Moore & Dissinger's Building, Market Square, At \$1.50 in Advance. It not pald within 6 Months \$2.

Subscriptions taken for less than els Months. Consected with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Professional.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Sunbury, Pen.

Office on Front Street, next door to Haas.

Fagely.

Office Hours.—Until 8 a m. From 12 to 1 p m.

Prom 5 to 6 p m., and after 9 o'clock p m.

At all other hours when not professionally engaged, can be found at Drug Store, on Third st., next to Clement House.

Aug 172.—1y

BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor

R. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor

Proms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor,

Sutherland Falls Marble,

Sutherland Falls Marble,

which is better than Italian. Rutland is now which is better than Italian. Rutland is now our posses. S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professiona business attended to, in the courts of Northum berland and adjoining conuctes. Also, in the Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankrupty. Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25, '71. runtey. Consultation man language.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN BURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining countles. Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

T. H. B. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN-dings, second floor. Entrance on Market street. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Suchury, March 16, 1872.-1y.

J. G. MARKLE & CO. Market Street, SUNBURY, PA. Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Olls, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tabacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law.
S. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties prompt-

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Attorney at trusted to his care attended to promptly and with

H. B. MASSER. Attorney at Law, SUN-BURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Sayder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. apl10-69

N. BRICE, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, A. Pa. Office in Masonic Hall Building.—
Collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of
legal business attended to esrefully and with
disputch. [April 8, 1871.—1y.

SOLOMON MALICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, mear the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language.

July27-1872. L. T. ROURBACH.

ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH, . ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northum-berland and adjoining counties. Dec. 2, 1871.

Botels and Mestanrants. NATIONAL HOTEL,

W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR, Mr. Carmel, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA. Centrally located to the town, and ample ac- in all forms. Physicians are invited to accomcommodations farmished to the traveling public. A conveyinge runs to and from every passenger drain fees of charge. July 27, 1872.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May28,'70.

A LLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, AProprietor, Nos. \$12 and \$14 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, \$2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patron

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North's County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W Choice wines and cigars at the bar.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMBEL'S RESTAURANT. LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor, Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A. Having just refitted the above Saloon for the accommodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt

JOSEPH BACHER, Proprietor, Third Street, near the Depot SUNBURY, PENN'A. This hotel is conducted on the European plan.
Meals at all hours day and night. A Ladies'
Saloon attached. The best of Liquors kept at
the bar. Charges moderate. [may18, 72,

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

BYERLY'S HOTEL, COSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Maha on the road leading from Georgetown to Union-town, Smith Inn. Trevorton Pottsville, &c. The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The tables are provided with the best of the sea-son. Stabling large and well suited for drovers, with good ostlers. Every attention paid to make guests comforta-

ble. Nov. 11, 1871.-1y. Eating House.

Waltz & Bright, Third Street, opposite the Moore buildings,

SUNBURY, PENN'A., have opened an Eating House, and furnish Meals at all Hours.

All kinds of Game in season, Fish, Turtle, Oysters. &c., are served up in the best style. Families supplied with Turtie Soup, &c., at the shortest notice. The best of Mult Liquors at the Bar.

Queiness Cards.

W. S. RHOADS & CO., RETAIL DEALERS OF

ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A. OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & CO., Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market INSURANCE ACENCY treet, will receive prompt attention. Country ustom respectfully solicited. Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL! VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Al: kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third Street, will recieve prompt attention, and money receipted for, the same as at the office.

NEW COAL YARD. THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade, is prepared to supply families with the WERY BEST OF COAL.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—tf.



