NEW SERIES, VOL. 13, NO. 23.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 20, NO 49

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid bull year in advance. No parms discontinued until all arrestage

TO CLUBS: Fifteen Go. do.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the American.

**ostmusters will please act as our Agents, and frank-litters continuing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 12 lines' 3 times, . . Six months,
One year,
Basiness Cards or Five lines, per annum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

We have connected with our establishment a well s wred-JOR OFFICE, which will enable us to execu a the mentest style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor

JOB PRINTING.

rumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia. References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Chas. Gibbone, Esq... Somers & Sandgrass, Linn, Smith & Co

CHARLES MATTHEWS Attornen at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will enrefully attend to Collections and all antrusted to his care. May 21, 1859.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.

W. C. NEMAN. WHOLESALR AND RETAIL

STOVE DEALER, NO. 38 North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA. Menufacturer of all the im-proved COOK AND BEATING STOVES. All kinds of November 12, 1850.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

it to their advantage to give them a call and ex-March 10, 1860-

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa., SCOOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS.

Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb Latches, and all hardware necessary for building. A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scissore, German Silver Spoons.

Looking Glasses, A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and for sale by Sunbury, July 17, 1858.-A. W. FISHER.

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, 80 and 82 Chambers Street, New York. Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

also the

Amoskeag,

A New Print, which excels every print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive

Orders promptly attended to. February 4, 1860 .- 1y pl

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN. Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA. WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claim and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. Counsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

LINCOLN. WOOD & NICHOLS, Manufacturers and Importers. STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS Silk Bonnets, French Flowers, PANAMA, PALM LEAF, LEGHORN AND STRAW HATS,

No. 725 Chesnut Street, 2 doors above Masonic Temple, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1869.—4m

BLANKS! BLANKS!! A new supply of Summons', Executions.
Warrants, Supernas, Deeds, Mortgages,
Bonds, Leases, Naturalization papers, Justices
and Constables Fee Bills, &c., &c., just printed and for sale at this Office. Sunbury, April 30, 1859.

S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilage Price per bottle and brush 25 cents. Cordial Elizir of Calisaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WHITE GOODS. BRIGHT & SON have now opened a choice lot of White Goods, among which may be

Super Dotted Swiss. Fine India Book, Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mull, Cambria Bobinett, Jacanett, Undressed Drilling, Swiss Plouncing, Dimity Bands,

Inserting, Luces, Edgings, Linen Hdkfa., &c., &c., &c. Sunbury, June 23, 1860.

FIVE Barrels Portland Kerosere Oil, the best is murket, at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury. January 28, 1800.—

REBULLT AND REFURNISHED,
Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few first, and if possible, destroy the noble cause by these contemptible machinations. Gen.

LEISENRING, Proprietor,
Inporter and Dealers in
Clothe. Cassimores. Vestings.
Timmings. &c.,

No 22 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

To specify the second of the support of the required but ordinary military (chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

To specify the second of the support of the streets of the support of the second of the support of the we find the very man to whom these were en- and almost entirely destitute of provisions; Merchants others visiting the city would find trusted, engaged in wilfully perverting every their sufferings were bourly increasing, and it act of his commander, as well as arrogoting became absolutely necessary for Washington to himself the sole credit attached to Burgoyne's defeat and surrender. Of Conway, starving army. Tents afforded no adequate little need be said; although undeterred by the ancient motto, "de mortuis nil nisi which swept in wild murmurs over the bleak bonum," yet it is the writer's opinion that hills of Whitemarsh, and the commander felt where no redeeming trait in a man's charactor can be afforded in the extenuation of his habitations. So, on the third day succeedacts, far better is it that nothing should be ing the anticipated battle, Washington broke spoken; despised and unregretted, the au- up his encampment, and began the weary

