The Sunbury American.

continue matter

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO BOLLARS per annum to be paid half year-in advance. No parks discontinued until all arresinges TO CLUBS:

Three Copies to one address .
Seven do. do. . .
Fiftmen do. do. . Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subrespitor to the American.

rostmasters will please set as our Agents, and frank
rostmasters will please set as our Agents, and frank
letters containing anabeription maney. They are permit
ted to do this under the Post Office Law. TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One Square of 12 times 3 times, 22 Every subsequent insertion, 3 times, 5 times One Square,
Six months,
One year,
Basiness Cards or Five lines, per amount,
Merchants and others, new tuning by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different silvertisements weekly.
Larger Advertisements, as per agreement. JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well re-fected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-

sumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Columbia. References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Chas. Gibbons, Esq. Somers & Sundgrass, Lime Smith & Co

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

Will carefully attend to Collect intrasted to his care. May 21, 1859. FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-

FERMS, \$1 PER DAY G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, From Selms Grove, Pa. WILLIAM E. SOMERS CHALKLEY SOMERS

G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Taylors Trimmings, &c.,

No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Merchants others visiting the city would find 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 and all hardware necessary for building A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scis-

ors, German Silver Spoons. Looking Glasses. A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and r sale by A. W. FISHER.

Sunbury, July 17, 1858 .-J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA Wil.L attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.

the first served in the Saloons and Hotel is accommodated by epicures, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the cat; while, to crown the scene of borror, flames borst from the roins and consumers to the vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the cat; with all these advantages, the cost of living in the international, is much below that of any other first class that the cat; wounded.

On the 28th a number of letters were re
sold, 'We have not been paid for six months.'

He then put a roll of bills in my band, and said, 'Wive that to them.' He then gave me said, 'Wive that to them.' He then gave me said, 'Wive that to them.' He then gave me said, 'Wive have not been paid for six months.'

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S PALDING'S Propored Ghie, and Shelleys Mucilings friends of Chilians residing in Mendoza, but Price per bettle and brush 25 cents.

Cordial Elizir of Calissya Bark & Benzine, for removing carlier accounts then entertained, that the carlier accounts the carlier accounts the carlier accounts. Sunbury, March 17 1860.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD-DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iror Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860,

SKELETON SKIRTS-AT the Mammoth Store will be found a road, but because the vibration of the earth very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts is still harling them down from the heights from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

IT is important to the t.ADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the A Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

PATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS fo bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER.

Sunbuty, June 23, 1860.

Select Boetry.

At this time, when large and small flags are flung to the breeze and so much bomage is paid to the glorious "Stars and Stripes," we deem it a fitting occasion to publish J. Rodman Drake's ode, as revised and improved by Fitz Green Halleck. It is unquestionably one of the finest pieces of American poetry ever written, and at this particular juncture is calculated to make the patriotic chills run through the blood of every over of the Union :

When Freedom from her mountain height, Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there. She mingled with its gorgeous dyes The milky baldrick of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white With streakings of the moroing light; Then from his mansion in the sun

And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land. Majestic monarch of the cloud, Who rearest aloft thy regal form To bear the tempest-trumpings loud, And see the lightning lances driven; When stride the warriors of the storm,

She called her eagle-bearer down,

And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven Child of the sun! to the 'tis given To goard the banner of the free ! To hover in the salphur smoke, To ward away the battle stroke, And bid its blendings shine afer, Like rainbows in the cloud of war-The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly, sign of hope and triumph high; When speaks the trumpet's signal tone, And the long line comes gleaming on, Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet, Has dimm'd the glistening bayonet. Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn To where thy sky born glories burn ; And as his springing steps advance Catch war and vengeance from the glance And when the cannon-mouthings loud Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud, And gory sabres rise and fall

Like shorts of flame on midnight's hall— Then shall thy meteor-glances glow, And cowering foes shall sink beneath Each gallant arm that strikes below That lovely messenger of death !