SUNBURY AMERICAN

night.

street from the doors of the elegant brown

mansion. He had no notes to meet in the bank, which, if not paid by a day or hour, would involve protest or financial ruin. Ah, this load of doubt! how it grinds one's

manhood to powder-bow it shames one's

bonor-how it has driven to desperation,

REMEDY FOR CATARRE.-A writer in

One day I decided to try to cure

an exchange says : "I had this disease eight

years or more. It made such a stench that

my family could hardly bear me in their

myself. This is the experiment and the re-

sult : I took a vial that would hold a gill.

and filled it nearly full of water, added to

it a piece of alum the size of a common

chestnut or hickory nut; to this I added fifteen or twenty drops of Baker's Pain Pa-

nacea, making it as strong as it could be

borne. It would be well to pulverize the alma before putting it into the vial. After

the alum is dissolved, turn out into the

hand a teaspoonful or so of the mixture, and snuff it up the nose two or three times;

get it well up the nose. If it runs into the

throat it does no harm; spit it out. Re-peat this operation two or three times a

day. This simple medicine cured me in

about eight weeks or so. It is some six or eight years since I tried this, but I am all

right now. It was worth more to me than the gold of India or Peru.

pounds of citron thus prepared, add one

ounce of ginger root, bruised but not ground.

Put them in water to cover the citron, and boil until a fork will pierce them easily. To

sugar, and two fresh lemons. With a

known as "Camp meeting John," rose

from a seat in the congregation and said: "Brother, I have had some experience in

raising lambs myself, and I have found

that the following rules are absolutely es-

sential to successful lamb raising; First,

give them food in season; secondly, give

to them warm."

them a little at a time; and third, give it

During a circus performance at Sheffield,

England, on Monday night, the gallery,

filled with spectators, gave way and was precipitated on the heads of those below.

murdering American citizens, with the

certainty of escaping all accountability by

A blacksmith brought up a son, to whom

ne was very severe, in his trade. One day

the old man was trying to harden a cold

chisel, which he had made of foreign steel,

father," exclaimed the boy; If that won't

Ag ricultural, &c.

ound it necessary to use other than the

common straw filter in use at elder mills,

but we have seen it recommended to pass

sand and charcoal made as follows:

cidea, before fermentation, through a filter

Clear river sand, rather coarse, is best

put the sand and charcoal into a tub or vat

or the purpose, in alternate layers, having

the coal reduced to pieces from halfan inch

to an inch square; lay a piece of flannel over the top, and as fast as the elder comes

from the press pass it through the filter,

whereby all the pomace and other im-purities are removed. If the flannel be-

comes so loaded with pomace as to impede

the passage of the cider, it may be removed

and washed and a new piece substituted. If this filtration is well done, as the eider

passes from the sand it will appear to be

perfectly pure, and should be immediately

FEEDING HOGS .- An Iowa farmer re-

year old. They were fed twenty-eight days

on dry shelled corn, consuming eighty-three bushels, and gaining 837 pounds in

weight, an average gain of over 10 pounds

to each bushel of corn, which was thus male to return a value of 50 2-5 cents.—

bushels of meal cooked, with a gain of 696

pounds in weight, or very nearly 15 pounds

74 4-5 cents per bushel.

put into casks and placed in the cellar .-

Rural New Yorker.

harden it I don't know what will."

out he could not succed, "Horsewhip it,

to have been killed or wounded.

fleeing across the border.

the juice of the lemon into the sugar.

PRESERVED CITRON.—Cut ripe citrons

avoid debt as yo

presence.

nature death is to

Established in 1840. PRICE \$1 50 IN ADVANCE.

Dem Adbertisements.

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD,

opposite the Court House,

All lettering will be done in the neatest and

most improved style.

W. M. DAUGHERTY.
Sunbury, June 29, 1572.

NEW

Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetable Store,

Spruce Street, between Front and Second,

SUNBURY, PA.

JOHN WILVER

Flour and Feed

will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The cele-brated Buck's Mills Flour will be kept constantly on hand. Also, all kinds of

Feed, Grain, Corn, Oats and Rye, chopped or

Potntoes, Apples, Cabbage & Fruit

generally, at a cheaper rate than can be bought elsewhere. All goods delivered Free of Charge. Call and examine my stock and ascertain the

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1871.-if.