hypocrasy and deceit resting upon his memo-Shortly after the accounts received of the succees of the northern army under General who yet grasped their muskets more firmly, Gates, it was the eager desire of many American officers to immediately attack Philadelphia, and then deprive the British commander of his most important stronghold. It had been the misfortune of Washington, unprovi- tion to country and fireside, could have susded with a sufficient number of men and without those sids calculated to insure victory, to suffer several successive defeats, which had with no shoes to cover their frosted and dampened the arder of many timid adherents, and caused them to turn their glances toward the fortunate Gates, whose northern success their semi-gude persons, and but sparsely had placed him foremost in the vulgar provided with hats as protection, in part opinion. Desirous of restoring confidence, at the same time, unwilling that even this should be accomplished by needless expenditure of blood, Washington invoked a council of his officers, in order to learn their sentiments concerning the suggested attack upon Sir William Howe. The majority, among whom was himself, considered that the rowful companies, only broken at times by attempt would involve immense losses, and might possibly be productive, at such a cost, on over the whitened plains the troops un-of no permanent utility. Respecting more murmingly marched, and on the 17th of of no permanent utility. Respecting more the weal of his country than the ephemral adulation of Congress and the people, Washington refused to comply with the wishes of those who advised a decent upon Philadelphia. The affair was therefore abandoned, Washington repaired to Whitemarsh, about fourteen miles from the Delaware, strongly forms as they cower about it its pallid gleam ; entrepching himself among its wooded hills

The Legislature of Pennsylvania expressed themselves keenly desirous for some great achievement which would redound to the glory of our arms, yet they lent but trivial aid toward promoting its accomplishment. The battle of Saratoga had excited the minds of these worthy lawgivers, and they desired that flinching bravery the battles of the Revolua similar performance should be executed within their own borders. Congress, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of Washngton, had elevated Conway to the rank of Major General, and also, in various ways, testified their disapprobation of the commander's conduct ; even his courage was impagned, and sneering allusions were constantly made to his frequent defeats, comparing them with the brilliant campaign under Gates. Thus surrounded by treachery, with the remnant of his army alone true, we note the noble devotion to his country's cause dered abortive, and even a more dangerous suggestion of supplanting Washington and substituting Gates in command, was similarly lage on the West side of the Schuylkill, about

protection against the snow-fraught blasts the imperative necessity for more sheltered thor of the infamous "cabal" descended to march toward Valley Forge, whether he ex-his grave with the perpetual stain of envy, pected to locate his winter quarters. The pected to locate his winter quarters. The snow was some feet in depth when the army started, and its whirling drifts were impelled full in the faces of the exhausted soldiers, with heads bowed before the storm and moved steadily onward over a track where many a footprint left its bloody impress .-Nothing but that inborn sentiment of devotained these poble hearted men through the increasing horrors of that toilsome march: bleeding feet, the lattered remnants of a uniform or hunting shirt folded closely about provided with bats as protection, in part, from the cold fury of the gale, we observe these godlike spirits tramping that dreary distance, without a cheering hope in the gloomy future to inspire their melancholy No martial music was there to coliven way. the advance of gaily comparisoned legions, but a brooding silence reigned over the soran occasional word of command; while still

December halted upon the hill-slopes of Valley Forge. Valley Forge! the very name wafts us in imagination back to the scenes of those mournful yet glorious periods; with it we see the solitary camp fire and the shivering with it we hear the wild sighings of the wintry wind, driving shrilly over the barren hillsides and through the deserted forest; with it we mark the devoted self sacrifice, the heroic disregard of mere personal suffering, which marked the conduct of those im-mortal soldiers who had fought with untion, and were now compelled to war with far more insidious enemies; cold and hunger each in turn exerted its sway over the almost heart broken patriots, as the disconsolately trod the frozen snow of Valley Ferge; and yet with a heroism which has rendered their very names types of the soul's truest nobility, they resisted the cravings of appetite, and dragged on a suffering existence to product that land whose manifold blessings their de-

on the 18th of December, one day subsequent to their arrival, Washington issued orders, directing that trees should be felled which ever distinguished the sentiments of orders, directing that trees should be felled Washington; he made no reproaches, de- and huts erected for the army's accommodadirect, straightforward paths he had ever chosen, disdained to publicly notice those vivifications, which rebounded with ten-fold power upon their malignant authors. The and huts erected for the gray's accounter, whose stormy attempts that the gray's and huts erected for the gray's accounter, and huts erected for the gray's accounter, and huts erected for the gray's accounter, whose stormy attempts that the gray's accounter, and huts erected for the gray's accounter, whose stormy attempts that the gray's accounter, and huts erected for the gray and huts erected for the gray accounter, and huts erected for the gray accounte attempts of these traducers were alike ren- tions of the various brigades, then passed

unavailing.

