTION. TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS—THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN—LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

We are obliged to omit a portion of Treasurer Spinner's answer to the following letter for want of space. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1868. Hon. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: No subject of national concern, except the question of peace and unity, can be of greater importance to the American people than that of finance. Yet on no subject entering into politics are the masses of the people so uninformed. I do not claim exemption from the prevailing ignorance thereupon; hence I hereby seek light at its source, begging you to inform me upon one item.

The National Political Convention which assembled in New York on the 4th of July last, adopted as its fourth resolution the following, namely: "Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Q. THOMPSON. MR. SPINNER'S REPLY. TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, '68.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received by yesterday's mail. I agree with you fully, that there is no subject of national concern, except the question of peace and unity, of greater practical importance to the American people than that of finance. The first will be rightly and finally settled by the election of Grant and Colfax. The last, I hope, may be equally so settled by that result. But I fear we are not well grounded in ethics or political economy. The party will eventually slough off, and, if necessary, take from the debris of the disintegrated Democratic party enough men who are sound on the question of finance, and who are alive to the living issues of the day, to save the country from the disgrace of partial or total repudiation and consequent national dishonor.

Now, I do not believe that anybody of sound mind ever believed that this or any other civilized Government on the face of the earth ever taxed its own stocks, or permitted them to be taxed by any other power within its limits or jurisdiction.

[Mr. Spinner then gives a statement of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and then proceeds as follows:] This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, forty years ago, seems to have settled the question that the United States cannot be taxed by States or by municipalities; and it has been acquiesced in by all parties from that time till now. The question whether the Government of the United States can tax its own stocks or not has never, to my knowledge, been adjudicated. That it has not been, is probably due to the fact that it is patent to the meanest understanding, that any taxation by the Government of its own stock would be a repudiation to the extent of the amount of such taxation. You say that you "remember that bonds, or other evidences of interest-bearing indebtedness, originating in loans then contracted, were issued by the Government of the United States, and that President Buchanan, at a rate of interest of twelve per cent. per annum," and you ask: "Were these public securities subject to taxation on an equality with every other species of property?" I have no means of knowing whether these securities were taxed by States or municipalities. They certainly were not by the General Government; and I doubt whether any other ever attempted such taxation in the face of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which I have referred. This was the case as it may, there is a history about this twelve per cent. per annum loan that the people should be slow to forget. It was a part of the rebellion itself. Howell Cobb, former Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives, later Brigadier General in the late army of the late Confederate States of America, and then Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, carried these securities in his carpet-bag in blanks to the city of New York, and after abandoning the stocks, turned them over to the Government, announcing his opinion that the Government would be paid, but that he must have the money for them at that rate, offered them on the market, and then filled up the interest blanks at such rates as his political friends would bid him to sell. These securities were paid in gold with the stipulated rate of interest added after I came into this office, and after the war had begun, and when, notwithstanding all this, the Government was then obtaining loans at six per cent. per annum. This was the case within a very short time after the same honest Democratic Secretary of the Treasury had been using the funds in the Treasury, intended for the current expenses of the Government, in buying up in the market the 12 per cent. bonds of the United States, which had then many years to run to maturity, at about twenty per cent. above their par value. Think of it! He bought the immature six per cent. stocks at 120, and immediately thereafter, in an apparent time of profound peace, and when the country was abounding with securities, receiving par and stipulating to pay at the end of one year 112.

Was Cobb a fool, think you? Not at all; he knew exactly what he was driving at. He was already at that early day in the rebellion, and he was rationally calculating, to cripple the resources and to endanger the finances of the Government in whose service he had sworn, for pay, to protect, as to make secession easy and sure. This man, the original "carpet-bagger," is now a securities-receiving par and stipulating to pay at the end of one year 112.

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God.—Pleek that beautiful flower, look at it a long time. Become conscious that it is the expression of a beautiful thought of some intellect, and you will find it a beautiful thing. This is the magic key that unlocks the realm of thought. All the flowers are thought realized. Pass from the flowers to the trees. The rounded maple, the graceful elm, the straight poplar, the bending willow—every tree is the thought of some mind. Pass from trees to mountains. How nobly they realize thought! Look at the sea. What an individual thought! Ponder the whole earth. A world of some creature mind. Gaze at the stars. Thoughts like the firmament. How great, how wise, how lowly, how potent, and how incomprehensible the spirit who dwells in this world! He has heaven declared the glory of God, and the firmament shows his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. He that built all things is God. We are upon him, and in the midst of his realized thoughts. How carefully and lovingly toward him we should constantly walk.