Up De Graff's

EYE AND EAR

INFIRMARY.

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

THIS institution is now open for the reception of Patients for the treatment of Disease of

THROAT,

&c., &c., &c.,

SURGERY

Infirmary, Clement's Building.

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.

Physician and Surgeon. Sunbury, Feb. S, 1872-4f.

J. W. WASHINGTON'S

GRAND BARBER SHOP.

The old permanent shop of the town We decline the boast, but at the same time

consider that the mighty truth maybe seasona-

the sharp blue gleaming steel, and within that clapse of time embraced by the mighty folds of that eventful period have I shaved nearly every-

body in the country (in common parlance) and to oblige the public interest we herein publicly

announce to our patrons old and new that we

are ready to shave them all again three hundred

im-we are always ready to work, forenoon or afternoon, to shave you, hair cut you, shampoo you, whisker dye you, or perfume, comb and ar-

range the hair with artistic skill, in the "water

Stop, don't go past our shop to get shaved on the basis of ability—because we do it as well as

A chance is all that we demand

LIQUOR STORES

CHRISTIAN NEFF.

Respectfully invites the attention of Retailers and others, that he has on hand, and will con-

PURE HOLLAND GIN!

Crab Clder, Champagne Clder, N. E. Rum,

Brown Stout and Scotch Ale. STOMACH AND BAR BITTERS,

patronage respectfully solicited

Sunbury, July 3, 1869 .- 1y.

Enterprise, Manhattan,

Phoenix.

N. American

Lorillard, Yonkers & N. York "

yeoming, Muncy, Franklin Philadelphia,

Farmers Ins. Co., York, N. British & Mercantile

Nommerce, New York, Corwich, Norwich, New England Mutual Life,

Home, New York, Hartford, Hartford,

Hanover, Imperial, London,

Fire, Life and Accident

Wines: Champagne Wine, Sherry, Port and

And all others Liquors which can be found in

the city markets, which will be sold at Whole-sale and Retail. Every article guaranteed as represented. Also, a large lot of DEMIJOHNS and BOTTLES, always on hand.

SHIPMAN & DERR.

MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

New York,

Orders promptly attended to, and public

THOMPSON DERR.

750,000

8,000,002 5,501,000 2,825,731

and Street, opposite the Court House, SUN-

To give the proof we hold in hand.

A few door above Depot, near Market street.

We work to please, not please to work.

it can be done or ever could be.

Oct. 1, 1870.

stantly keep all kinds of

Come when you please, just in time is the max-

bly spoken without manifesting an ble amount of vanity and ambition.

C. E. UP DE GRAFF,

LUNGS,

CATARRII,

prices before purchasing elsewhere.

EAR,

having just opened a Store at the above place, where all kinds of of the best brands of

SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervonsness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits. Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. which is better than Italian. Rutland is now sold as low as the Manchester.

Those who need anything in the Marble line, for Monuments, Grave-Stones, or other purposes, will find it to their interest to call and examine this large stock, as better bargains can be secured than buying from parties 'huckstering' round the country.

YOUNG MEN especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons of Young Men contemplating

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification,

specifily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J.
may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life

miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Death.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.
DR. JOHNSTON,

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose Ife has been spent in the hospitals of London, Pris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and cars when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured inmediately. TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or mar

and operations in GENERAL SURGERY. Our riage.
THESE are some of the sad and melancholy collection of INSTRUMENTS is very large, comprising all the latest IMPROVEMENTS, enabling us these are some of the sad and meaneney effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: based of Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Mascular Pewer, Pulpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumation Sec.

pany Patients to our Institution for operations. By request of many Citizens, we will attend to calls in GENERAL PRACTICE. Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

SUNBURY, PA THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, iosing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consump-

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice insulged in when slone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marringe impos-sible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his

Just twenty years ago I began my business career in this place—half my lifetime thus far spent, have I stood upon the floor of our shop— day after day, and night after night, and applied country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating MARRIAGE.