On the 4th of December, 1777, it was the intention of General Howe to attack Washington's position at Whitemarsh, and there accomplish a threat ottered some time previous, of "driving him beyond the mountains." Through the vigilisnce of McLane, a gallant captain in the American army, this intention was detected; and Washington, dispatching the officer with a company to reconnoitre, prepared for the enemy's approach. About midnight, McLane met the Frank's advance in

army was famishing in log buts in the midst of a wilderness, surrounded by an unfriendly population, and without the most trivial neessities of life. These sapient legislators had the temerity to impuga the motives of Washington in thus taking up winter quarters, expressing their opinion that he should have remained on the "open field." The suggestion was a most disgraceful one, and drew from the great commander a letter in reply, which will ever remain as a lasting evidence

of their disreputable and unmanly insinua-There was a famine in the camp, and Washington feared, each day, the breaking out of a mutiny among his starving troops.— Dire necessity—and that alone—finally compelled him to use the power accorded by Congress a few weeks previously, permitting bim to require all farmers within 70 miles of the encampment, to thresh out their grain, moiety by the first of February, the remainder not until the succeeding month, "under the penalty of baving the whole seized as straw." Numerous residents of that vicinity. l'ories, and others disaffected to the American cause, demurred at the preclamation, issued to that effect by Weshington, and refused to accede to these just and proper requisitions. Of course as such supplies were to be liberally paid for, yet even knowledge of this was without influence. So passed slowly along this most disastrous

winter, whose occurrences forn the darkest and yet the brightest phases of the American revolution. The apparent animoly is readily explained. Gloomy and repilsive from the agonies undergone by those tho deserved a better reward : joyous and exilarating from the high and glorious asperations which these sufferings evoked. Here to discern the character of Washington, in a its grand, yet unpretending supremacy; foe in the legisla-tive hall, foes in the council, ses in the field, surrounded by the storms of inter; almost deprived of even hope; has nobly did he withstand the successive misfetures of that barrassing period. Unimpaed in his firm reliance upon Divine assistace, he moved among his toil-worn troops, urking crashed expectations in the squalor and disease of every famishing company, yetagain discovering hopes of renewed promised those bright anticipations, whose raflectics would even startle the tired private from is repose, and lend a vivid yet evanescent setre to the weary soldier's eye. HISTORIA.

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY Brs .- At Antrim. says the Detroit Tribune, a simplar occurrence took place a few days ago. Awarm of bees, bolonging to Mr Decker, came et of the hive in a great fury, and attacked a many the name of Mungar, who was crossing the lid at the time some 30 or 40 rods off. He und took to fice to the woods, but the bees were bere and behind him so thick that he found it incessible to run. him so thick that he found it inessible to run, He then commenced a fight what in hand, but he was very soon overpowers and fell down with faintness, and would soonave died, had not a son of Mr. Decker—who as at this time approaching from another direcon—rushed to the rescue, when the stingers it Mungar and commenced an attack upon yog Decker, who fied with all speed to a shed or gnery, in which was a favorite shepherd dog chaed. The bees immediately left the young man, ad attacked the poor dog with such a fury as theprive him of poor dog with such a fury as eleptive him of life before he could be let loose. Is said the dog actually killed more than a que of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Mungar ad Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for son bours, but are now recovering.

Out of one family, in Wworth county, Wisconsin, within a few yet, four of the brothers and two of the sistemave commit-

ted suicide. Mrs. Susan Decatur, the verable relict of the late Commodore Stephen heatur, died in Washington on the 21st pt., in the sighty-fourth year of her age.