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave; When death careering on the gale, Sweeps around the bellied sail. And frighted waves rush wildly back Before the broadside's reeling rack, Each dying wanderer of the sea Shell look at once to Heaven and thee, And smile to see thy splendors fly In triumph o'er his closing eye!

Flag of the heart's hope and home, By angel hands to valor given, Thy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy bues were born in heaven! Forever float that standard sheet Where breathes the foe that falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Miscellancons.

Great Earthquake in South America-Frighlful Scenes.

A brief announcement of the great earthquake in South America, on March 20, has aiready appeared. The following statement is from a mail rider named Bruno, who was an eye witness:Broup stated that he arrived at Mendoza

Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder, on the morning of the 20th; that at half-past ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's of earthquake, lasting but six or eight seconds, destroyed every building, public and private, in the city, and that the number who were enabled to escape was very limited.—
The streets being narrow, the buildings high MEW YORK CITY,

ffors inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, manupassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis, the following are aroung the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers.

Ist. A central location, convenient to places of business, is well as places of amusement.

2d. Scrappionsly clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladder Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

3d. Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

4th. Being conducted on the Fernice View of Broadway.

4th. Being conducted on the Fernice View of Broadway. and the inhabitants totally unused to such

4th. Being conducted on the Furppeau plan, visitors first shock was ferrific. House subterranean can live in the best style, with the greatest economy 5th. It is connected with rushed frantically through the open spaces bowling, the earth opened and vomited forth

> On the 28th a number of letters were reearlier accounts were exaggerated, soon gave way to the dreadful certainty that the calamity had not yet been painted in colors sufficiently vivid. The earth still continued to tremble, the few walls that had resisted the first shock one by one fell, until now no vestige of a building remains. The mountain roads are in a most dangerous condition, not only on account of the buge masses of rock that have already fallen and obstructed the

above into the valleys. The gauchos, or natives of the surrounding country, hastened to the spot, not to assist the needy, or aid in rescuing the wounded from a lingering death, but to seek for plun-der among the smoking rulus, and to snatch One gentleman, writing from thence, after describing these horrors, says:—"I believe that in a few days we shall be supplyed to the confection of the supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at the confection of the supply of Macaroni and Confection of the supply of the supply of Macaroni and Confection of the supply o

law here than that of the poignard."

The prison was destroyed; out of one hundred inmates ninety-two perished. The remaining eight, who were already hardened villains, formed themselves into a band of freebooters, and had gone, it was supposed, to the mountain passes, to intercept and rob the parties sent from Chili for the relief of the sufferers. One woman was found robbed and murdered by the roadside. She was recognized as one who was on her way to Mea-doza to see her family. They, too, had all perished on the 20th.

In the Jesuit Church there was preaching that night. The services had just concluded, and the congregation was about dispersing, when the shock came. The few who had Mason Hammers, at low prices.

BRIGHT & SON.

BRIGHT & SON.

BRIGHT & SON. burried into eternity.

The latest advices from Mendoza represent the suffering to be extreme, there being net-ther food, clothing nor shelter for the survi-vors, everything being buried beneath the the ruins. They also state that San Jean THE AMERICAN FLAG. and San Luis, two other populous cities of the Confederation, have shared a like fate, the San Juan river having, after the shock, left its bed, and swept over the town, utterly

destroying what the earthquake had spared. This news not having been fully confirmed, 1 do not, however, vouch for its correctness.

As soon as this disastrons news was rendered beyond question, the Government and private individuals vied with one another in energetic efforts to send immediate relief to their suffering brethren. Without waiting for the completion of the work, on the 30th a party of physicians and others left for the scene of the disaster, bearing medicines, food and clothing, and accompanied by a small body of transce.

body of troops.