BEING AGREEABLE.—The art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company; and rather seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, may not have much learning nor much wit, but he has common sense, and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, that we should not dissimulate and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity by prudent silence when he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then please that he will gain upon every one who hears or beholds him; this is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of good knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

Early rising has been often extolled, and extolled in vain; for people think that an hour's additional sleep is very comfortable, and can make very little difference, after all. But an hour's additional sleep, after all, makes a great difference in the length of our lives, which we may see by a very simple calculation. First, we will say that the average of mankind spend sixteen hours of every twenty-four awake and employed, and eight in bed. Now, each year having 365 days, if of these sixteen hours, we sleep only seven hours daily, we lengthen our year 265 hours, or twenty-three days of sixteen hours each, the length of a waking day, which is what we call a day of forty hours. We will take a period of forty years, and see how it may be decreased or added to by sleep or energy. A person sleeping eight hours a day has his full average of 265 days in the year, and may therefore be said to enjoy complete life forty years. Let him take nine hours' sleep, and his year has but 242 days, so that he has only 23 years and seven months; with ten hours in bed, he has 219 days, and his life is thirty-five years; in like manner, if the sleep is limited to seven hours, his year has 348 days, and instead of forty years he has 34 years and eight months; and if he sleeps only six hours a day, he has 325 days in the year, and lives forty-five years. By this we see, that in forty years, two hours daily occasion either a loss or gain of five years. How much might be done in this space! What would it not give us to close the life for another hour! And how bitter the reflection would be at such a time, if we reflected at all, that we have wittily given up this portion of our existence merely that we might lie a little longer in bed in the morning.

A Plan for Early Rising. Early rising has been often extolled, and extolled in vain; for people think that an hour's additional sleep is very comfortable, and can make very little difference, after all. But an hour's additional sleep, after all, makes a great difference in the length of our lives, which we may see by a very simple calculation.

Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER, J. Q. THOMPSON, Esq., Shelbyville, Ind.

SEYMOUR IN 1861.—THE TESTIMONY OF JUDGE HUBBELL, OF WISCONSIN.—Last week, at a political meeting held in Wampum, Wisconsin, Judge Hubbard, of Milwaukee, made some important statements in regard to what he knew personally of Governor Seymour's sentiments during the war. Judge Hubbard was formerly Circuit Judge in Wisconsin and a strong democrat. During the war he was one of the most earnest of war democrats. We give a report of what he said at the Wampum meeting, as reported in the Leader, of that city:

Judge Hubbard stated that in the spring of 1861, when the firing upon Sumter had electrified the country, and when the sword North was rushing to arms, a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, a meeting that many will remember as the one in which the leading democrats of Milwaukee, Judge Hubbard and Matt. Carpenter among them, came out strongly for sustaining the national unity. At that meeting it was announced that Governor Seymour was at the Newhall House, and it was proposed to call him out. Judge Hubbard went to summon the fact to Governor Seymour. He found him in his room at the Newhall, to all appearances a very sick man. The Judge informed him of his mission, but Seymour told him it was impossible for him to appear, he was so sick. At this time several other gentlemen arrived, and told Seymour that he must appear, as the crowd were outside calling for him and he could not be excused. At last, with the assistance of a couple of gentlemen, he was got out upon the balcony, where he thanked the assembly for the demonstration, but he excused himself from addressing them on the ground of extreme illness, and went back to his room. Now mark this; not over fifteen minutes before Judge Hubbard's appearance in Seymour's room, another gentleman called on the Chamber of Commerce to the Newhall to apprise Seymour of what was going on. He found him in the ladies' parlor, and to his inquiry concerning his health, that gentleman expressed himself as "never better." When he was apprised of the fact that Seymour was in the ladies' parlor, he could not address them, and he must have him excused on the ground of illness. Thus early in the war, an invitation to Seymour to declare himself a patriot made him sick inside of fifteen minutes.

The HUSBAND.—Ladies sometimes do not value their husbands as they ought. They not infrequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very root-peg of the domestic happiness of the wife. He is the keystone of the arch called home. He is the bread-winner of the family, its defense and its glory, the beginning and ending of its golden chain of life which surrounds it, its comfort, its law-giver and king. And yet we see how frail is the life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and father! When he is taken away who shall fill his place? When he is sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the house! When he is dead, what darkness, what dreary agony! Then poverty, the numerous assassin, breaks in at the window; starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often the associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means degradation and woe.