Scient Hottry.

of the strong Yankee? He has given it in the Massachusetts Teacher, but, unfortunately, in an article of too great length to be read much. We propose to take unusual liberties with his communication, in order to condense into a more readable shape, his interesting details. They are the best prescriptions we have ever met for physical self-recuperation; and, in this day, when "muscular" merit has become a matter of special ambition, and physical training a subject of even moral preschments, it may not be unprofitable to present to the public an example which, from both its moderate good sense, and its extraboth its moderate good sense, and its extra-ordinary results, may be pronounced a model silent ruins could once boast halls as gorge-

devoted as much of it to sleep as nature would allow. 6. He has worn every article of his dress as loose and as easy as the freest action of his

muscles and limbs would demand. 7. He has used the bath once a week in vinter, and twice a week in summer. He denounces the daily use of cold baths. He has pursued this course for nine and it has during this long period, afforded him some important observations, if not discoveries. Here are a faw of them :

1. That it is as easy to increase the strength of the buman body as it is that of a 2. That whatever increased his strength

increased his general health. He enjoys now the maximum of the latter as he probably does of the former-for his force is now equal to that of two ordinary men.

3. That by developing his body harmoniously, he could preclude the possibility of

hernia, or any similar injury, that otherwise might result from an extremely violent exercise of the muscles. 4. That lifting is the safest and surest

method of producing "harmonious" development, as also the most strengthening of all exercises -- a fact not generally supposed. 5. That the performance of twenty different gymnastic feats once is better than the performance of one feat twenty times. 6. That he gained more by forty minutes' exercise once in two days, than by twenty

minutes once a day.
7. Twenty or fifteen minutes' gymnastics sufficed for each day. 8. That as strength increases, more intense but less protracted exercise should be the

9. That increase of muscular power is attended with a proportionate increase of digestive organs. 10. That great physical strength may be acquired independently of hereditary tenden-cy to it, and, indeed, in spite of hereditary

weakness of constitution. 11. That increased strength cannot long continue on a purely vegetable diet. 12. That increasing the strength makes excretion takes place less by the skin, and more by the lungs and other emunctories. 13. That long before he could raise eleven hundred pounds with the hands or shoulder a barrel of flour, he had put to flight the whole

companions of American health, or rather ill-The Sampsonian doctor proceeds to give Bell and Everett men. North Carolina, some very judicious rules, deduced from his where the Democrats supported Ellis, notexperience, for all aspirants to good health withstanding his desertion of the National and manly vigor. He advises tout-1. You should select for your sleeping room an apartment on the "sunny side," and let the

brood of silments-sick headache, nervous-

son play into it at least six hours a day, if the clouds will allow him to show his face.

2. Keep it ventilated all the time, and especially keep the windows partially open at night, but avoid draughts. in cold weather, twice a week in warm. Too

much bathing, he asserts, "defeats every in-4. Take not less than eight bours' rest per

a copper, brass or bell metal utensil. Use water that has come in contact with lead. 6. Use such food as your appetite prefers,

in spite of Liebig or any other authority.

7. Practice lifting as the best gymnastics; but begin cautiously, and be careful of too much fatigue. Damb-bells he considers next desirable to lifting.

8. Never exceed half an hour in any gym-Never rise early unless you retire early.
 Be sure to get sleep enough.
 Gradually wear less and less clothing

about the neck, till you can keep it entirely exposed without taking cold.

Such is an outline of Dr. Winship's system. It is singularly sensible; it is almost universally practicable, except, perhaps, the prescription about sleep. Could it be generally adopted in the United States, we doubt not that, in one generation, it would reduce raily adopted in the United States, we const-not that, in one generation, it would reduce the medical faculty fifty per cent., and the rates of life assurance correspondingly, and render us the most vigorous and nost long lived nation on the globe, as we are now de-cidedly the "smartest." Vive le Yankee

Alleged Ancient Ruins in the United

Alleged Ancient Ruins in the United States.