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect bourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melacholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our ow A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed seuse of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore threat, diseased nose, nectural pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arins, blotches on the head, face and extremitles, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns." FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Consisting of Pure Brandles: Cogniac, Cherry, Ginger, Rochelle and Otard. Whiskles: Pure Rye Copper-Distilled, Monon-gahela, Apple and Nectar.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE It is a metancholy fact that thousands DHE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskilling PRE-TENDERS, who, by the use of that dendly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the analysis sufferer month after month taking their normous or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in destait leave him with regional Health to also over pair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over his galling disappointment. To such, therefore, Dr. Jounston pledges him-

self to preserve the most inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: Eugland, France, Philadeiphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most cer-tain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence. DR. JOHNSTON,

OFFICE, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET. BALTIMORE, M. D. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Let No letters received unless postpaid and

containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advirtisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Imposters advertising themselves as Physicians, trilling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

hang in his office.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. The many thousands cured at this Establish ment, year after year, and the numerous im-portant Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gostleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afficted. Shiu diseases speedily cured.

February 18, 1872.—1y

Biopraphical Sketch.

Wm. H. Seward a Sketch --- of his Life.

William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., May 16th, 1801. His father, Samuel S. Seward, was a physician, and combined with his profession a large mercantile business, in which he amassed a fortune. William Henry re-ceived a liberal education, preparing for college at an acadamy at Goshen, New York, and entering upon the sophomore class at Union College at the age of fitteen, being graduated in 1819. During his senior year in college he taught school for some six months in Georgia, and while there his impression of slavery were the germ of his latter intense hostility to that institution.—After taking his degree he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and removed to Auburn to form a law partnership with Judge Miller, whose youngest daughter, Francis, he married in 1824. In the same year he took his first step in political life by preparing an address for the Republican Convention de-claring against the "Albany regency," as the Democratic leaders were then called.

He first took ground against slavery in

an oration at Syracuse in 1825, taking very

advanced steps for those days, though nearly the same as he took in later years

when the anti-slavery contest became bitter. In 1828 be was a prominent leader among the young men, as a supporter of John Quincy Adams for re-election, and soon afterward declined a nomination for Congress, but two years later, as an Anti-Mason, he accepted a nomination for State Senator, and was elected by 2,000 majority, completely reversing a large adverse majority of the preceding year. In the Schate he distinguished himself as an advo-cate of reform in the State educational system and as the melioration of prison disci-833 and published in the Albany Evening Journal the results of his observation. He was defeated as Whig candidate for Governor in 1834, although running ahead of his ticket, but in a hotly contested election in 1838 was elected by 10,000 majority over his former competitor, W. L. Marcy. As Governor his policy was marked by great wisdom at a period of universal financial and political complexity. He was repe-cially an advocate of a system of free schools and though his policy was vehemently condemned by his political opponents, it was in later years adopted. His gubernatorial career was further distinguished by the laying of the foundation for reform in the New York State courts which were divested of the dreary technicalities of English law, by the geological general banking system, the abolition of imprisonment for debt and, above all, by the "Virginia Controversy" which arose between Governor Seward and the Governor of Virginia in relation to slavery and the giving up of criminals charged with abducting slaves, Governor Seward took the "higher law" ground, viz: that no local Buffalo, owing to improper treatment or State legislation could overcome laws an imperfect knowledge of the disease. based on the higher standards of human