The gloom and terror spread throughout the Republic of Chili, by this awful calamity,

may be imagined. The Attempt to Get Possession of Fort

Pickens by Bribery. A correspondent of the Washington Sunday Chronicle, writing on board the Sabbine, off Pennsacola, under date of April 20, gives details of the recent unsuccessful attempt to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery.—
Lieut. Slemmer, baving had his suspicion
aroused by the frequent passage of letters
and papers between the Fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a sergeant, which Lieut. Slemmer opened and examined. He was rewarded for his trouble by finding a note inclosed, making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch who sent over the sergeant, and the next day another package came over, addressed to the same man, and having this note inclosed :

"What a jackness you are. I again renew my offer of a position, with a lieutenant's commission, and all your pay two-fold that is due you from the Federal Government. Also to Flynn. If you will help us along to save bloodshed, I can offer any private in the company \$500, and any non-commissioned officer \$1,000, together with a guarantee of future promotion as high, or higher, as he now stands. Every man who will take upon him-self to give us the Fort without bloodshed, seil to give us the Fort without bloodshed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be paid—all back pay, \$500 for the privates, \$1,000 for non-commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I do offer by authority. I would not offer it otherwise. You, as a friend, I believe will trust me. We must and will have the Fort, but 'tis not worth one drop of blood; but if it cost 5,000 lives we must and will have it. Fill it full of Federal troops if you will, yet we must and will have it. Don't be a dam'd fool. When and where can I see you? 1 will go over to-night, and will take a cocktail, if you say so.

Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c. B."
The same day (April 10), Lientenant Slemmer received private information that the troops on the opposite side were making pre-parations, providing boats, &c., and intended o come that night or the next. He imme diately addressed a note to Capt. Adams. commanding the squadron, informing him of the fact, and requesting reinforcements. A storm prevented the Wyandotte from going out the harbor that night, but Lieut. Slemstorm prevented the Wyandotte from going out the harbor that night, but Lieut. Slemmer kept his men in position during the night, and had the sergeant strictly watched.

Jacch Guskev, David Evelany, David Evelany, and Gusken, James H Hans, Dight, and had the sergeant strictly watched. Just at this critical moment Capt. Adams received information from Washington to reinforce the fort, and immediately complied with Lieutenant Slemmer's requisition, and on the moraing of April 11 the latter sent the ordinance sergeant referred to on board the Sabine, deeming it ussale to keep blu at Pickens, even if a good man, subject to the influences around him.

On the morning of the 13th of April a private of Slemmer's company made the follow-

ing statement. "I was on picket guard last night. During the night I saw a small boat approach the beach. I stepped back to see what it was about, when a man came before me. I brought my musket to a charge, and ordered him to halt. He said, "Don't shoot, I am a friend." He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort. While he was talking, three others came up behind me. They asked me many questions about the number of men, &c., about the flank defence, and whether the gues could not be spiked, &c. They said they would give any man plenty of money if he would only spike the flank defence gues, and asked when I would be on picket guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said, 'We will be over and ready.' As they were going away one of them said to me. 'How are you off for money in the fort?' is said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' He then put a roll of bills in my hand, and

\$60 to Slemmer. The gallant Lieutenant ceived here and at Santiago by relatives and | declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of intention to bribe his men to spike his flank defence guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, be believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON THE CRISIS .- Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson made a speech at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, a few nights ago, the chief points of which are embodied in the following sketch, although it does not reproduce the force and eloquence of Mr. Dickinson's language: He said that his hear ers would bear him witness that he long endeavored to stay the storm that has now arisen and to bring about some peaceful settlement of affairs. But now the South first by seceding, and second by firing on the flag, had closed the door of reconciliation. He was meeting them on their own ground. He would have no balf way measures no compromises. Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation but we owe it to the next that they should have no such troubles as we have had. Ho would strike now, in our might, and if neces-sary wipe the South from the face of the earth. He knew they would have civil war, and what was far worse, servile war ; and he leave nothing behind us.

The sudden disappearance of Edwin James, the eminent Barrister and M. P. of London, is accounted for by stories of enormous frauds. He was much in debt, and his affairs were in the bands of trustees, who allowed \$5,000 a year out of his great professional income. In gambling he won \$150,000 from a young no-bleman, who gave bills for the amount. The Would be Accepted.

