

The Sunbury American.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO 4

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 12.

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per anuant to be paid half youry y in advance. No PAPER discontinued until all arrestages are paid.

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intrusted to his care. May 21, 1858. FRANKLIN HOUSE. REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depat, BALTIMORE. FERMS, \$1 PER DAY

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No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphis. Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and examine their stock.

March 10, 1860-HARDWARE ! HARDWARE !!

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

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

which.

March 4, 1847.

Republic."

In the House of Representatives, Mr.

Douglas was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain,

maintained that our title to the whole of

Oregon up to lat. 54 deg. 40 min. was "clear and unquestionable." He declared that "be

inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other Government." He advocated the

occupation ; of establishing a Territorial

Biographical Sketch. From the New American Cyclopendia BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR DOU-GLAS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, Ratland county, Vt., April 28, 1813. His father was a native of the State of New York, and a physician of considerable reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen Arnold was but little more than two months old. The widow, with her infant and a daughter only eighteen months older, retired to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried bro-ther. At the age of fifteen her son, who had received a good common school education, desired to prepare for college ; but his family proving unable to bear the requisite expense, he left the farm, determined to earn his own living, and engaged himself as an apprentice So far as the question of slavery was involved to the trade of cabinet making, at which he in the organization of Territories and the worked a year and a half, partly at Middle-bury and partly at Brandon, when his health became so impaired with the severity of the admission of new States, he early took the position that Congress should not interfere on the one side or the other, but that the people of each Territory and State should be labor that he abandoned the occupation

altogether. He has often, since, said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the workshop. He now entered the Academy at Brandon as a student, and remained there a year. His Granger, of Ontario county, N. Y., to whose son her daughter had been married. Young a treaty of peace with Maxima rock to make daigua and entered as a student the academy of that place in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Messrs. Hubbell, at the same time that he pursued

extending the Missouri Compromise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific Ocean, his academical course, having finally adopted in the same sense and with the same underthat as his profession. In the Spring of 1833, he went to the West standing with which it was originally adopted in search of an eligible location in which to in 1820, and extending through Texas in establish himself as a lawyer. At Cleveland 1845, prohibiting slavery in all the territory he was detained the whole summer by severe north of the parallel of 360 30', and by implication recognizing its existence south of illness, after his recovery from which, he went to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill. that line. This amendment was adopted in

the Senate by a decided majority, receiving At Jacksonville, he found his funds reduced the support of every Southern, together with to 274 cents, and accordingly walked to Winchester, a little town sixteen miles distant, several Northern Senators, but was defeated where he hoped to get employment as a teacher. He found there a large crowd as sembled to attend the anction sale of a deic the flouse of Representatives by nearly a sectional vote. The refusal of the Senate to adopt the ceased trader. The anctioneer was without policy of Congressional prohibition of slavery a clerk to keep the account of the sale, and in all the Territories, and the rejection in the perceiving that Mr. Douglas, who stood | House of Representatives of the proposition in all the Territories, and the rejection in the among the spectators, looked like a man who to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which was temporarily could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in the capacity. Mr. Douglas con-sented, and acted as clerk dwring the three quieted by the Legislation known as the days of the sale, receiving for his services \$6.

Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Douglas supported these measures with zoal and vigor, and on his return to his home in Chicago, With this capital in band be promptly opened a school, and obtained forty pupils, whom he taught for three months at \$3 a finding them assailed with great violence, he defended the whole series in a speech to the people (Oct. 24, 1850.) which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever quarter, devoting his leisure to the study of some law books which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday afternoops made. In this speech he defined the princi-ples on which the compromise acts of 1850 were founded, and upon which he subsequently practising in petty cases before the Justice of Peace of the town

