

The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 19.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO. 45

The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY H. B. MASSER,
Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. NO PAYMENTS MADE UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

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Three Copies to one address \$ 5 00
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ADVERTISERS will please send our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

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JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well equipped JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the most satisfactory manner, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.

References in Philadelphia:
Hon. Jos. H. Tyson, Chas. Gillies, Esq.,
Somers & Somers, Lion Smith & Co.

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

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other matters entrusted to his care.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
REBUILT AND REFINISHED,
Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few
Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot,
BALTIMORE.

FRANKS, \$1 PER DAY
G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,
July 10, 1860—11

WILLIAM E. SOMERS
G. SOMERS & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors
Trimming, &c.,
No. 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and
Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Merchants others visiting the city would find
it to their advantage to give them a call and
examine their stock.

March 10, 1860—

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.
Special given in the German language.

Office one door east of the Prothonotary's
office.
Sunbury, May 26, 1860.—1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

For information of those who visit the Metropolis,
the following are among the advantages which it possesses,
and which will be appreciated by all travelers.

1st. A central location, convenient to places of business,
as well as places of amusement.

2d. Separate and elegant, well furnished sitting rooms,
with magnificent Ladies Parlors, commanding an extensive
view of Broadway.

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

4th. Being situated on the 1st street, visitors
can live in the best style, with the greatest economy.

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.

5th. The fact of the saloons and Hotel is acknowledged
by all, to be the most complete and comfortable of any
other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the
International, is much below that of any other first class
Hotel.

GILSON & CO., Proprietors,
August 1, 1860.—1y

S. PALDING'S Prepared Ointment, and Sherry's Mothball
S. Palding, 212 North 3rd Street, Philadelphia.
Cochran, Clark of California, Harris & Beazley, for removing
Grease.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunbury, March 17, 1860.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SADDLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iron
Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the
Mammoth store of **FRILING & GRANT.**
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS &c.
M. C. GEARHART,
CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of
Confectioneries, Fruit and Toys, which he
is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the
necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing
all kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock, so that
purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of
almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!!!
Just received, a large lot of apples, which he is
selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices.
Give us a call.

M. C. GEARHART
Sunbury, March 5, 1861.—1f

PATENT BRITANNIA STOPPERS in
bar bottles for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Kerosene Lamps.
A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will
be found at the Mammoth Store of
Dec. 15, 1860. **FRILING & GRANT.**

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

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

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

SKELETON SKIRTS.
At the Mammoth Store will be found a
very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts
from seven hoops up to thirty.
Oct. 6, 1860. **FRILING & GRANT.**

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and
Mason Hammer, at low prices.
BRIGHT & SON.
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Select Poetry.

THE BATTLE

TRANSLATED FROM SCHILLER BY SCHWAB.

Heavy and solemn, a cloudy column,
Through the green plain they marching came!
Murmurs spread like a table dread,
For the wild grim of the iron guns,
Looks are bent on the shaking ground,
Hearts beat loud with a keeling sound;
Swiftly by the breezes that most bear the
brunt,
Gallops the major along the front:—
"Halt!"

And fettered they stand at the stark com-
mand,
And the warriors, silent, halt!
Proud in the blush of morning glowing,
What on the hill-top shines in flowing?
"See you the foe's banner waving?"
"We see the foeman's banner waving!"
"God be with you, children and wife!"
Hark to the music, the tramp and the file—
How they wing through the ranks which
they rouse to the strife!

Thrilling they sound, with their glorious tone,
Thrilling they go, through the marrow and
bone.

Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er
In life to come that we meet once more!

See the smoke how the lightning is cleaving
the sky!

Hark! the guns, the peal and peal, how they
boom in their thunder!

From host to host, with kindling sound,
The shouting signal circles round;
As about it forth to life or death—
Freer already breathes the breath!

The iron death-die fall!
And heavy thud the reeking pall
The iron death-die fall!

Nearer they close—loose upon foes—
"Ready!"—from square to square it goes.

They kneel as one man, from flank to flank,
And the fire comes sharp from the foremost
rank.

Many a soldier to earth is sent,
Many a gap by the ball is rent;
O'er their corpses before springs the hinder
rank.

That the line may not fail to the fearless van
To the right, to the left, around and around,
Death whirls in its dance on the bloody
ground.

God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery fight,
O'er the host falls a brooding night.

Brothers, God grant when this life is o'er
In life to come that we meet once more!

The dead men lie bathed in the weltering
blood,
And the living are bleat in the slippery
road.

And the feet, as they reel and sliding go,
Stumble still on the corpses that slip below;
"What! Friends!" "Ours! Charlotte my last
farewell!"