The North American relates the following "There seems to be no lack of men any where in Pennsylvania. The glorious old Keystone comes up with conucless thousands. One captain went to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Mr. Slifer, and wished his company to be accepted. He had marched them to Camp Curtin all the way from a remote rural district, without orders and without being previously accepted. Col. Slifer told him it was impossible, as he tives to Congress, and providing for the elec-could not furnish arms for all. The response tion of a President and Vice President under was that he did not want arms, as the men already had them, Minute muskets, too .--The next objection was that if they were accepted the State would have to maintain them, and there were already more than in the company. Sixty eight, said the cap-tain. That is not enough, urged the Secre-tary; you should have seventy-two. So we But you should have seventy-two without the officers, said Slifer. Well now, said the this company was formed it took every man | the State Department for letters of marque | Bright, Robrbach, and Boyer .- 7. who could be spared. If we had taken four more that would have given us just half of all the men in the village. Either you give us four men from some of the fall companies, or take us as we are. Against such patriotism as this there was no argument to be urged and the company was accepted. This is the sort of material of which the againents from the interior are formed."

MUSTER ROLL NATIONAL GUARDS, SHA-MOKIN.

Charles Brand, Henry C Bufar, D J Woodley, Joan W Hather, Win Bane, Charles Morganes, Daniel Jones, Charles Madara, John Doronie, August Schenzel

August Schenzel, Wm B Osmon,

Samuel Clouser, Reaben Mullen.

Samuel Barnsley, Joel Holtshoe, Jucob Peiper, Witt Fanel.

Ceptain—C, STROUSE,
Ist Lieut.—Wm. J. Alien,
2d "—G. H. Cadwallader,
Brevet 2d Lieut.—George Shipp,
Ist Sergeant—John Harris
2d "—Audrew Kreig
3d "—John B, Snyde
4th "—Ferdinaed Rhooft, PRIVATES Francis Taby, Benj. Cutp, P P Danaren, J B Eaton, John Neufer, Charles Brand,

Jacob B Rhodes, Jacob Murchier, Wm Booth,
Jacob Getter,
Wm Calp,
Wm Colyer,
John Colyer,
Thomas Hartis,
Henry Holishoe,
Patrick Colyer,
Chus, Courad,
Jacob W Irisk,
Hugh Boyd,
Wm Stillwagner,
Michael Miceberger,
John Heighan,
John Hachael,
Thoe Gaidweft,

Money Recyd,
Money Reed,
Money Reed,
John Hartline,
Benj Crisa,
Jacob Shiel,
Jonns Holeston,
Jonn McCulley,
Joba Lamano,
4 M John,
Josiah Roup,
George Roup,
Michael Regan,
Jas Sterret,
Francia Hollister,
Francia Hollister,
Michael Dorseu,
John McMnnus,
Geo W Weaver,
Geo Kumer,
Jeremiah Maize,
Geo Blankley,
J W Pailips,
John Shillehood,
J Pennypa ker,
John Vanzant,
Daniel Money,
Ztoa Bird,
Thums R Jones, Cavalry Grapnel. This is a newly-invented weapon of warfare, and is designed to make cavalry superior to infantry. It is an admitted fact in the science of war that infantry formed into a square or in mass, and standing firm and unbroken, can defeat an equal number of caval. ry, each being armed with the ordinary weapons. This fact has been fully demonstrated on many a well-fought field in the last half century, the most notable of which was that of Waterloo, where the French cavalry repeatedly charged the squares of the English infantry, and were uniformly repulsed, the squares standing firm and unbroken.

adapted to this superior strength and speed, and cavalry armed with this destructive machine and well skilled in its use can easily defeat four times their number of infantry, mowing them down like grass before a scythe. This weapon may also be used by cavalry against cavalry; and even by infantry against infantry it will be found exceedingly destruc-

The grapuel was invented in one of the Northern States, and 100,000 of them have recently been manufactuaed for an European Government for the arming of cavalry. present wide-spread rebellion in our own country has caused the inventor to offer them to our government. They have been submitted to the proper department and approved of and purchased, and the President will shortly call into the service of the United States a large body of cavalry, to be furnished with the grapnel as an additional arm. With this destructive weapon they will be able to cut in pieces and annihilate four times their own number of the best infantry that ever entered a field.