In March, 1834, he opened an office and defended the Kansas Nebraska bill, in these began practice in the higher Courts, for words :- "These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle that every which, after examination, he had obtained license from the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was remarkably successful at the people ought to possess the right of framing bar, as may be inferred from the fact that and regulating their own internal concerns

within a year from his admission, while not yet twenty-two years of age, he was elected by the Legislature Attorney General of the Constitution to each State to decide for yet twenty-two years of age, he was elected itself, and I know of no reason why the same State. This office he resigned in December, 1835, in consequence of having been elected principle should not be extended to the to the Legislature by the Democrate of Morl'erritories. Mr. Douglas was an unsuccessful candidate gan county. He took his seat in the House before the Democratic National Convention of Representatives, the youngest member of that body. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Landat Baltimore in 1852, for the nomination for the Presidency. On the 30th ballot he re-Office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he ceived 92 votes, the highest number given resigned in 1839. to any candidate on that ballot, out of a total In November, 1837, Mr. Douglas received of 288 votes. At the Congressional Session of 1853.'54. the Democratic nomination for Congress, although he was under twenty-five years of he reported from the Committee on Territoage, and consequently ineligible. He, howries the celebrated bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which effecever, attained the requisite age before the day of election, which was the first Monday in tually revolutionized political parties in the August, 1838. His Congressional district United States, and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties was then the most populous one in the United became arrayed against each other. The States, and the canvass was conducted with extraordinary zeal and energy. Upwards of 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candipassage of this bill caused great excitement n the Free States of the Union, and Mr. Douglas, &s its author, was widely and vehe-mently denounced, and in many places was banged and burned in effigy. The whole date was declared to be elected by a majarity of five only. A number of ballots sufficient to have changed the result were rejected by the canvassers, because the name of Mr controversy turned on the provision repealing Douglas was incorrectly spelled. After this defeat, which under the circumstances was the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Douglas maintained to be inconsistent with the princlaimed by his friends as a victory, Mr. Douciple of non-intervention by Congress with glas devoted himself exclusively to his pro-Slavery in States and Territories. After repealing the Missouri restriction, the bill declared to be the "true intent and fession until 1840, when he entered into the famous Presidential campaign of that year with so much ardor that he traversed the meaning of the act, not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than two hundred political therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their gatherings. To his exertions was ascribed the adherence of Illinois at that election to domestic institutions in their own way, subthe Democratic party. In December, 1840, Mr. Douglas was apject only to the Constitution of the United Whatever diversity of opinion may States." pointed Secretary of State of Illinois. In exist in regard to the correctness of this February, 1841, he was elected by the Legisprinciple and the propriety of its application lature a Judge of the Supreme Court, which to the Territories, it must be admitted that office he resigned in 1843, to accept the Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it under Democratic nomination for Congress, which all circumstances, and defended it whenever was urged upon bim against his known wishes. assailed or violated. on the ground that he was the only Democrat In 1856, he was again a candidate for the who could be elected. After a spirited canvass Mr. Douglas was chosen by opward of 400 majority. He was re-elected in 1844 Presidential nomination, before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. of 400 majority. He was re-elected in 1844 by a majority of 1900, and again in 1846 by nearly 300 majority. He did not, however, The highest vote he received was on the sixteenth ballot, which stood :- For Mr. take his seat under the last election, having, Mr. Cass, 6. is the meantime, been chosen to the Senate In the Congressional session of 1857-'S he of the United States for six years from

when a member of the House of Representa-tives. He was among the earliest advocates of the ablest Senators of Democratic tives. He was among the earliest advocates of the appexation of Texas, and, after the party. treaty for that object had failed in the Senate, he was one of those who introduced proposi-tions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a In 1860.Mr. Donglas w Northern Democracy as U date for the Presidence.

tions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a substitute for that treaty. As Obsirman of the Committee on Terri-tories in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and he vigorously sus-tained the Administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the presention of the measures which it adopted for the er, for that post, were r influential men in the Enrat leston convention, in Mof r seventh and last ballot, d one hundred and Gfty-one are hundred and Gfty-one are bundred and fifty two cast . The adjournhundred and fifty two cast but the adjourn-ed convention at the more he received one hundred and et and the more here and the dred and the four, so was declared the Democratic nominee. The opponents of Mr. Douglas, who had seceded from the Charles-ton convention, nominated Mr. John C. Breckinridge. At the ensuing election in 1860, Mr. Douglas received 1,365,976 votes and Mr. Breckinridge 847,953, the entire vote being 3,662,270. Of the votes in the electoral colleges. Mr. Douglas received prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act.-As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried through the bill to organize the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utab, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wizelectoral colleges, Mr. Douglas received three from New Jersey, and nine from Misconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon .-souri. Since the rebellious movements in the

