STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR Bloomsburg, Wednesday, May 28, 1856 DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery Co. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

Mr. FULLER'S SPEECH.

The member of Congress from this dis-trict lately felt himself called on to make an elaborate defence of his consistency and sentiments on the slavery question; and as this speech has been very industriously cir-culated by him in this district, it is so made a subject for free and fair public comment.

The logic of the whole discourse seems to

e in the following propositions:

1. Mr. Fuller alleges that the published ersion of Saxton letter and the report of his Pittsburg speech are more strongly Free soil nt than were the original.

2. The argumentum ad hominem, that if he has not been consistent on this subject of slavery some Democrats have also been innt, and that ought to excuse him.

3. That he is a national Whig, and not an

The atmosphere of Washington is not fa vorable to a sectional feeling or narrow-minded sentiment; and we were therefore not surprised when the member from this Congressional District lately expressed "a de-Congressional District lately expressed "a de-cided preference for white people." It was however late repentance, so far as his party here is concerned; for it is too well remem-bered how that party in 1854 rang the changes on the "Nebraska iniquity," as they called it; and how from all its newspapers of the district down to its penny claquers on the public pavements votes were begged for him

His opponent had manfully and honestly taken his stand on the question, and Mr. Fuller became a candidate against him. Week after week the Whig papers at Wilkes Barre, Danville and Pittston teemed with denunciations of the "Nebraska iniquity" as the issue of the pretence they obtained votes for him, and that pretence Mr. Fuller says was false. The Whig paper of the member's own town has confessed that he was elected as an ultra anti-Nebraska man; and in his speech he confesses that such sentiments vere contained in the published version of his Pittsburg speech which he never disa-vowed until the late change came over the spirit of his dream. He confesses that the published report of that speech came to his notice immediately, and yet he never publicly disowned it until now. He confesses that he intrigued in 1849 with the managers of the Free Soil convention to prevent a nomination being made by that party, when he was a candidate for Canal Commissioner Certainly he did not do this that the abolitio votes might fall to his Democratic antagonist; and it proves that he was a good enough free soil man to vindicate their most ultra professions and principles. Even his version of the Saxton letter proves this fact.

more still. He not only permitted and hired men to beg votes for him on the anti-Nebraska issue in 1854, but even last summer he had his name used a member of Wil mot's Republican State Committee-the very party that sustained Mr. Banks for Speake and the most ultra anti-slavery party in the

It is too late in the day now to draw a nice distinction between voting against the Nebras-ka bill and voting now to repeal it. No such distinction was made when Mr. Fuller was elected. Every one of his brawlers cried out for the "repeal of the Nebraska iniquity and nothing short of that." The restoration of the compromise law was the watchword and the subtle hair brained distinction of say ing he would have voted to sustain the com promise but will not vote now to repeal it now is only a low trick of the demagogue which will deceive no one except those who wish to be deceived.

The Democratic party explained the folly and futility of any attempt to disturb the Ne There could then have been no issue on that subject, unlers for a practical effort to repeal it. If Mr. Fuller's sentiment was to acquiesce in the act for which his had voted there could have been no issue between them on that subject. And yet Mr. Fuller fails to mention any other is sue that was involved in the contest. He has given no development by vote or action that there was any other. He has not relievror of the Jesuits, nor from the fear of being ruined by foreigners.

Temperance in Centre County.

In Centre county the temperance men seem to be working instead of talking. A number of tavernkeepers tried in the last county court for violating the liquor laws, received the following advice: R. D. Cummings, John Bieber, Geo. Peck, and Sarah Dixon, for violating the Law of 1856, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, and the costs of Thomas Jones for violating the Buckalew Law, and the Law of 1856 was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20, and to be imprisoned ten days in the county jail. Chas. Brown for two violations of the Buckalew Law, and for selling without license, contrary to Law of 1856, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$30, and to be imprisoned in the county jail 20 days. Edward Brown for selling liquor on Sunday, selling to minors, and to persons of intemperate habits, and also for violating the Law of 1856, was senten ced to pay a fine of \$40, and to be imprisoned 30 days in the county jail.

Fire -- the Mountains.