A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archeeology by a discovery alleged to have been recently made some ninety miles north-east of Fort Stanton, a long account of which has just appeared in the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times. We condense. The plain upon which lie the massive relics of gorgeous temples and magnificent halls, slopes gradually toward the river Pecor, and is very fertile crossed by a gargling stream of purest water ally toward the river Pecor, and is very fertile crossed by a gurgling stream of purest water that not only sustains rich vegetation, but, perhaps, furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited the present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular, and arranged with skill to afford the bighest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loopholes, as though calculated for the use of the girls come home, and passing into one of the girls come home, and passing into an adjoining room, she warned herself before some coals which were alive on the hearth. It seems that the old gentleman and lady select that not only sustains rich vegetation, but, perhaps, furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited the present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular, and arranged with skill to afford the bighest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loopholes, as though calculated for the use of the girls come home, and passing into one of the girls come home, and passing into an adjoining room, she warmed herself before some coals which were alive on the hearth. It seems that the old gentleman and lady slept in the same room, but I was not aware of it then. Having warmed herself she to the same room, but I was not aware of its then. Maving warmed herself she to come home, and passing into an adjoining room, she warmed herself before some coals which were alive on the hearth. It seems that the old gentleman and lady slept in the same room, but I was not aware of its then. Maving warmed herself she to the same room, but I was not aware of its then. Maving warmed herself she to come home, and passing into an adjoining room, she warmed herself before that not only sustains rich vegetation, but the thousands who once inhabited the present that not only sustains rich vegetation, but the constant that n

silent ruins could once boast balls as gorge-ously decorated by the artist's hand as those of Thebes and Palmyra. The buildings are all loopholed on each side, much resembling that found in the old feudal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed are comented together by a species of mortar of a bituminous character, which has such a tenacity that vast masses of wall have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock.

INTERESTING SCENE ON A RAILROAD CAR .-One morning, last week, a scene occurred on the train from New York South, which, for a time, created quite an excitement among the passengers. Among those on the train was a lady about thirty years of age. She was good looking, and attracted much attention from her air of melancholy. At Princeton, a sun-burned, but very handsome gentleman, entered the car in which the lady in question was seated. No scener had the postics glamed at each other, than the lady swooped. On recovering herself, it appeared that the On recovering herself, it appear that the daily, including sleep, and appears to have gentleman in question was her husband, whom she had not seen for ten years. He had started for California when first the gold fever broke out. The parties at that time resided in Princeton, N. J. The husband was taken sick and did not recover for some time. Prior to his convalescense the lady had gone South in the capacity of a governess, and wrote that fact to her husband, who, unfortunately, did not receive her letter. No answers to his letters reaching him, the busband imagined that his wife was careless of his welfare. A feeling of home came over him, and he returned to the States a few days ago. Meantime the lady had fallen beir to a large Southern estate left to her by a member of the family in which she had been teaching. These explanations being made, the once more united couple started on a Southern tour together. There was a certainty of there being at least two happy persons on that

GENEALOGY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES .-- He is the oldest son of Victoria, who is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the Third, was grandson of George the Second, who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mury. Mary was the daughter, and William the son-in-law of of James the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the Fret, who was the son of Mary, who was who was the grand-daughter of Margaret, who was the sister of Henry the Eighth, who was the sen of Henry the Seventh, who was the sen of the Earl of Richmond, who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Heury the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the coasin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the son of Matiida, the daughter of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conquerer, who was the bustard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tauner's daughter of Falaise.

NEW MATERIAL FOR SHOR NAILS .- Zine nails are now extensively employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in place of wood or iron.

ANY MORE LEFT ?- Lane has been defeated in Oregon, and Breckinridge in Kentucky; ness, indigestion, &c., which are the familiar | while Missouri has nobly sustained Douglas and Johnson against the combined hosts of Democratic nominees, appears to hobble quite lamely; and even Arkansas seems a little the worse for wear. Can some one tell us now about those

'seventeen CERTAIN Democratic States," of which so much was said at Charleston and at Baltimore? Not one of them is certain ight, but avoid draughts.

3. Practice general ablution once a week for Douglas and Johnson.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

A private letter from the Pope to Mon-Popardo, Bishop of Sinope and Apostolic Administrator of the Church of Messin has recently fallen into the hands of the Sigilian Government. The official journal of Sicily denounces the tone of this letter as "insulting to the cause of Christ." His Holiness speaks of Garibaldi, his associates and his Piedmontese supporters as "pirates and buccaneers" The pope and other Ital-ian potentates are evidently doomed; for baving ears, they bear, but do not perceive.

Thirty cows have been bitten, in the vicin ity of Patterson, by one mad dog. The dog has been finally killed. Nineteen of the cows have already died, and the loss on all is estimated at \$1500.