The cost of Dahlgrens' great nine-inch iron gons is 7½ cents per pound. As they weigh 9.000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is \$645. The eight inch Columbiads weigh about 8,500 pounds; the ten-inch 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at 6; cents a pound. Fortytwo pounders weigh 8,000 pounds; thirty-two pounders, 3,300 to 5,600 pounds each. twelve-pounders are sold at 5 cents, the to 3,000 pounds, and are sold at the same rate as those above mentioned. Brass gues are much lighter, the Army pattern twelvepounders weighing only 4,300 pounds; they are, however, sold at 46 cents a pound. The Dahlgreen brass guns are still proportionately higher priced; the patent mountain twelvewould make the prophecy that by the time pound howitzers weigh 220 pounds, are sold at 75 cents a pound. Shell sell according tion of the South would be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and shot at 31.2 to 4 cents. pound howitzers weigh 220 pounds, are sold

"GOING TO LEAVE, MARY?" "Yes, mum; I find I am very discontented," "If there is anything I can do to make you more comfor-table, let me know." "No, mum, it's impos-

deal Add Play or man

Deferred Matter.

THE REBEL CONGRESS. Declaration of War-Admission of Virginia

into the Confederacy. MONTGOMERY, May 7th .- In the Congress, yesterday, Mr. Curry (Ala) presented a bill fixing a time for the election of Representa-

the permanent Constitution. enough men. The patriotic captain replied and providing for the disposition of prize that they could maintain themselves, as they bad brought the meney with them to do so. Lincoln and his proclamation, and declares the bat before the committee that Put to his wit's end by these responses, the that it is necessary for the Confederate States Secretary asked how many men there were to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act autnorizes the granting of letters of

LATER. - Virginia was admitted as a memhave with the officers, persisted the captain. ber of the Confederate States Government today at secret session.
The Confederation, of this morning, says captain, you see our village is small, and when | that over 300 applications have been made to

marque and reprisal on certain conditions.

and reprisal.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPL

Reported Inundation-Cairo in Danger-Preparations for an Attack by Secessionists By a gentleman just arrived from St. Louis we learn that the Mississippi river overflowed On motion its banks, and that great loss of property, and even of life has ensued. The freshet is al-most equal to that of 1857, when Illinoistown (opposite St. Louis) and Cairo were both under water.

Cairo was in danger. The Federal troops had made such imperfect efforts, as they were able, to strengthen the levee, and to protect On motion the Government stores and property and the dwellings in the city. The water is reported to have effected a breach over the point of land north of Cairo, injuring the Illinois Central Railroad at that point, built on a very insecure foundation.

SECRESION FORCES GATHERING. The troops at Cairo expect to be attacked. Considerable bodies of men are known to be concentrating at Columbus, Kentucky, twenty miles below Cairo; and there are whisperings of forces being assembled also at Paducab, forty miles above. These are said to be under command of General Pillow, of Tennesee, eminent for his ditch digging in the Mexican war.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS. The Evansville (Ind) Journal, of May 5th, says: "The news from Cairo, within the last day or two, leads to the belief that an attempt will be made by the Secessionists to carry that place before long. Seventeen hundred stand of arms, and seven pieces of cannon, were landed at Colombus, twenty miles below Cairo, on Wednesday. Troops are begin-ning to concentrate there."

LOCATION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS. The Federal troops are encamped at three points—on the Mississippi side of Cairo, on the upper end of the town, and on the point, just below the St. Charles Hotel. They nomber at present about three thousand. The troops do not interfere with the citizens and

business men. TROOPS BY BAILBOAD

A correspondent writing under date of May 4th, says: "A gentleman who arrived from Mississippi last night, a perfectly relia ble man, says that there were five bundred Louisiana troops, well armed and equipped, at Cornets, Miss, near the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston. Railroads. It was supposed they were to be joined by men from Tennesee, and were coming up to Columbus and Cairo.