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AGRICULTURAL, &C. Storing Potatoes. Experience has proved to every potato raiser, that the practice of digging them in the morning and leaving them on the ground, exposed to the heat of the sun during the day, is a very injurious one. Though potatoes are provided with eyes, as is better known, they never see the light. Potatoes that have been heated in the sun, are exceedingly liable to rot; but even if they escape this, their healthfulness and nutritive qualities are greatly impaired. In some sections of Ireland the custom prevails of covering the potatoes into a covered pot immediately after they are dug.

The driver the atmosphere is, and the colder—providing it is above the freezing point—the better it will be for keeping potatoes. If placed in such an atmosphere, they will show no tendency to sprout or rot for years; nor can they be distinguished from freshly dug potatoes. All changes of temperature, or of the degree of moisture, are unfavorable to the keeping of potatoes. A very good method of keeping them in small quantities, as for family use, is to pass them into barrels, fill the interstices with sand, and then cover the top of the barrels with nicely sifted turfs. If kept in this manner, they are not likely to become sprouted, and will retain the freshness of recently dug potatoes till late in the season; after they are dug. They will also show very little disposition to sprout.

If farmers are not provided with suitable cellars for storing potatoes, then they are best preserved by making layers of them on top of the ground, and covering them over with straw and earth. If this method is adopted, care should be taken to cut a small drain round the heap, through which the surplus water may pass, and to make a means of ventilating the heap during the warm weather that often occurs in the West, during the winter. For this purpose it is well to make a tube of boards, about 18 inches square, which will reach from the bottom, or the side, of the heap, to the top, and which will extend 2 feet or two above, the outer surface. The part placed within the covering should be perforated with angles holes. The top should also be closed by means of an end piece, through which should be a 2 inch hole, which will be closed at pleasure by means of a plug.

Farmers who live in the vicinity of a sand bank, will probably find it will pay to excavate a suitable space in it for storing potatoes, and to secure it from cavities by the means of a brick work. In some portions of New England potatoes are stored in this way, even by farmers who have good cellars.—Prairie Farmer.

Making Satecrout. As several ladies within the past two weeks have desired us to replenish our receipt for making this much esteemed dish by many persons, we herewith comply with their request, in order that it may be in time for this year's crop of cabbages. It is this: In the first place let your "satecrout" be made from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Let some clean leaves, placed on the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of the cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, and place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch.—Germania Telegraph.

Farmer's Shoe Grease. Put into some fire proof vessel one-fourth pound of lard or soft grease like lard, one-fourth pound of tallow—beef or mutton tallow—one fourth pound of beeswax, half a pint of neatfoot oil, three or four table-spoonfuls of lampblack and a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg. Melt the ingredients over a slow fire, and stir thoroughly after they are melted. Never heat it so hot as to make it boil. Soft grease which has salt in it will not injure the leather. Now, have the leather warm, and warm the grease, so not it will flow, but have it so soft that it may be put on with a brush. Spread the leather soon to need it, give the shoes or boots an oiling occasionally. It is not best to dry this shoe grease all in before the fire, but allow it to remain on the surface of the leather. A light coat of this kind will exclude the water even if the boots are exposed to the wet all day. This shoe grease will not injure leather by rendering it hard and inelastic. When a man's boots are exposed to wet, he should wash them clean at night, and hang them up in the kitchen where the leather will dry gradually, and not on a fire, the great enemy of leather. It is far better to grease a little often than to grease thoroughly every ten or twelve days. Leather should not be allowed to become very dry before greasing. Always apply the grease as soon as the leather is almost dry; then the leather will be mellow, and never become hard. Nothing injures boots or shoes more than to set them aside to dry when covered with dirt. Keep boots and shoes away from the fire when they are liable to be heated. Heating the leather injures it.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR STEWED BEEF. Housewives who are in the habit of using only steaks and roasts, make a great mistake. A capital dish may be made of the "chuck," as the butchers call it, or the neck, which is the best part of the beef, and is very cheaply prepared. Select a piece of meat as large as the demand of your table may require, wash it well to remove all the blood from the outside, brush and pepper the meat well, lay it in the bottom and cover it with water; boil it from two to three hours, or till it is thoroughly tender; add half an onion, a sprig of sage, thyme or summer savory. If the meat is fat, let the water boil one or half hour before it is put on the table, and when your meat is browned well on the lower side in the gravy, turn it over and brown the other side. When ready, take it up, add a little flour thickening to the gravy, or if you have a dredge box shake the flour into the hot gravy and brown it, then add boiling water, and you will have a dish equal, and to my mind superior to the common roast beef upon boarding house tables. Care must be used to turn it; and it is equally necessary a good judgment in having it thoroughly well cooked.—Germania Telegraph.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't say what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make a leisure hour useful. Think twice before you spend a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in your business, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will fly at last; then you will be honored; but shrink, and you will be despised.