South Mr. Douglas has been a firm supporter of the Government, and his exertic have no doubt been the cause of his fatal illoess. allowed to form and regulate their domestic

Mr. Douglas dies Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois, having been institutions to suit themselves. In accordance with this principle, he oppoelected in 1859 for term of six years, which woold have expired March 3d, 1865. sed the "Wilmot Proviso" when first passed

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably success-ful in promoting the local interests of his own State during his Congressional career To him, more than to any other individual, is Illinois indebted for the magnificent grant of lands which secured the construction of the to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1848, however, Illinois Central Railroad, and contributed so he offered an amendment to the Oregon bill, much to restore the credit and develop the resources of the State. He had always been a warm supporter and advocate of a Railroad from the Missiscippi River to the Pacific Ocean, having been a member of the various Committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those Committees. Mr. Douglas' views in regard to our for-

eign relations have seldom been in accor-dance with the policy of the Administration. He opposed the treaty with England, limiting the Oregon Territory to the 49th parallel, contending that Rogland had no rights on that coast, and that the United States

should never recognize her claim. He oppo-sed the trenty of peace with Mexico, on the ground that the boundaries were unnatural and inconvenient, and that the provisions in regard to the Indians could never be executed. The United States have since paid Mexico \$10,000,000 to change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations in regard to the Indians. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to procure its rejection, upon the ground, among other things, that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time to dominion over any portion of Central America.

He declared that be did not desire to annex that country at that time, but maintained that the Isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the American posses-sions on the Pacific, that the time would come when the United States would be com- | buir oils .- Hall's Journal of Health. pelled to occupy Central America, and that be would never pledge the faith of the Re-

this continent what its interests and safety

Baths and Bathing.

A cold bath is seventy five degrees and un-der; temperate, 75 to 85 degrees; tepid, 85 dest ited by the reps te candi-

100 degrees; waim, 35 to 100 degrees; hot, 100 degrees and over. The temperature of the body is ninety-eight degrees Farenheit. For purposes of cleansing the skin, a hot bath is the most effiord by many it the Ohar-

cient, but it should be indulged in only occa-sionally, and for a very few minutes at a time, as it rapidly exhausts the physical powers.as received ont of two It opens the pores of the skin and increases the activity of the circulation for the moment, but if followed by an instantaneous cold shower bath, an invigorating effect is produced .-A bot bath excites, a warm bath soothes and tranquilizes; it makes the pulse slower, and

causes more equable breathing. A vapor bath is of steam instead of water, and is applied inside as well as out ; its first effect is a feeling of oppression, but soon per-spiration is induced, and deightful sensations cusne. To prevent taking cold, the person should pass from the steam chamber into a tepid bath for a single moment, then wipe dry briskly, dress and walk. No kind of bath ought to be taken within

an hour before a regular meal, nor sconer than four hours after ; sudden death has often resulted from inattention to the latter. The invigoration, no benefit.

The sponge-bath is the application of water to the surface of the body by means of a sponge. When persons are feeble, one por-tion of the person the process at a time, then quickly wiped and dried, and covered before another is exposed. There are few persons indeed who would not be greatly benefitted by the following procedure every morningsummer and winter : Wash the hands first in a small amount of water with soap, for if but little is used, a teacupfull, it is warmed by the hands, and thus becomes more cleansing, with-the face in a large basin of cold water just drawn or brought into the room, for all cold water becomes filthy in an hour or two if kept standing in a sleeping or sitting apartment. After the face has been washed plentifully, throw the water up to the elbows, then a lit. tle higher at every dash with the hand, until the arms, neck, throat, behind the ears, armpits, and the upper portion of the chest are deluged with water; next (except women with long hair.) wash the whole scalp abundantly, rubbing the water into the and about the roots of the hair with the ends of the fingers ; then wipe with a towel, absorbing as much of the dampness from the hair as possible with an extra dry cloth, and dress, leaving the arrangement of the bair to the last, so as to give it an opportunity of drying somewhat ;--for if wringing wet, it will not dress well, and besides will keep the head cold by its evaporatron. In dressing the hair after such a come, never to annex, colonize or exercise | washing of the head, the comb should be passed through it in the gentlest manner, so as to make no strain upon the roots, nor break any hair in disengaging the tangles. The bain thus dressed in the morning will remain so all day, or, if not, can be easily re-dressed with the advantage of perfect cleanliness, which

