Poetry.

The Four Philosophers.

Four great philosophers
Come every year;
Teach in the open air,
Then disappear.

Winter's the Stoic,
So chill and heroic;
He sits in the mountain breeze biting and pure;
And when, to bring fear and doubt,
Damp night and winds are out,
Wraps an old cloak about—he can enduro.

Spring, at dull hearts to mock,
Comes in a farming frock,
With garlands and ploughshare a lesson doth give;
He sings through the field awhile,
Turns up the soaking soil,
All haste and laughing toil—briskly can live.

Summer, with mantle free,
Epicurean he,
Lolls in the cooling shade, like a tired-boy;
While blasting suns unkind,
Leave the stout mower blind,
Where faints the mountain wind—he can enjoy.

Autum, when all are done,
He's the good Christian one;
Fills well the granaries where seeds may lie
New, coming years to bless:
Then in his russet dress,
All hope and quietness—sweetly can die.

Farmer's Department.

A Good Horse.—The New-York *Spirit of the Times* gives the following characteristics of a good horse: 1. His eyes when seen in the stable, are perfectly clear and transparent and the pupils or apple of the eyes are alike in color and size. 2. On being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows. If on the contrary he should give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, beware of him. His wind is unsound. 3. His legs are smooth and "clean." If you find bunches or puffs, or a difference in size though he may not be lame, disease lurks there. 4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible to being trained to almost anything. 4. If some white or parti colored, he is docile and gentle.

Impure Seeds from Patent Office.—Mr Bronson Murray, of Ottawa, Ill., sends the *Prairie Farmer* seven different varieties of foul seeds taken from one package of "Brent-nta wheat." They are chess, cockle, wild peas a bean a burr, oats and smut. In the package are also grown wheat and two varieties of weevil, while the wheat itself is musty, and a spring variety, though it is marked "sow in autumn." We agree with Mr M. in the opinion that the Patent Office Commissioner must be mistaken in the qualifications of some of his employees. Such "choice seed can be to acquisition and its distribution must prove injurious rather than beneficial to agriculturists.

Rennet.—A peice the size of a dollar of strong rennet soaked 24 hours in tea cup of water will turn 10 gallons of milk.

Grattan's Veneration for old Trees.—He loved old trees, and used to say; Never cut down a tree for fashion sake. The tree has its roots in the earth, which the fashion has not." A favorite old tree stood near the house at Tinehinch. A friend of Grattan's thinking it obstructed the view reccommended him to cut it down. "Why so?" said Grattan, "Because it stands in the way of the house." —Grattan.—"You mistake; it is the house that stands in the way of it and if either comes down let it be the house."—*Curran's Sketches of the Irish Bar.*

A Mule in possession of a farmer near Ballinglees Ireland, has been employed in the transit ammunition, &c., to Vinegar Hill, since 1798. There is saying at the South that a white mule lives longer than any other mule. Some years ago one of that color on Middleton's estate, in South Carolina, was above 80 years old, and still at work.

The Plowshare.—
The bark may rest upon the wave, the spear may gather dust,
But never may the prow that cuts the furrow he and rust;
Its metal is unsullied, no blood-stain lingers there,
God speed it well, and let it thrive unshackled everywhere. Eliza Cook.

The Wild Pine of the West Indies, which grows on the branches of trees in hot climates where there is little rain, has a mug which hold a quart; when the dew falls it is received and a valve closes at the top and prevents evaporation. Often birds insert their beaks and procure water therefrom.

Increase in one Season.—It is stated by Bussingault that a beet seed weighing but the fraction of a grain, has produced a beet a beet in one season weighing one hundred and sixty-two thousand grains or twenty-eight pounds.

Buttermilk is best of cream soured and moderately thick. If water has been poured into the churning, it will rise to the top after a few hours and can be poured off. Indeed an excellent milk managing neighbor, who cannot churn often pours a pitcher of water into her buttermilk every morning, stirs it well and pours it off at dinner—she says it keeps it fresh all the time. Clabber, surplus buttermilk or sour skim milk, heated until it curds, makes good chicken feed.