HOW TO MAKE AN AMERICAN FLAG. - Notwithstanding the number in use, few persons know how to make an American flag proper ly. The rule is as follows: The flag should be one half longer than wide, viz: If six feet wide, nine feet long; if eight feet wide, A man and horse, acting as one, have the twelve feet long. The stripes should be roughb of several men, and ought, if proper. alternately red and white, seven red and six strength of several men, and ought, if proper. alternately red and white, seven red and six ly armed, to be competent to the defeat of white, top and bottom both being red. The several men. The grappel is a new weapon field should be in blue, and extend over seven stripes, commencing at the top, four red and three white. The stars signifying the number of States should be white, arranged on the blue field in the shape of a five pointed star. We have seen many flags with thirty-four stars, which is not correct, as by act of Congress the additional stas is not added to the flag until the Fourth of July succeeding the admission of a new State.

A VIRGINIA OPINION .- The Richmond (Va) Despatch says :-"The proceedings of the brutal mobs in Philadelphia, New York, &c., are of course what might be expected of those sewers into which the whole world has poured its superfluous filth and scum. Thhe action of these church burning, flour plundering, swinish groundlings, has no terrors for any but their Northern masters, the cowardly conservative cowards, who succumbed at the first onset of their white slaves.

the Northern cities are reptiles who have emerged from the same Stygian mud in which the more demonstrative and nuclear mob are now wallowing, and in no wise differ from them, except in their wealth, which has no power to confer elevated sectiments or purity of character."

and that there was no movement of troops others at six cents a pound. Sea coast toward the North, as there was expectation at least it would reach that degree of quality howitzers of eight and ten inch bore weigh of an immediate attack upon Charleston from as to satisfy the community, and prevent the from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds each, and are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers of sight-inch bore are much lighter, weight 2,500 are sustaining the Administration, that Caleb when they bear that Pierce and Buchanan are sustaining the Administration, that Caleb a very large extent. Nearly every farmer in the Western States will have their acre crop handled, and make in a cool place; also Butler, the late Breckinridge candidate for just the same as that of potatoes or any other Governor of Massachusetts, is on the march standard crop. Neighborhood mills for against them, they will, for the first time, be crushing will be erected all over the country, brought to a realizing sense of their terrible danger. They confidently expected abundant ern Pennsylvania; while sugar manufactories help in men and money from the Northern will be lewer until the operation is more suc-Democrats.

SUNBURY LADIES .- Our troops on their

arrival at Sunbury were most hospitably received on the part of the ladies of that part. Never will the Williamsport boys forget this generous act, and oftentimes when sible. You can't alter your figure, no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I need at my last place, where missus' clothes fitted 'xactly."

A man remarked that he averagenced most

Council Proceedings.

SCHOURY, May 7th, 1861. Council met, it being the stated night of meeting. Chief Burgess in the chair, mem-bers present. Dewart, Rohrbach, Bright, Zettlemoyer, Shindel, Boyer, Wilvert, Bucher and Strob.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
The Chief Burgess appointed W. T. Grant,
S. B. Boyer and P. M. Shindel, finance com-

mittee for the ensuing year.
On motion of Mr. Dewart, Resolved, That the figance committee be instructed to make a full and fair report of how the Burough An act was passed, from which the injunc-tion of secresy was removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and directed to advertise in the "Sunbury Americoncerning letters of marque and reprisals, can" and "Sunbury Gazette," for all persons

they hold them. Resolution offered by C. J. Bruner, at last meeting, to repeal the resolution passed March 19th, 1861, granting members of council pay, was taken up and read. The yeas and nays were required by Messrs Shindel and Boyer:

Yeas .- Dewart and Shindel .- 2. Nays-Bucher, Zettlemoyer, Wilvert, Strob

On motion of Mr. Zettlemoyer, Resolved, That the High Constable be instructed to clean out Mulberry alley from Episcopal Church to Mrs. Kiehl's stable. Also, that owners of trees in front of their properties be trimmed so as not to interfere with passers

On motion of Mr. Shindel, Resolved, That the town clerk be and is hereby directed to call upon Peter B. Masser, and procure the plan of the Borough, which he has, and place t among the papers of the Borough.