> ----den, the wife, the mother, religion shines with he had fallen into idlocy. The versification

brightest day, unless the divine light, unless

to purify and exalt, making thrice glorious

that which seemed all loveliness before. Re-

ligion is very beautiful, in health or sickness,

seems to float on the air, and the burden of

THE DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. Judge Douglas was best known to the people Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed of his country, as United States Senator from 11h; the agent of the government for the transto 95 degrees ; warm, 95 to 100 degrees ; hot, nois. In that once illustrious body be achieved his proudest distinction. It was there he was "The Little Giant." Impartial men of all par-ties who are familiar with the Senate for a quar.

ter of a contury, say that he has had no equal in that time as an off-hand debater, and his more elaborate efforts were always most overwhelming manifestations of forensic power. His great trait of character as a statesman, was that he always thought out his case for himself, and near ly always pursued his object by some original, bold, and striking course. In debate he was ev-and woe to the unfortunate adversary who, being

right as to the main question, would permit him self to be drawn aside into an ambush of collate ral issues, for from that moment his defeat is cortain.

As a statesman it is yet too easily to truly esti-mate the character of Judge Douglas. Even now, men of his own party are divided upon the great measure with which, more than any other, his name is identified. There are those who believe that "popular sovereignty," as developed in the Nebraska bill, is the "cause of all our woe;" while others are firmly of the conviction that it saved the Union in '50, '52 and '56, and best time for bathing is immediately after ris- that the terrible ordeal through which the country ing in the morning, as then there is greater power of reaction, without which there is no of that principle into which a portion of the Democracy were driven by the domination of the Southern oligarche at Charleston.

Judge Douglas dies at a critical period for his country. He had, in the present troubles, with the instincts of a patriot, and with the sagacity of a statesman, espoused the cause of the Govern-ment with all the fervor and energy of his nature. Just at this juncture, when his boldness and courage and dauntless resolution is most needed by his country, he is lost to her service through the inscrutable providence of God.

As was beautifully said by an ex-President, at the funeral service of one who should have been President, "the great heart of the country will "throb heavily at the portals of his grave."-Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOW A PUBLISHER WAS NOT TAKEN IN .--Mr. Fields, the Boston publisher, has a wonderful memory ; and his knowledge of English literature is so valuable, that, when a friend wishes to know where a particular passage may be found, he steers at once for the corner, and consults the man who is likely to give the desired information. A pompous, would be wit, not long ago, thinking to puzzla him and make sport for a company at dinner informed them prior to Mr. F.'s arrival that be had himself that morning written some poetry, and he intended to submit it to Mr. F., as Southey's, and inquire in which of his out in Southey's poems, his well-known lines, composed)-"can you tell us about what time he wrote them ?" "I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. F., "and there were only two periods in Southey's cannot be said of the flithy practice of using

poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated he began :--"Friend Field, I have been much exercised of late, trying to find running thus"-(repeating the lines he had life when such lines could have possibly been written by him." "When were those ?" gleefully asked the witty questioner. "Some- be l where," said Mr. F., "about that early part of off.

his existence when he was having the measles I consider merch the best time to start be would never pledge the faith of the Re-public not to do in the future in respect to beautiful? Always 1 In the child, the mai. of his life, when his brain had softened, and by the following winter they have a good

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT .-- John Tucker, portation of troops, muniticus, provisions, &c., from the Northern and Western States to the seat war. Mr. Tucker possesses all the intelligence, energy and administrative qualities to make a most effeignt officer. The largest billiard ran on record, was

made by Michael Foley, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th inst. Having got the two red balls in a corner, each about an inch from the corners of the pocket, and the bails from one to two inches spart, where he kept them for two hours and ten minutes, counting 3465 points !- This coupt exceeds by some hundreds any count at caroms on record

FRUIT CROP OF NEW JERSEY .--- After some inquiry having been made in regard to she prospects of the next fruit crop in this coun-

ty, we may safely remark that it promises good. Peach trees look finer than for many years. Apples, pears and cherries are proa-perous. Strawberries will yield abundantly if the weather is moderate. In a word, the whole fruit crop bids fair to excel that raised in Cape May for six or seven years past .---Cape May Ocean Wave.