Butter.—Numbers of reliable experiments have proved that butter made from sour cream is equal to any in flavor, and is the most economical use of the milk all in all—Sweet cream produces fine butter, but inferior buttermilk. Milk will produce butter (without waiting to separate the cream) in small quantity and poor buttermilk. Scalding the milk, according to a current theory, with us made no perceptible increase of butter and impaired the flavor of the milk. The churn should be scalded the milk poured in and if as warm as when fresh from the cow it is right. (55° by the theremometer.) Churn rapidly in cold weather and moderately in warm. A few minutes work will bring the butter.

When the butter is carefully gathered draw off the milk, pour in a bucket of fresh water, churn briskly, pour off the water and repeat the operation untill the butter is free from milk. (We repudiate the Holstein system of unwashed butter and hand manipulation.)—Allow 1 ounce of fine salt to the pound of butter. Work it with a paddle thorougly and run a fork through it lest a hair should have strayed through the seive. Set it away until it gets firm then repeat the operation. When sure the water is out set on a perforated dish to drain, after you have moulded it. The next day put it in your butter crock, in a cool dark place or wrap in cloth and put in pickle, or beat it down into your firkins, if for winter use.

Clarified Butter.—Put any quantity of butter in a preserving kettle; boil it ten minutes; set it off, and when cold it will be a clear cake. Cut it out, scrape off the caseous sediment, return it to the kettle and at boiling heat seal it up in kans as you would fruit. Inferior but useless in scarse times.

The recepts for restoring rancid butter by chlorine, charcoal, &c. &c., we have found a failure.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments re proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually t reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

Section 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal table population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the appportionment in the year one thousand eight-hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

In Senate, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 21, nays 7. On the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8. On the third amendment, yeas 21, nays 4. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12. On the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34. On the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22, and on fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

Extract from the Journal.

JACOB ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Filed May 2, 1857. A. G CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution" as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In Senate, April 27, 1857.

Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleminken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—21.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Struther—7

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?
The yeas nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans Fetter, Finney, Fleminken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleminken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Seller, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—21.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleminken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,
Will the House agree to the first amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and on the first proposed amendment, were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Buckhouse, Ball, Beck Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, [Berks] Imbrie, Innis, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneer, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—78.

Nays—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the second amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gibbons, (Hecks) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—83

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gilbony, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, [Lebanon,] Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith [Centre,] Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the third amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Buckhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman (Berks) Hoffman (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Maneer, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz Speaker—83

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildes, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthars, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildes, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneer, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz Speaker.—83

Nays—Messrs Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Strathers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright.—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss.

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

Witness my hand and seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 4, 1857.

SALAMANDER FIRE AND

THIEF-PROOF SAFES.

The largest assortment in the United States. Warranted to be equal to any now made, and will be sold on as Good Terms, as can be obtained from any other house in the Country, at

EVANS & WATSON'S
26 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

Truth is Mighty, and Must Prevail.

Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of the Iron Safes, at Reading, February 27, 1857.

Reading, March 4.

The undersigned, members of the committee, do respectfully report, that we saw the two Safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The Safe inuse by the Paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrels & Herring, and the Safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chesnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the Committee. The Safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the Committee and sent to H. A. Lantz's store for public examined and marked by the Committee. The books and papers taken from the Safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were in our judgment, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's Safe.

We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both Safes.

JACOB H. DYSHER,
DANIEL S. HUNTER.

Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective Safes.

G. A. NICOLLS,
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
JAMES MILHOLLAND.

March 21, 1857.—

NEW ARRANGEMENT!
Fresh Arrival of
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE undersigned having taken the store formerly kept by William A. Bruner, is now ready to fill orders and prescriptions at a moments notice. He has a large and well selected stock of fresh and pure

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Dye-stuffs, Oil, Paints, Glass, Putty, and all kinds of Patent Medicines.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY

Tobacco and Imported Segars of the choicest brands. Fancy Notions' toilet articles, and Perfumery of all kinds. Tooth and Hair Brushes of every variety.

Camphine and Fluid always on hand.

Customers will find his stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

Remember the place, next door to E. Y. Bright's Mammoth Store.

A. W. FISHER.

Sunbury, March 14, 1857.