WHEREAS, it has been suggested by a num

her of our citizens to appoint a night Police, On motion of Mr. Boyer, Resolved, That

the High Constable of the Borough of Sunbury is hereby appointed as Cheif Policeman with power to appoint three assistants, for such a time as it may be deemed necessary for the safety of the borough.
On motion of Mr. Shindel, Resolved, That the pay of the Policemen, shall be one dollar

per night, that they be on duty from 10 o'clock P. M., until day light. On motion, Youngman, Zettlemover and Strob, were excused for absence at last meet Adjourned, JNO. W. BUCHER, Clerk.

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THE SONG OF THE CAMP. A Crimean Incident.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR. "Give us a song !" the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding, When the heated guns of the camp allied

Grew weary of bombarding. The dark Redan, in silent scoff, Lay grim and threatening under ; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer bleached its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsmen said "We storm the forts to-morrow; Sing while we may-another day Will bring enough of sorrow.

They lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon-Brave bearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame. Forgot was Briton's glory; Each heart recelled a different name. But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong, Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl! her name he dared not speak, Yet as the song grew louder, Something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean valleys learned How English love remembers. And once again, a fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters,

With scream of shot and burst of shell And bellowing of the mortars. And Irish Nora's eyes are dim For a singer dumb and gory ; And English Mary mourns for him

Who sang of "Annie Laurie." Ah! soldiers, to your honored rest, Your truth and valor bearing : The bravest are the tenderest,-The loving are the daring.

Farmers' Department.

The Cultivation of Sorghum. We have for some time noticed that the cultivation of the Chinese Sagar cane in the West and Southwest has much engaged the farmers of that region. Last season the quantity of molasses manufactured there was quite large-in some counties fully squal to make a stiff batter; add a teaspoonfull of the home consumption-while the quality salt and make it very sweet with molasses. seems to have been entirely satisfactory; indeed in many instances it is declared to have been superior to New Orleans or Sugar-House. The manufacture of sugar was also attended with fair success, but which, A gentleman who left Charleston about a with some suggested improvements, it was week ago says that Beauregard was still there | believed, in another season, would be made equal to the Louisiana or West India article

money going abroad for a supply. This season the cane will be cultivated to a very large extent. Nearly every farmer in just as cider mills used to be found in Eastcessful and better understood.

We venture to say that in two years from this date, there will be molasses and sugar enough produced in the region named to sup ply the entire home demand; and that the place. Ample preparations were afforded sorghum cultivation will hereafter be a per-

crops of the farm.

When we advocated this new product, three or four years ago, upon its first intro. duction in this country, we did so under the A mas remarked that he experienced much joy the first year of his marriage, but the sec oud year he found more jawy than he anticipated.

refresh their appetites? We trust that on their return home covered with laurels, they one that would eventually prove of great to settled melancholy since the death of he will make the air ring with shouls in honor of the ladies of Sanbury.— West Banch Dentocraft.

THE CONCORD GRAPE. - Each season more confirms all that we have written about the value of this grape. Our role is to "try all things and hold fact to that which is good." We have tested many varieties of grapes, in outdoor culture, and have settled upon the Concord as the best for general cultivation. It possesses all the requisites to establish it as the standard variety thus far, viz : great vigor-entire bardiness-early and abundant bearing-large bunches and fruit-excellent quality, growing more and more in favor each year—seldom mildewing—berries never drop off, and the leaves remaining until frost, thus fully maturing the wood. In addition, it can

be readily propagated from cuttings by any-body who knows anything about planting corn, or sticking a rose cutting. Some of the leading pomologists among us have come to the same conclusion as our selves, as to the position of this grape. For instance such experienced gentlemen as Messrs. Samuel Miller, of Lebanon; William Saunders and Thomas Meehen, of German' town; Rev. Dr. Knox, of Pittsburg; Dr. J.

H. Eshleman, of Downingtown and others. We should say that these names present as substantial a certificate as the public can obtain .- Ger. Tel.