In 1842, Mr. Seward having served as Governor with singular honor for two ing, at least terms, declining a renomination and devoted himself to the law, acquiring a lucrative MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evilously to offer his services gratuitously in only to offer his services gratuitous cases of unjust accusations, but also to fernish pecuniary means for defense, especially in cases involving fugitive slaves. 1844 he supported with energy Henry Clay for President, as also Gen. Taylor in 1848. With the election of the latter and the prepondorance of the Whig party in the New York Legislature, Mr. Seward was elected U. S. Senator in place of General Dix, by a vote of 121 to 30 for all others.-In Congress he immediately became the leader of the administration party, and both in de-bate and in his writings he persistenty opposed the aggressions of the slave-holders. In a speech on the admission of California in 1850 he first used the phrase "higher law," which aroused much excited com ment in Congress and the public press. His speeches in Congress and his views on the annexation of Cuba, the Tariff, the Dred Scott decision, the Pacific radroad, the assault on Senator Sumper, and other important questions, were always theme of general discussion.

In 1850 the Whig party adopted a platform favoring the slavery compromise of 1850 and nominated General Scott whom, as a personal friend Senator Seward en- eral duliness, with an indisposition to dorsed, without, however, approving the p atform. From 1850 to 1860 his labors in opposition to slavery were steady and basal membrane is pale, but as the disease consistent and on a free soil platform he supported with great zeal, Col. Fremont in In an election speech at Rochester in 1858, he declared that the conflict between the North and South was an "irrepressible" one and involved the question of ree or slave labor through the whole na-

Mr. Seward in 1860 was a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and at the National Republican Convention received on the first ballot 173 votes to 103 for Mr. Liucoln, the successful nominee. In the succeeding campaign Mr. Seward vigorous-ly supported Mr. Lincoln, and on the accession of the latter to office was appointed Secretary of State. This office during the war he filled with ability and success, his services being especially noteworthy in the correspondence with England on the Trent affair, and in his advice to Mr. Lincoln favoring the Proclamation of Emanci-

When President Lincoln was assassinated in April, 1865, Mr. Seward was confined to his bed. At nearly the same hour with the assassination of the President, a prescription was shown to the sick-room Rushing to the bed he inflicted several dangerous stabs on his victims's throat. Supposing that his work was complete, he turned to leave, when he was met at the door of the chamber by Mr. Frederick Seward, on whom he also inflicted several In his haste, however, the murderer failed to complete his work. Mr. Seward carried his scars to the grave, and his voice was perceptibly affected by the

Under President Johnson he was continued in his office as Secretary of State and with him drifted into the Conservative movement, and favored the "Philadelphia Convention" of 1866. He also accompanied President Johnson on his celebrated tour, usually denominated "swinging around the circle." Soon after President's Grant's election he started on a tour around the world, visiting Japan, India and various places in Europe. He was everywhere received with marked distinc-tion and respect. Since his return Mr.

Seward has been engaged in editing a work, | Prescription No. 2.-Nitrate potash 14 giving a summary of his travels, and in the revision of this he was occupied at the digitalls ‡ ounce. Pulverize all together time of his death. The results of his latest and make powders; give one morning and hours are in the bands of the printers and will soon be published.

The labors of Mr. Seward have not been entirely of a political nature, and several public works and orations bear ample tes-timony of his cultivation and literary attainments. Our language affords but few better examples of mortuary eloquence than Mr. Seward's Eulogies of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and in later life, of Senators Clayton, Rusk and Roderick. His invention of the terms "bigher law" and "irrepressible conflict" will alone render his name renowned in the political annals of America, while his vast political labors land, where he had been taken care of for in the cause of oppressed humanity will as certainly render it blessed.

Miscellancous

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

MARCH OF THE DISEASE FROM CANADA.

to drunkenness, to suicide, to murder!
How the anguish of it takes the energy and health out of a man, and makes him pine and languish for early days and weeks on beds of thorns. To pierce through the body into the soul. So one good way to avoid sickness are groundly a death, is to ROCHESTER, Oct. 22. - The Canadian horse disease is on the increase, and there are few horses in the city that are not afand languish for beds of thorns, dy into the so avoid sickness fected. The street railway company have suspended operations, all their horses be-ing sick. The livery stables and the ex-press companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the street, and not a farmer's team in sigh bereabouts.