For several days past the Cattawissa tain has been on fire to the destruc timber and cordwood: and to the terror of the neighbors. This fire is supposed to ght from the sparks of the locomo The Nescopeck burning for several days. This is sup-

The Season and the Town.

In this season of heat and dust the town eeds very much the excellent street sprink er, with which Mr. Thornton last summe kept the street cool and clean, so that the whitest cambric or most exquisite swell could pass in safety, and all manner of decent people enjoyed comfort and pleasure. On last Saturday evening some neighboring local-ity seems to have been visited by a hail storm; and the cool hurricane of Sunday kept the streets filled with a cloud of dust

furing the whole day.

The fair weather of the season has been a plessing to all; not only that the worthy ourghers may already boast of radishes and currant pies, and the farmers smile compla-cently at the bountiful crops; but upon the score of health and fitness for the labor of he field and building.

In town the hot evenings must be relieved by a feast of Hoffman & Else's ice cream and the scorched stomachs can be refreshed by a dose of pleasant-scented soda water a Dr. Taggart's active fountain.

THE CROPS.

The signs of the times thus far indicat hat there will be abundant crops of grain his summer, and all class of people will have cause for gratitude and thankfulness to Him who giveth daily bread to the childre of men. True prices are coming down, bu with large crops even farmers will reap a bountiful harvest of dollars, and the millions who consume will be especially favored.--Since the foreign demand for breadstuffs has ceased, wheat in this vicinity would be worth about \$1 25 per bushel, but the farmers refuse to sell at this rate. There is however

no prospect of a rise in prices.

We learn that at Danville Mr. Peter Baldy has brought some 2000 bushels of wheat from Baltimore, to supply the demand at that

Tax Laws.

Some provisions of the tax laws of this State are very indefinite and unfixed, and especially that part which relates to the tax on trades, occupations and professions under two hundred dollars. One section of the act of 1844 which imposes a 3 mill tax on certain specific subjects, names, trades, occupations and professions generally among these. But the next one imposes a tax one per cent. on trades, occupations and professions above the value of \$200, and this has been regarded by some as limiting the more general expression in the 32d sec-tion, and thus releasing trades, occupations and professions from all State tax.

THE LICENSE LAWS .- In his recent harge to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Judge Pearson gave it as his opinion of the Court, that although the act of 1856 repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent there with, the act of 1834 is still in full force, ex cept so far as it is supplied by the new law The provisions of the act of 1834, which pro-hibits gaming in public houses, require good entertainment to be provided for man and horse, compel the proprietor to receive stran-gers and travellers if able to accomodate them, and authorize the Court to revoke licenses for certain specified causes, are still binding laws.

Officers of the Bloomsburg R. R. Iron Co .-At the annual election, on the 8th inst. held in Bloomsburg, the following gentlemer

vere elected for the current year: President-Joseph Paxton. Secretary-Charles W. Fisher.

ecretary—CHARLES W. F.

Directors.

William Logan Fisher,
Charles W. Morgan,
Richard Drinker,
Samuel W. Rodman,
Edward Motley',
Francis M. Rotch,
Wm. R. Robeson.

TELEGRAPHING.-Since the re-establishmen of commercial relations between Great Brit ain and Russia, the Electric and Internationa Telegraph Company have received despatch es direct from St. Petersburg, within a sec-ond of their leaving that capital, the length of wire being about 1700 miles. The direct transmission of messages between London and the other principal continental cities i now a matter of daily occurrence.

Mr. B. F. Wells has secured the mai route contract between Northumberland and Wilkesbarre at \$2,800 dollars per annum.— We hope the mail will now be carried regularly. The previous contract for the route

The first train of passenger cars ran rom Scranton to Stroudsburg on the 7th inst. On the 1st of June it is expected the connec-tion through to Elizabethpoint will be com-pleted, and trains commence running regu-

preme Court, sitting at Harrisburg, have ap-pointed the following gentlemen Prison Inpectors, under the recent act of Assembly :
-William B. Foster, John Foutkrod, P. B Goddard, William B. Johnson and Stephen

It is reported that the cars will com nence running from Scranton to Kingston on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad in

The Cattawissa Railroad did a heavier ousiness in April las' than ever before. The receipts were, from passengers, \$10,359 77; from freight, 12,108 98—total, \$22,468 75. There is at present residing in Lehigh

county, a widow lady, named Betsey Krider who last week witnessed the one hundredth anniversary of her birth day.