The Schoolmaster's in that Bed. A correspondent of the New York Waver-ley gives the following as one of the many incidents that befell a "boarding round school-

master."
I had been teaching in Mason county in this, the Sucker State, and this term was boarding round. One evening, after school, one of my little scholars stepped up to me and said :
"Mr. Jones, father said you would come

bome with me."

"Very well," I replied, and forthwith set out for my patron's bouse, which was distant some two miles. Now, be it known, James McHarry, for such was his name, had two daughters. The pride and care of the whole

"Very well" said Sarah and passing

I rolled over, and whipped the corner of the pillow in my mouth to seep from laughing. In she bounced, but the bed would squeas. The old man heard it, and called out :

"Judy!" "Sir," was responded in a faint voice from the bed beside me.

"The school master is in that bed?" With one loud yell and an "Oh, heavens !" she landed on the floor, and fled, with the rapidity of a deer, up stairs. She never heard the last of it, I can tell you."

DEATH OF THE NEAREST MALE RELATIVE OF VARON BURR.-The Spratogn News has the

ollowing obituary appoundement;
Mr. Charles Burr died at his residence in this village on Tuesday evening. The inheritor of wealth, he was of an eccentric disposition, and for years preferred a committee appointed by the courts to take charge of his wealth. Generous and upright, he was gen-

erally respected. His age was about 70 years years.
The Albany Express adds:
"Charley Burr," as he was familiarly called
resided in Albany for many years, and was in very indigent circumstances, boarding with a woman who, we believe, resided in Canal street, his father paying his board-two dollars a week-when at the same time his father was estimated to be worth a quarter of a million. "Poor old Charley" used to peddle almanacs, pamphlets, &c., around our streets. Many a time and oft have we seen him tradging along, through sleet and snow, with that old "white coat," and with shoes minus half their soles and his toes protruding. His father died at Sandy Hill in 1853, without making his will, consequently Charley, his only son and heir, became possessor of the vast fortune. He married a widow Beach, daughter of the late Senator Young. Since his marriage, Mr. Burr has resided in his splendid mansion at Saratega Springs. As

Mr. Burr has no children, we suppose his immense property will go to his widow, who is yet young and bicoming, and withal amiable and kind-hearted. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTE-FIVE SHOOTING STARS IN ONE NIGHT .- Observations made in various places show that the annual meteoric display of August did not fail this year. The New Haven Palladium, of Friday, contains the following : "Between 10 P. M., (9th) and 3 A. M. (10th) five hundred and sixty-five shooting stars were seen by a corpse of observers stationed on the top of a high building in this city. Most of the meto ors moved in paths which if traced back, would intersect in the constellation Perseus. Many of them were more brilliant than stars of the first magnitude, and left sparkling trains. After 11 o'clock the light of the moon interfered with the observations, and doubtless rendered invisible many of the smaller meteors. The Aurora Boroalis was visible during the night, and occasionally presented groups of bright streamers, some of them reaching an altitude of full forty

THE METEOR BUSINESS-THE MUSTERY Ex-PLAINED .- The recent extraordinary prevaence of meterors has caused considerable speculation as to what the institution really s, and some very extraordinary opinions are offered upon the subject. Jenks, who has been on the railroad line, and who will be scientific or nothing, says, "a meteror is an irodescent offshoot from the nebulas of a comet, which becomes detached from the main body of the critter in coming down some of the heavy grades without baving the brokes on. The detached mass suddenly rolls itself into a ball by knocking off its sharp corners, and borrowing a box of matches, it fires up its luminosity, and rushes through space at the rate of thirty miles an hour, without stopping for anything but wood and water, and greatly to the delight of an astonished world disappears somewhere down east."

"Let me kiss him for his mother," is the ong of the ladies where the Prince of Wales is traveling.

Fame is like an eel-rather hard to catch and a good deal barder to hold.

The following resolution was adopted at a neeting of young ladies, some days since : "Resolved. That if we do not get married this year, somebody will be to blame."

John Adams, being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked : "I have nothing to give for that cause, but

there are, in this vicinity, six ministers; not one will preach in the other's pulpit : now I will give as much and more than any one class to civilize these clergymen." WONAN, she is the only endurable aristo-

crat : elects without voting : governs without law; decides without appeal. Propiosas are born of misers, and butter-

flies are born of grubs. "It is a very solemn thing to be married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her bucce.