As the dying man murmurs, the thunders
swell,
"I'll give—O God! are their guns so near?
Ho! comrades—ye volley! look sharp to
the rear!"

I'll give to thee Charlotte thy last farewell;
Sleep soft! where death descendeth thickest
in rain.

The friend thou forsakest thy side may regain,
Hitherward, thitherward reels the fight;
Darkly and more darkly gloms into night;
Brothers, God grant when this life is o'er
In life to come that we meet once more!

Hark to the hoofs that galloping go,
The adjutant's flying—
The horsemen press hard on the panting foe,
Their thunder boom in the dying—
Victory!

Terror has seized on the dastards all,
And their standards fall!

Close is the brunt of the glorious fight!
And the day like a conqueror, bursts on the
night.

Trumpet and file swelling choral along,
The triumph already sweeps marching in
song.

Farewell, fallen brothers; though this life
be o'er,
There's another in which we shall meet you
once more.

gentlemen who are plotting the ruin of the
country that they are the last men to stand
up claiming a violation of the Constitution,
while they themselves are trampling on the
law.

Mr. Burnett, rising and asking earnestly,
The gentleman does not certainly intentionally
allude to me in his remarks.

Mr. Richardson. Of course not.

Mr. Burnett. When the gentleman states
I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to
break up the Democratic party, he states
that of which he knows nothing. I had no
agency in it. So far from this, was the only
man from slave State who, after the Con-
vention separated, went after those who had
withdrawn and appealed to them to come
back.

Mr. Richardson, resuming, and speaking
emphatically. I was not mistaken in the par-
ticular. I found the gentleman
there leading his sanction to the breaking up
of the Democratic party, and I am respon-
sible for this statement.

Mr. Burnett, with equal earnestness. So
far as responsibility is concerned, I have
never refused to take it.

Mr. Richardson. So help me God, I am
responsible everywhere. [Applause, which
was speedily checked.]

Mr. Burnett. And I am responsible every-
where else. [Sensation.]

Mr. Richardson. I stand here to declare
what I myself saw.

Mr. Burnett. I desire to say to the gen-
tleman I will have no personal controversy
with any one on this floor; but if the gen-
tleman desires personal controversy with me,
so that he can make a personal assault, he
can have it elsewhere.

Mr. Richardson. I desire no personal con-
troversy with anybody; but if the gentleman
desires, he can have it. [Laughter and
applause.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. After the
late disaster, and the enemy almost within
cannon shot of the Capitol, such personal
indecorum does not become the House.

[Slight hissing from the Republican side.]

Mr. Richardson. I am not ambitious of
personal difficulties. I don't desire, but I
shall not shrink from them. I fear no man
who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have
said the gentleman from Kentucky was en-
gaged in breaking up the Democratic party.
I know the fact.

Mr. Burnett. excitedly. Let me tell the
gentleman, once for all.

The speaker to Mr. Richardson. Will the
gentleman yield the floor?

Mr. Richardson. I will yield to no such
men. The Breckinridge party was organized
for the purpose of destroying the Govern-
ment; that was its purpose and its object.

Will you not say, Mr. Richardson, of Massa-
chusetts, Dix, Patterson, and Caldwell, of
Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to
break up the Democratic party, now at the
head of the army. Why is this? The
Douglas party have furnished one half of the
regular army, and where is their general in
charge? And where is the other half of the
Republican sympathized with the Breckin-
ridge party? Are you still lending your aid
that they may lead our armies? I ask you.

Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken
with some freedom. You have at the head
of the army a man who bore your flag through
the most dangerous fighting in the war, and
you are questioning his judgment. Who fault
with it? It was yours. Unless you rally
around him, the country will not support you.
I have no sympathy with the General in chief
in political opinion. When he was a candidate
for the Presidency I opposed him with all my
power. I should be glad to see him in
circumstances to-morrow; but when you look
at him as a military man he is the greatest
of them all, and in all respects efficient. If
you had not forced him to precipitate this
calamity, you would have had a victory with-
out fighting a battle.

Mr. Curtis. I ask the gentleman who, on
this side, has sought to impeach the charac-
ter of Gen. Scott, and are unwilling to march
under his banner? We do not hope to
succeed without Gen. Scott, who never lost a
battle.