The disease is raging with great fervor among all the stables in Western New It is a form of influenza, and is tem and as the melioration of prison disci-pine. He made a rapid tour in Europe in stables of Bullalo, Niagara, and this city,

CATARBHAL CHARACTER,

its first noticeable symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, general languer, followed by

In the early stages of the disease the membranes of the nose are pale, of a leaden color, while the eyes present a reddish appearance. The veterinaries also report some cases, which, wherever they appear, prove fatal, as commencing with a chill succeeded by a general feverish condition, manifested by heat of the mouth, mem-branes of the eyes, and nose reddened, pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened, and some-times laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive, survey of the State, the establishment of a and the discharge from the pose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance. THE DISEASE.

which has frequently appeared among horses in Europe, usually runs its course within ten days. There has been great dethe five pounds allow three pounds of good lemons in the sugar, being careful not to cut the white of the rind. Then squeeze vastation among the horses here and in Buffalo, owing to improper treatment and A steam bath has been put in operation

and it is claimed with good effect. Curiously enough, canal horses are not suffering, at least there are no cases in the barns

It struck Rochester about the first of tion waiting a long time for his appear-last week, and it has spread with astonish- ance, and when at last he did come, he ing rapidity. It is supposed that seven- preached them a sermon of unusual length on the text, "Feed my Lambs." He had not finished when the original old minister tenths of the horses in the city are more or less affected by this epidemic COMMERCIAL MEN IN BUFFALO ALARMED

AT ITS SPREAD. BUFFALO, Oct. 22 .- The horse disease here has become a public calamity. Many branches of business are entirely suspended for want of animals to do ordinary transportation. The street railroads are running with half their usual force, and expect to stop in a day or two. The omnibus lines have stopped, all their horses being sick. The disease has appeared among the canal horses, and commercial men are alarmed. BOSTON SUFFERING-MANY HORSES AF-

FECTED.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The horse disease has broken out here. Many animals are already affected, but no fatal cases are reported. PRESCRIPTION FOR THE CURE OF THE DISEASE. The following description of the disease

and its treatment is taken from the Buffalo Commercial, and is worth preserving: The early symptoms of this disease are said to be a light, backing cough and genmove; cold ears and legs, with a watery discharge from the nostrils. At first the advances it becomes highly celored, and the mucous discharge changes to a greenish or a yellow color, and the pulse becomes more rapid. As soon as theee symptoms appear the animal should be kept warm in the stable by blanketing, and warm bran mashes should be given.

A letter from Dr. C. Elliott, veterinary

surgeon of St. Catharines, contains what have proved to be valuable suggestions for the treatment of horses suffering from the epidemic now so prevalent among these anhale. Dr. Elliott advises that the stable well ventilated, the horses blanketed, and chloride of lime sprinkled through the stable every morning. The nostrils should be sponged out two or three times a day if the mucous adheres thereto. The food should consist of bran, with a little cats, and a moderate quantity of hay. If the howels are costive a half a pint of raw lin seed oil may be given, but it is probable that the mash will cause sufficient relaxa-Prescription No. 2 (given below) should

be administered every morning and evening. If the throat should be sore-which powerful man, subsequently ascertained to can be ascertained by pressure of the hand be Payne, called at Mr. Seward's apart-upon the larynx—about two tablespoonfuls ments and under the pretense of bearing a of prescription No. 1 (also given below) prescription was shown to the sick-room, should be rubbed in. So long as the disease is confined to the larnyx there is but very little danger, but should it descend to the lungs-which will be indicated by the continued standing up of the animal, cold extremities and labored breathing-a balf pound of mustard should be mixed with two ounces of turpentine and water to the consistency of thick cream, and the mixture rubbed well in behind the forelegs or over the region of the lungs. The legs should be bandaged if cold. If the pulse should be more than fifty-five per minute, fifteen drops of Flemming's tincture of aconite should be given every two hours, and f the breathing still continues labored and the pulse grows more rapid, apply the mustard again, and give one and a half drachms of calomel for two mornings. The following are the prescriptions referred to :

Prescription No. 1 .- Linseed oil, 11 ounces; liquor ammonia fort, 1 ounce.