THE DAUPHIN & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

CONNECTS the Reading Railroad at Auburn, on the Schuylkill, (10 miles below Pottsville,) with the Northern Central Railroad, at Dauphin, on the Susquehanna, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Rockville, (5 miles above Harrisburg,) and runs one passenger train in winter, and two passenger trains in summer through between Auburn and Harrisburg, each way, daily, (Sundays excepted,) on times arranged to connect properly with these roads; with the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads, at Harrisburg, and with the Cattawissa Railroad, and its northern connections at Port Clinton.

ELLWOOD MORRIS, Eng. & Supt.

March 7, 1857.—6m.pd.

BROADWAY FAMILY GROCERY!
Flour, Feed and Provision store.
Broadway below Blackberry Street.
LEVI SEASHOLTZ,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has removed to the store lately occupied by C. Gehringer in Broadway near the Rail Road, and is receiving a choice supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Hams, Shoulders, Mackerel, Herring, White Fish, Cod Fish, Salt Preserved Fruit, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Molasses, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, (green, roasted and ground,) Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Teas, Cedar-ware, Stone-ware, Soaps, brushes plow and wash lines, boots and shoes, tobacco, segars, &c., together with every article usually found in a first class Grocery Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, either for cash or country produce. He has also prepared to supply the citizens with fresh bread, twist, rolls, pies, pretzels and cakes of every kind.

N. B. The highest cash prices will be paid for butter and eggs, corn, oats, rye and wheat.

Sunbury, April 11, 1857.—

PORT and MADERIA WINES, Schiedam Schnapps, Wild Cherry brandy, Blackberry and Lavender brandies for medicinal purposes at

March 14, '57. A. W. FISHER.

NEW ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Ira T. Clement
NO. 1, CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
SUNBURY, PA.,

HAS just received a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

He will continue to sell Dry Goods and Groceries CHEAPER than ever, as his goods are bought cheap they will be sold cheap.

He feels confident with his experience and ability, that he can compete with the

World at large and Sunbury in particular.

He would enumerate articles if time and space would permit.

It is enough to say that he has everything in the line of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

A large Stock of Ready-Made
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.,

that is kept in any other store in town, and

His banner is on the breeze.
And long may it wave
O'er land of the free,
And the home of the brave
While her Stars and her Stripes
Shine out like the Sun,
Telling all nations
That Freedom's begun.

This is a free country as was proved by the election of Buchanan over the Wooly Horse, therefore it is free for all to do their trading where they can BUY he CHEAPEST. All are invited to call and see.

THE COUNTRY,

as well as the town are respectfully invited, and every person, rich or poor, high or low, bond or free are invited to call at No. 1 Markket Square, opposite the Court House.

P. S.—He is not to be undersold by any man or combination of men. No charge for showing goods.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1856.

Saddle and Harness Maker.
HENRY HAUPT, JR.
Successor to A. J. Stroh,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and the public generally, that he has taken the establishment lately occupied A. J Stroh and is prepared to turn out work in is line of business equal to any made in this, section of the country. Orders promptly executed and all kinds of produce taken in Exchange

Sunbury, May 9, 1657.—1y

Fishing Tackle.—Red Cork, Grass, Cotton and Linen Lines, Out Lines, Sea Grass by the yard, Snoods, Flies, Kirby, Limerick and Carlisle Hooks, Rods, &c., for sale by

March 41, '57. A. W. FISHER.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE RENN,

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinty, that he has opened an office in Sunbury, above H. J. Wolverton's office opposite C. Weaver's Hotel, where he is prepared to attend to all kinds of work belonging to the profession, in the latest and most improved style. All work well done and warranted.

December 13, 1856.—

R. DECOU & CO.
Clothiers,

No. 141 Chestnut St., above Fourth, Philadelphia,

Keep constantly on hand a splendid affortment of

Ready-made Clothing.

Goods made to Order and Warranted to fit.

Nov. 29, 1856.—y

Citrate of Magnesia
OR
TASTELESS SALTS.

THIS preparation is recommended as an excellent laxative and purgative. It operates mildly, is entirely free from any unpleasant taste resembling lemonade in flavor, prepared and sold by A. W. FISHER.

Sunbury, March 14, 1856.

ALEXANDER KERR
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in SALT,
38 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

ASHTON Fine, Liverpool Ground, Turks Island and Dairy Salt, constantly on hand and for sale in lots to suit the trade.