CORN IN THE GARDEN .- Table corn which CORN IN THE GARDEN.—Table corn which is usually provided for the garden, should be planted at intervals of about two weeks until the 20th of June. The first crop should be Adams' extra early, which should be put in by the 25th April; the second and all subsequent crops, should be of the variety known as Stowell's Evergreen, which we have often referred in terms of commendation in these columns. Plant the first erop of this from columns. Plant the first crop of this from the 5th to the 10th of May, and let it be followed by another crop every fifteen days. We have tried nearly all the recommended varieties of sugar corn, but after ten or twelve years' experience we prefer Stowell's Evergreen. Every two years the seed should be renewed-that is, obtained from crops raised elsewhere .- Germantown Tel.

GRAPE GRAFTING .- We have half a dozen Delaware grapes growing finely on hardy, vigorous stocks. They are set and waxed the same as pear grafts, but as low down in the ground as practicable. This is believed to be the only true way to raise this grape. By this mode a fine vine can be obtained two years, at a cost of about two cents! We expect to have next spring a thousand grafts to distribute gratuitously, before which time we shall be able to ascertain the measure of success of our experiment, which at present promises well.—Germantown Telegraph.

CAPONISING CHICKENS .- In the Country Gentleman, Mr. Willam P. Gibson gives the following directions for caponising chickens, which are printed now to be in time for the present season : The operation of caponising is simple, and may be performed by one ac-customed to the use of a needle and thread and scissors. The chicken should be full four months old, indeed should be just commencing to crow. Now place him across the knee, with the legs pulled forward and firmly held by an assistant. Pluck off the soft fine feathers between the end of the breast bone and fundament, and midway between these two points make an incision an inch and a half long, cross wise of the chicken's body, with a sharp pair of scissors. Through this incision insert the fore finger to the back-bone, along which move for an inch and a half, and on either side will be found a tisticle. Dislodge them by a single twist, and withdraw by the way the finger went in. Draw the edges of the wound made together and half a dozen stitches with waxed thread complete the operation. The nail of the finger must be smooth, so as not to damage the intestines.

How to CLEAN A GUN .- No one should put away a gun without cleaning, not even if it has fired but one shot, that one barrel should be cleaned. First take the barrels off the stock, and immerse them in cold water about 4 inches deep. Then wrap some stout cloth (tow clings to the barrels, and leaves particles in them,) about the cleaning rod. so thick that you will have to press rather hard to get it into the barrels; then pump up and down, changing the cloth till the water comes out clear; then pour hot water in them, stopping up the nipples, and turn them muzzles downward. Then put on dry cloth, and work till you feel the heat through the barrels, and the cloth comes out without a particle of moisture on it. Then put a few drops of clarified cil (made by putting rusty nails into some good salad oil.) on the cloth and rub the insides; rub the outsides all over and then put the gun away .- [Porter's

To MARR GOOD CHEESE CAKE .- Take one quart of dry cord, mash it very fine and smooth; take a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cream; if you have not got cream take milk; half teaspoonfell of salt, one nutmeg, six eggs, beat them separately; three quarters of a pound of sugar; if too thick add some milk; one tablespoonfull of corn starch; bake on one crust. When made this way, they are a very desirable ar-Dorga ticle. Germantown Telegraph.

INDIAN BAKED PUDDING .- Take two quarts of sweet milk, and boil one quart, and while hoiling stir in as much Indian meal as will Butter in a pan and pour the batter in, and pour the remaining quart of cold milk over it. Cut little bits of butter and put on the top, and bake two hours in a moderate oven. Any person who has never ate of it before, will think they are eating custard. BETTIE. Germantown Telegroph.

PUFF PASTE -The art of making puff paste consists in keeping the dough firm and cool at the same time that it is thoroughly kneadbaked in a moderately quick oven

To PREVEST TOOLS FROM RUSTING .- The Prairie Furmer says: Thousands of dollars are lost each year, by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented, by an application of lard and rosin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush, or cloth, to all surfaces in danger rusting, and they can easily be kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should be always at hand