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HOW BUTTER IS SPOILED. - A farmer's wife writing to the Ohio Farmer says: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some year in the cellar, from which a How To LIVE LONG .- They live longest little blood flowed out, and was neglected as a class, who live calm and even lives, until it commenced to smell. The result was, that a jar of butter which I was then mentally and physically, who are most ex-empt from the turmoils and shocks and oncking, semiled and tasted like spoiled strains that are incident to human existbeef." Another ladp reader observes that there is a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from their house, from ence, and are assured of to-morrow's bread. There is no one thing which has such a direct influence in promoting longevity as which on offensive effluvium would be an assurance, felt to be well grounded, of a comfortable provision for life for all borne on the breeze directly to the milkroom, when the wind was in a certain diordinary wants of our station. Not long rection, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable coor coming from that pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more ninety years; he had no anxiety for to-morrow's bread; he had no quarter's day to provide against, in default of which wife damaged butter. and children would be turned into the

WINTERING VEGETABLES.-It is one thing to raise good a crop of vegetables, but quite another to keep them safely through winter. It is doubtless, the fact that more vegetables are injured by heat in winter than by cold, because most per-sons crowd such things together in large quantities, and then cover deeply to keep out the frost. When placed in cellars the windows are closed, and in the more North-ern States, banked up with, perhaps, fresh horse manure from the stable. Of course it is necessary to keep potators, turnips, beets, and similar fruits from freezing; still they would be of far better quality if kept as cold as possible, and not actually frozen. Turnips and beets, in particular, are very liable to heat, and become spoiled if a large quantity is placed together; and potatoes are often injured by being stored in large bins, instead of being put in barreis or spread thinly upon shelves in a dark When buried in the ground, small cellar. heaps, say 20 to 30 bushels in each, is best,

Becipes, &c

TOMATO OMELET FOR BREAKFAST .-Peel and chop five tomatoes of good size; season them with salt and pepper : add to them half a teacup of grated bread. Beat four eggs into a foam and stir into the tomatoes. Heat a "spider" hissing hot, put in a small piece of butter, turn in the mixture, and stir rapidly until it commences to thicken. Now let it brown for two or three minutes on the bottom, then lap it half over, slip on a hot dish and serve for breakfast, garnished with springs of parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs. It is an appetizing and also a handsome dish.

in two, peel them and scrape out the core carefully removing every seed. For five BROWN BREAD.—1 quart rye meal, 1 quart sifted Indian meal, 1 pint of molasses. Mix with one quart of sour milk sweetened with two tenspoonfuls of soda. If the milk is very sour, take part sweet milk. Steam 2 hours and bake 2 hours.

INDIAN PUDDING .- 2 quarts of milk, 1 sharp knife shave off the yellow peel of the pint of Indian meal, 1+ cups of molasses. Scald the milk, saving out enough to mois-ten the meal and to add a little cold after the pudding is ready for the oven, and stir in the meal. When it has thickened add HERE is an ancedote told by one ministhe molasses and a little salt, and the cold ter about another, A certain elder, who was noted for being seldom animated, and seldom very brief, once kept a congregation.

SAGO APPLE PUDDING.—Pour 1 court

SAGO APPLE PUDDING .- Pour 1 quart of boiling water over four or five to blespoon-fuls of sago, and let it boil a few minutes until it thickens. Place in your pudding dish as many anoles pared and cored as will cover the bottom of the dish; turn the sage over them and bake one hour. Eat with sugar and cream.