April 4, 1857.—6m

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.

This hair dye needs only a trial to satisfy all of its perfection as as a Dye, add the following testimonial from that eminent Analytic Chemist, Professor Booth, of the U. S. Mint, will only confirm what thousands have previously borne testimony to

"Laboratory for Practical Chemistry, St. Stephen's Place, Philadelphia, February 17th, 1857.

"Being well acquainted with the substances composing Hoover's Liquid Hair Dye, I am satisfied that by following the simple directions given for its use, it will not injure the Hair or Skin, but will give a natural and durable color to the Hair.

JAMES C. BOOTH, Analytic Chemist."

HOOVER'S WRITING INKS, including Hoover's Fluid, and Hoover's Indelible Inks, are too well known and introduced to require any additional testimony of their character. The sales have been increasing since their first introduction, giving evidence that the articles truly possess that intrinsic merit claimed at first for them by the Manufacturer.

Orders, addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE street above FOURTH, (old No. 114,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH F. HOOVER, Manufacturer

Philadelphia, April 25, 1857.—1y

NEW CONFECTIONARY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
M. C. GEARHART,

HAS just received a new and excellent assortment of goods at his Confectionary and Fruit Store in MARKET STREET, Sunbury, where he manufactures and keeps on hand, at all times, the most choice Confectionary, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Philadelphia prices.

Among his stock of Confectionaries, may be found:

French Secrets,	Gum Drops, all kinds of scent,
Burned Almonds,	Love Drops,
Cream White,	Mint Drops, red and white,
" Lemon	Jelly Cakes,
" Rose,	Fruit Drops,
" Vanilla,	Stick Candies, of all scents
Common Secrets.	Rock Candy,
Liquorice,	Almond Candy,

FRUIT.

Bananas,	Prunes,
Dates,	Figs,
Currants dried,	Citrons,
Almonds, Raisons,	Nuts of all kinds

LEMON SYRUP

of a superior quality, by the single or dozen. A superior quality of Segars and Tobacco, and a variety of Confectionaries, fruit, &c., all of which is offered cheap at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM.

He has also opened an Ice Cream Saloon, and will at all times be ready to serve his customers with Ice Cream.

Sunbury, May 24, 1856.—1y

New Drugs, Paints, &c.

A NEW supply of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fluid, &c., just received and for sale by A. W. FISHER.

Sunbury, May 2, 1857.—

FURNITURE POLISH.

S. RAE'S Premium Patent Enamel Furniture Polish.—This polish is highly valuable for restoring the polish on all kinds of Furniture, Glass, Carriage Bodies, Hair Cloth, &c. Also, for removing spots, hiding scratches, &c., &c. Warranted to dry immediately and retain its gloss.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by

A. W. FISHER.

March 14, 1857.

RAYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED.)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Post Office, Hartland, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or Kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

A. W. Fisher, Sunbury; Bird & John, Shamokin W Wiemes, Northumberland; J. F. Caslow, Milton; Hays & McCormick, McEwansville and by all Druggists throughout the county.

August 16, 1856.—1y

BEDDING & FURNISHING BUSINESS
Cabinet Maker's Findings,

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have connected with their Bedding & Furnishing business a large and well assorted stock of Cabinet Maker's Findings, at their old stand

No. 83 South Second Street, below Chestnut,
Philadelphia.

They have associated with them W. S. Brown who has been for many years engaged in the principal establishment of the kind in this city.

The stock of Goods now on hand comprises every description of materials used by Cabinet Makers, consisting in part of the following, viz;

Hardware department. Locks, Hinges, Screws Castors, Bed Screws, Chair and Sofa Springs, Coffin Handles, &c.

Cabinet Maker's Materials, Hair Seating, Curled Hair, Looking Glass Plates and Frames, Glue, Varnish, Sand Paper, Burlaps, Black and Fancy Silk and Worsted Gimp, Sofa and Chair Webbing, Twine, Sacking Bottoms, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple Knobs, Glass Screws, &c.

Bedding Department, Hair, Husk, Moss, Wool and Cotton Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Plush, Damask and Moreen Cushions, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Cases, Linen and Cotton Towels, Table Cloths, Table Linen, Table Covers, Moreen, Demask and Plush by the piece, Moss and Husk