Many of the Southern journals are printed on half sheets, others materially reduced in size, while the dilapidated aspect of some is remarkably when brought into contrast with their former appearance.

"Doctor," said Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, to Dr. Bailie, the celebrated phy-sician, "don't you think 1 write too much for my nervous system ?" "No I don't," said Dr. Bailie, "but I think you write teo much for your reputation."

It is said that Ben McCullech, of Texas, has received an appointment of Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

Mr. Schott, of Nashville, Tenn., is now busily engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps at the rate of 20,000 per day.

Farmers' Department.

Raising Calves,

How I TREAT THEN -A calf that I am going to raise 1 never let it suck the cow. It is much easier to learn it to drink without than after sacking. I have had calves drink alone before they were twelve hours old ; and after the second day have but little trouble with them, as they drink freely as if in good health. Besides the great advantage of this, is, that when they are turned with the cows they never trouble them, neither have I to muzzle them to prevent their sucking, as they know nothing about it. WHAT I FEED THEM.-For the first two

weeks I give them milk drawn from the mother; after that the cud comes, then I scald a little bran or ground oats and corp. cake meal &c. This mixture I have about milk warm, feeding them three times a day, making fresh each time, as they do not relish stale food. They will soon eat a little hay : clover is best. If there is grass, I tie them out for a short time, and in six weeks may be left run, and then slop gradually slacked

beginning. Gurmantown Telegraph.

Staggers in the Horse.

Looking Glasses.

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

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

SUNBURY, PA

WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language." Dilice one door east of the Prothonotary's

office. Sunbury, May 26, 1860 .- 1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

INEW YORK CITY, fors inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting e.w. York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it posses-ex, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. Ist. A central location, convenient to places of business, to well as places of anusement. 24. Scruptbusty clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladice Patlor, commanding an exten-sive view of Broadway. 26. Large nod superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway. 4th, Being conducted on the Formation of the second s

Brendway, ith, Being conducted on the Futopean plan, visitors can live in the best style, with the greatest economy 5th. It is connected with

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms. 6h. The fure served in the Saloons and Hotel is ac-knowledged by epicures, to be vastly superior to that of any other Motel in the city. With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first chas Hotel. August 4, 1850.—19

CPALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shalleys Muclings

Price per bittle and brosh 25 centa Conduit Elizir of Calusiya Bark & Benzine, for removing grenat.

Sunbary, March 17 1660.

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-A T the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment wil Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

THO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

T is important to the LADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county.

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

Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

BATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS (bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June , 1860.

ability, the Lecompton Constitution, upon room.

not embody their will. Before the adjournment of that session of never would, now or hereafter, yield up one the most exciting and well contested political canvasses ever known in the United States. He had to encounter the determined policy of giving notice to terminate the joint hustility of the Federal Administration, and all its patronage, and the powerful opposition Government over Oregon, protected by a sufficient military force; and of putting the of the Republican party. But he succeeded in carrying the election of a sufficient num-ber of State Senators and Representatives to country at once in a state of preparation, so that if war should result from the assertion

secure his retarn to the United States Senate of our just rights, we might drive "Great from March 4, 1859, by 54 votes for him, to Britain and the last vestiges of Royal au-46 for Abraham Lincoln, his able and dis-tinguished opponent. It was manifest, howthority from the Continent of North America. and make the United States an ocean bound ever, by the popular vote for certain State fficers who were chosen simultaneously with 'He denied the right of the Federal Govthe members of the Legislature, that a ma-