PORK CARE.-11b, of fat pork chopped fine; pour over it 1 pint of boiling water; then take a teacupful of molasses and put into it I tenspoonful of sodo, 2 cups of sugar, 3 cups of fruit, flour to make quite thick. Very good when butter and eggs are scarce. COOKIES WITHOUT EGGS .- 2 cups

sugar, 1 cup of butter, 1 small cup of cold water, I teaspoonful of soda, spiced to the taste. Mix stiff, roll thin, and bake crisp. DELICATE CARE.-1 cup of butter, 1

From the accident, and during the panic that ensued, seventy persons are reported cup sweet milk, 2 cups of white sugar, 1 cup of corn-starch, the whites of 7 eggs beaten to a froth, 1 tenspoonful cream of THE Rio Grande Commission to investigate the out ages on the frontier, reports | tartar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 cups of flour. that the situation of affairs there is such A GOOD MINCE PIE. One lb. finelythat Mexicans are constantly robbing and

chopped roast beef, 1 lb. suet do., 1 peck of apples do., 1 lb. raisins seeded, + lb. cleaned currants, 1 nutmeg, 2 tablespoons ground clanamon, 1 do. ground cloves, the juice of 2 lemons and rinds grated, some mace, 1 lb. sugar, and sweet eider to moisten the whole. Mix and let it stand all night; when using add 2 oz. citron cut in very thin strips. PLAIN MINCE PIE WITHOUT MEAT .-

One and a half crackers, three spoonfulls of melted butter, half cup of vinegar, one cup molasses, raisius and spices to your taste. Melt the butter and vinegar, then add the rest, and fill your paste; cover as FILTERING CIDER.-We have never usual.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. - Ten pounds round of beef chopped tine 21 pounds of the fat of pork, cut in very small pieces with a knife not chopped.) † oz. ground cloves, 2; oz. black pepper, bruized in a mortar, not very fine; mix all together and let it lay all night. Next day put in the skins and let it lay four or five days in the sun .- Germantowu Telegraph.

APPLE MERINGUE.-Pare core and stew ten tart apples in a very little water season as for a pie and put in fruit pie-dish into a not very hot oven. Beat up meanwhile the whites of four eggs as you would for cicing piling on the apples like rocks, avoiding the edge of the dish; return it to oven and nicely brown. Slip all out carefully by aid of knife or spoon into a China dish and serve with cream; but if you have not cream, make a custard of the yolks of the eggs, flavored with vanilla, &c. ICED APPLES .- Pare, core and slice ten

ports an experiment made during the fall apples of a large, tart kind. Bake them till of 1870 in feeding twenty hogs, about one nearly done. Put them away to get entirely cold; then prepare some leing as for apple meringue, and first pouring off all the juice; lay the icing thickly on the tops and sides as much as you can. Return them to the oven to just harden and be set. Serve with cream. This is very beautiful either for dessert or an evening.

They were afterwards fed fourteen days APPLE TAPIOCA.-Core some tart apples; fill up the opening with butter and sugar, strew some sugar around them. Pour one desert-spoonfull of dry tapioca to each apple. Pour water around nearly up to the top of the apples. Bake and serve with cream.

APPLE FLOAT .- Prepare twelve tart apples as for sauce. When cold add two whites of eggs, beaten; then beat the whole till quite stiff. Have made previously a soft custard with the yolks. ples in the custard. Serve with cream or or each bushel of meal, the corn returning good milk .- Germantena Telegraph.

on meal, ground fine and fed dry, full supply of water being furnished, and consumed 47 bushels, gaining 553 pounds weight, or 11; pounds to each bushel fed, the corn returning a value of 581 cents per bushel. Afterward they were fed fourteen days on 55j bushels of meal mixed with cold water, and made a gain of 731 pounds or 13 1-6 pounds to each bulier of the corn returning 65 5-6 cents per bushel. They were then fed fourteen days on 464

all together in a four ounce bottle and apply to the throat, if you think it necessary to do so.