Mr. Richardson. Gen. Greeley, who, I
think, is the ablest at the head of all the
generals, should be appointed by President
Lincoln, and sent to Breckinridge, and
he would soon get it. [Laughter.] This
is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I
have met my friend from Iowa (Mr. Curtis)
on the plains of Mexico. He is a military
man, and has seen the strategy of General
Scott. I should be amazed if I heard him
question what General Scott has done. I do
not include all the Republicans, but you
have forced a battle, and because you did so,
it is lost. I declare before God, as my sol-
emn conviction, that if such things are per-
mitted you will destroy this Government,
and I further declare that if General Scott
cannot fight the battle, nobody else can. As
to the bill before the House, there is an
erroneous idea in relation to the dignity and
importance of the States. The call on a
State for troops is a mere courtesy. In my
judgment the President has a right to call
for troops anywhere, even in counties. There
is no such thing as a State's sovereignty
against the General Government. How can
the Government be preserved unless he has
power to call out troops? The Federal
Government, for general protective purposes,
is supreme. I could defend the capital and
the soil everywhere.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri. I desire to say a
few words. Generals Butler, Patterson, and
Caldwell, were not sent to Breckinridge
party. That two of these gentlemen were
appointed by the Administration I believe
to be correct; but General Butler came
hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Mas-
sachusetts who first conferred that honor
upon him, and he was made a Major-General
for putting down a mob, and for the executive
ability which he displayed. I understood
that General Patterson was appointed by
the advice and on the recommendation of
General Scott.

Mr. Richardson. I said that four generals
were appointed from the Breckinridge, but
General Scott had been driven to risk a battle by
the gentlemen on this side, but nothing had
been said here derogatory to that soldier
in the Major-General fit to command, if he
can be forced to battle against his own best
judgment and at the outcry of outsiders?
Nobody on this side has said aught against
General Scott. The charge came from the
gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory
in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson. I take all back.
[Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson. I repeat that Gen. Scott
had been forced to fight this battle. I will

tell him what occurred yesterday morning.
My colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Wash-
burne, and myself, were present with the
President, Secretary of War, and General
Scott. In the course of conversation, Gen-
eral Scott remarked, "I am the biggest con-
sidered in the world. I rose from my own
"stagn," said the General. "I will prove it.
I have fought the battle against my own
judgment, and I think the President ought
to remove me to day for doing it. As God is
my judge, I did not do it in my power to
make any other man more efficient. I de-
serve removal because I did not stand up
when I could and did not." I stand here
to vindicate General Scott. I am indebted
to the gentleman from Missouri for the
compliment he paid me. I desire to say for
myself, I am here, the last of a generation
of father and grandfathers who have been
beneath the flag of their country. I, too,
have fought under its folds at home and
abroad, and God willing, there I will stand
till the end of life, defending it against all
foes.

Mr. Washburne. As my colleague has
referred to General Scott's words, he might
also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your
conversation implies," said the President to
General Scott, "that I forced you to battle."
to which General Scott replied, "I have
never served under a President who has been
kinder to me than you have been." But
General Scott did not relieve the President
from the fact that the latter having forced
him to fight the battle, Gen. Scott thus
paid a compliment to the President, person-
ally. I desire to say of the President, I have
known him for many years. If you let him
alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But
I am afraid he has not the firmness to stand
up against the politicians around him.

Mr. Stevens, who had alluded to Rich-
ardson, soon resumed the floor.

The Man with a Snake in his Hat.

Dr. Dixon in his New York Monthly
Scalpel states that a gentleman of the high-
est veracity related to him the following
snake story, which beats anything we have
read lately:

"Going into a very public ordinary for
dinner he was surprised to observe the extra
care with which a gentleman, who took the
seat opposite to him, took off his hat. He
turned his head as nearly upside down as
possible without breaking his neck; then
placing his hand over the inside of his hat,
he again turned it, and received its carefully
sorted contents, concealed by a pocket
handkerchief; in so doing, he gently laying
the back of his hand on the cushion, he slid
the hat and its contents off and commenced
dinner. The attention of my friend was
irresistibly directed toward the hat, and his
surprise greatly increased, the reader may
imagine. He observed the head of a
sizeable snake thrust out and looking sharply
about him. The gentleman perceiving the
discovery addressed him—My dear sir, I was
in hopes to have dined alone, and not to have
annoyed any one with my poor pet. Allow
me to explain: He is perfectly harmless,
and is completely cured of a rheumatism,
to carry him on my head, and I am con-
fidently cured of a most agonizing
malady. I do not yet part with him; his
memory of my suffering is too vivid; all my
care is to avoid discovery, and treat my pet
as possible, in the same manner. I do not
feed him on milk and eggs, and he does not
seem to starve. Pardon me for the annoy-
ance—you have my story. It is true. I am
thankful to the informant for my cure, and to
your courtesy in not leaving your dinner
disrupted."