erament to prosecute a system of internal jority of the people were opposed to Mr. Douglas, The Republican candidate for Superintendent of Common Schools received improvements in the States, though he maintained the constitutionality and expediency of improving rivers, harbors, and navigable 124,566 votes ; the Douglas candidate for the waters, and advocated a scheme of tonnago same office, 122,413 : and the Buchanan or Administration candidate, 5173. During the duties for that purpose, to be levied and ex-pended by the local authorities. He was whole of the contest he maintained and demainly instrumental in securing the passage of a law extending the maratime and admi-ralty jurisdiction of the Federal Courts over fended the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously proclaimed it in

the great chain of Northern lakes, having Congress. Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate Port of (F. h 23, 1859) he avowed and defended the year. reported the bill as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and pot it open its passage

might require. He has also declared hima holy, becignant beauty of its own, which self in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, when-ever the island can be obtained consistently the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth-they are like pitfalls, dark in the

with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States. Mr. Douglas was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Col. religion throws her soft beams around them, Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N.

C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19, He was again married, November 20 1853. 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., Second Controller of the Treasury.

Miscellaneous.

Infirmities of the Great.

Haudel, Milton and Delille were blind ;woman. Ob! religion ! benignant majesty, Lucretius, Tasso, Swift, Cowper, Rosseau and Chatertton, are melancholy cases of insanity. Richelieu had occasional attacks of insani-ty, in which he fancied himself a horse : he exalted. Not above the clouds, for earthly clouds never come between them and the truwould prauce around the billiard-table, neighing, kicking out his servants, and making a great noise, until, exhausted by fatigue, he suffered himself to be put to bed and well ta of exceeding beauty. Its gates are the splendor of jasper and precious stones, with which a dewy light that neither flashes or blacovered. On awaking, he rembered nothing

that had passed. Shelly had hallacinations. Bernardin St. God. Its towers bathed in refolgent glory, ten times the brightness of the thousand suns Pierre, while writing one of his works, "was yet soft undazzling to the eye. attacked by a strange illness." Lights flash ed before his eyes; objects appeared double and in motion; he imagined all the passers-

by to be his enemies. Heine died of a chrondisease of the spine. Metastasio early suffered from nervous affections. Moliero was liable to convulsions. Pagan-

ini was cataleptic at four years old. Mozart died of water on the brain. Beethoven was bizarre, irritable, hypochoudrical. Donizetti died in an asylum. Chatterton and Gilbert committed suicide. Chateaubriand was troubwindow, and, after a parley, the reverend gen led with suicidal thoughts ; and George Sands The highest vote he received was on the sixteenth ballot, which stood :- For Mr. Buchanan, 168; for Mr. Douglas, 121; for Mr. Confesses to the same. Sophocles was accus-ed of imbecility by his son, but this was after he was eighty. Pops was deformed; and, according to Atterbury, he had mens curva in crepore curvo. He believed that he occe

denounced and opposed, with energy and saw an arm projecting from the wall of his he had always been a Union man, and had al-

the distinct ground that it was not the act Cromwell had fits of hypochondria. Dr. and deed of the people of Kansas, and did Francia was unequivocally insane. Dr. Johnson was hypochondriacal, and declared that

he once distinctly heard his mother call to show any disrespect for that flag, however Congress, he returned home to vindicate his him, "Samuel !" when she was many miles action before the people of Illinois in one of distant. Rossean was certainly insane. St. Simon committed suicide under circumstances indicating insanity. Fourrier passed his life in a continual hallucination. Cardan, persed .- Boston Journal. Sweedenborg, Lavater, Zimmerman, Mabomet, Van Helmont, Loyola, St. Francis Xa-vier, St. Dominic, all had vissions. Even Lu-ther had hallucinations : Satan frequently ap peared, not only to have inkstands thrown at his sophistical head, but to get into the re-former's bed and his beside him. Jonne d'Arc

WHAT MAINE SOLDIERS ARE .- The Bangor Whig says that during a drill of Capt. Burton's six-footers at Oldtown, a few days ago, while marching upon a platform toward the river, where the platform ended, no order to balt being given, they kept on until ter had jomped into the river and commenced swimming. Had not the order been given, the whole company would have followed them.

APPOINTMENT .- John C. Myers, editor o the "Berks County Press," has been ap-pointed an Inspector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphis, at a salary of \$1095 a

a state in the second s

belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one." The funny questioner smiled faintly but the compapy roared.

MR EDITOR,-Some time since I had a case of this disease upon my premises; it

ITEMS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES -- Jacob was what was termed the sleepy staggers. The animal was dull, and stood most of the Yaggy, an Illinois farmer, states in the Prairie Farmer, that in thirty-three days, time with his head resting on the ground. 1 last season, he mamufactured for other persons, 2017 gallons of molasses from Sorghum. or wealth or poverty. We can never enter for which he received 20 cents per gallon, or the sick chamber of the good but so't music one half for which it was sold. Clear of all expenses he received \$200 profit for 30 days

the song is, "Lo ! peace is here." Could we labor. This season he expects to make 5000 look into the thousands of families to day, gallons. where discontent fights sullenly with life, we Chloroform has been applied with comshould find the chief cause of anhappiness, to plete success in securing the honey from be want of religion in woman. And, in fel- bives without destroying the bees. All the ons' cells, in places of crime, misery, destitu-tion, ignorance, we should behold, in all its whole covered with a cloth to shut out the The bees soon fall into a profound sleep, the high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and are as lively again as ever.

. The Genesee Farmer says-"Mr. Birine, of ly pious soul; not beneath the clouds, for springfield, Mass, raised last year, on 24 above these is Heaven, opening the broad vis. tons per acre, besides 30 loads of leaves. estimates their cost at 64 cents per bushel. Mr. John Bettridge, of this county, taised on

zes but proceedeth steadily rom the throne of a quarter of an acre last year, 12 tons of these roots, or 48 tons per acre.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE ABMY OF THE UNION :--A CLEBOYNAN SUSPECTED OF DISLOYALTY In Washington City AND CALLED UPON BY A CROWD .- A report Opposite Washington city, In Virginia, was current in Chelses, on Friday evening, that Rev. Mr. Palmer, an Episcopal clergy Total in and near Washington man, had uttered disloyal sentiments, and countenanced the killing of Col. Ellsworth .-At Chambersburg, Some volunteers and their friends, numbering At York, Harrisburg and Northern Conabout fifty or sixty, accordingly visited his tral Railrod house at about ten o'clock, P. M., and rang Total on the borders of Pennsylvania. the bell violently. Mrs. Palmer came to the At Gratton and Parkersburg tleman himself appeared at the window. Ho was asked if he had uttered the traitorous In Bultimore and Fort McHenry At Fort Mouroe and vicinity I'wo Indiana regiments moving towards sentiments charged upon him. He said he did make a remark on hearing the news from Virginia, Alexandria, but it was more in pleasantry than from any motive of disloyalty. He said Total concentrating on Virginia

ways preached in favor of the Upion. He Add twelve regiments at Cincinnati Six regiments at Cairo was asked to show his flag, when he said he had only a small one, which he exhibited .--Grand total actively in the field Some one in the crowd advised him never to

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small it may be, for if he did he would not be PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN .- It is stated that tolerated. Mr. Palmer joined in giving three Gen. Scott intends to make a vigorous onward movement as soon as his plans are completed. cheers for the flag, and the crowd then diswith a view to occupy Richmond before the 4th of July. Thirty-five thousand men will be push-

.... COLOR OF THE EVES .- That the color of the

ed on into the interior of Virginia towards Blue Ridge ; 20,000, under Gen. Patterson, will invade yes should affect their strength may seem Virginia from Eastern Pennsylvania; 20,000, strange, yet that such is the case need not at under General McClelland, from Ohie, will cut this time of day to be proved ; and those who their way to Winchester and Strasburg, by the have brown or dark colored eyes should be inturnpike road from Grafton, avoiding the line of formed that they are weaker and more susthe Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 15,000 ceptible of injury, from various causes, than grey or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are genmen, under General Butler, aided by a naval force, will make their way up the James river. A strong force will be collected in Western Virerally the most powerful, and next to those are grey. The lighter the pupil the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension ginta, in addition to Colonel Sherman's corps the eye can sustain. d'armee, for the protection of the Unionists there.

BE CHOICE in your reading ; read no indifthe service of the United States can get no money ferent production-except, perhaps, yourself.

WE DON'T admire rollies, but you had betpropriation has been made for that purpose. ter have one to your shirt than to your tempoint should be strained to meet the case.

Henry Winter Davis has been nominated situations in their patriotic desire to serve their for Congress by the Union party of Baltimore, country, whose families depend up their earnings and will no doubt be elected. for subsistence, and who are illy prepared wait two months for their money. Hoo. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, announces

his determination to retire to private life, on the expiration of his present term of office.

To CLEAR COFFEE .- First, take the quantity of coffee required, and pour on boiling water, then strain it, and add the white and shell of one egg. well beaten up. Boil for a few minutes. If a strain ber not a hand, two tablespoonsfuls of cold 16 000 17,000

be poured out very gentle. 33,000 Goon Coas BREAD .- One quart of com meal 8,500 pint of wheat flour, two eggs, and a little sais, with sour butter-milk sufficient to make a very 6.000 stiff hatter. Mix thoroughly, and then add one tenspoonful of soda dissolved in a ver little hot 14,500 water. Stir this in and pour into well-greased pans, sufficient to be one and a helf or two inches 2,500 4.800 thick when cooked. Place in a hot oven, and 9,000 bake until done, say half an hour, and carry to the table hot. 1.7000

GROUND RICE PUDDING .- One pint new milk. 3 spoonfuls of ground rice ; stew it over the fire 65,500 10,000 When cool, add three eggs, well beaten ; sugar 5.000 to taste. A little brandy will improve it. Bake with crust round the edge. 80,500 BOILED INDIAN PUDDING .- Take 6 cups sour

ilk, two egg, I teaspoon heaping full salaratus, 3 tablespoonfuls flour, 6 cups Indian meal, 2 ta. biespoonfuls molasses, one half cup sour cream. Ratsing, or dried fruit, improve it very much. It is good either bailed or steamed. If boiled, it re-quires V cup more ment, and 1 spoonful more ur than when steamed.

OBANGE PUBPING .-- Put 6 ounce butter and 8 ounces of lump sugar, poasiel, in a mortar. Then grate in the rind of an orange ; beat the whole well together, and, as you do this, gradually add 8 eggs, well beaten and strained. Scrape a hard apple, and mix it with the other ingredients. Put paste at the bottom of the dish, put in the mixture, and then your over it cross bars of paste. Half an hour will be sufficint to bake it.

DELICIOUS TIA CARE -Beat to cream 7 unces of sweet butter ; beat to a stiff froth the The volunteers who have been mustered into whites of 8 eggs, and mix gradually with it 1 pound of flour, together with the butter and half a nutmeg, grated. Bake in a pan lined with butuntil after the meeting of Congress, and an aptered papers. Almonds blanched and pounded may be substituted for the butter. There are many of the volunteers who left incrative

SIMPLE CURE FOR SORE THREAT .- The editor of the Farmer and Gardener states that s garble of sait and water has completely cored him of a sore throat and bocking cough, from which be bad been suffering for many The County Court of Shenandoah, Va. bas sppropriated \$30,000 for war purposes. years past.

NAMES AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTION

applied to a horse doctor ; he attended him for some time, and finally pronounced him incurable at that season of the year which was winter. As the borse was worthless in that condition, and having no appetite to eat I concluded he would be a good subject to

experiment on. I procured one cance of calomel which I made into four pills by adding a little flour and water. These were plete success in securing the housy from bing a intre hour and water. These were hives without destroying the bees. All the given one a day. Afterward I drenched him apertures to the hive are closed, and the with aloes dissolved in alcohol, and in a few whole covered with a cloth to shut out the days I saw a change for the better. I then terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in light, when chloroform is blown into the hive. gave him the third ounce of calomel. following with the alocs, to keep his bowels open. boney is removed and in an hour or two they | During this treatment I fed him no grain ; carrots and hay constituted his feed : and I

am proud to say I made a sound horse of him, and be now works every day. Sixos. Germantonon Telegraph.

Becipes, &c.

water poured in the coffee will clear it. It must