Rev. P. Willard of the Lutheran church removed from Danville to take charge of a congregation near Carlisle.

The Canal Commissioners have ap pointed Edward F. Gay, Esq., State Engi-neer, to take effect from the 17th instant.

COR RESPONDENCE.

We give place with pleasure to the co pondence between the members of the Bar in this county and Judge Conyngham upon the retirement of that gentleman from the Courts of this county. It is creditable to both parties; and will be interesting for the justice as well as for the compliment it pays to an unright and respected Judge. an upright and respected Judge.

Hon. John N. Conyngham,

Dear Sir. BLOOMSBURG, May 8th, 1856.

cial relations with us, are about to terminate we feel that some expression of our regret at this event is, as becoming in us, as it is deserved by you.

In this unostentations manner therefore we desire to assure you of our respect and admiration for your character both as a man and a Judge.

Your advent here was preceded by the highest reputation for integrity and learning, and we beg leave to say, that upon a retrospect-of the years during which you have presided over our Court, no single act of yours, official or otherwise, rises up to im-pair that reputation. After having proved you, we cheerfully bear good tes your favor.

You have more than met our highest expectations; your uniform courtesy to the Bar; he love of justice which has marked your official career; the strict impartiality which has guided and controled your judgment, have laid not only us, but suitors in the Courts, under obligations, which are not easily repaid and will never be forgotten.

Be assured that in leaving us, you carry with you our sincerest wishes for your pros-

perity.

Fervenily hoping that you may continu to adorn the office, which you now fill, for ourselves we ask no greater boon than, that vonr successor should be like unto you. We subscribe ourselves most respectfully,

members of the Bar of Columbia county. r of Columbia county.
W. G. HURLEY,
JAS. PLEASANIS,
J. G. FREEZE,
M. E. JACKSON,
E. H. BALDY,
C. R. BUCKALEW,
B. K. RHODES,
R. F. CLARK,
FRANK STEWART
R. W. WEAVER,
ALEX J. FRICK.

Messrs. William G. Hurley, James Pl GENTLEMEN:

I hasien to acknowledge, for county purposes, and this makes them in the same namer liable for school tax. ing the Bench in your county.

I thank you for this kind testimonial

our regard, with, I can but think, the too flattering expression of opinion as to my Judicial career. I feel, that I have conscientiously endeavored to fulfil my official duties as well to the Bar as to the people; and while I have no doubt, at times erred, (who has not?) whenever I have been successful in carrying out my intentions, I know, that my success has been rendered more easy, by the promptness, the ability, the honorable duct, and the whole moral tone of the mem bers of the profession, practising in your cour

Our connexion has been to me most truly agreeable. I look back through the nearly five years of my presiding in your Courts, and find the recollection of no single act, no single expression on your part, calculated to disturb the harmony of our association.

Accept for yourselves, Gentlemen, collect ively and individually, the assurance of my warmest regard, and of my most earnest wishes for your future welfare.

Permit me also through you to tender my respected associates upon the Bench, and the people of Columbia county generally, my kındest farewell.

I remain with great respect &c. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM. Wilkesharre, May 10, 1856.

An "American" Legislature -The New

"A Nut for the Know Nothings .- We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with the places of birth, &c. There are 149 in all large portion of whom, it will be remember ed were elected as Know Nothings. Then constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party, who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose father was an Irishmen and mother an American. Not one of the others was mother's side. The fathers of the 149 were as follows:—Englishmen, 80; Germany, 10; France, 6; Holland, 14; Scotland, 12; Ireland, 16; Wales, 9; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1.
The mothers were of foreign birth (with the exception of Mr. Spinola,) in about the same

The War-Its Cost .- Since the commend ment of the Eastern war, England has los 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds and disease; and 2873 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these 1993 fell bravely in action; about 1634 sunk under their wounds; 4279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of the French so far as they have been ascertained, amoun to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Pa ris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be ascertain-

What a pity it is those confounded forsigners will keep on coming to the United States. They will certainly be our ruin, in the end. The latest outrage of the kind is the arrival at New York of the ship Matilda, from Antwerp, with 264 Dutchmen, who are reported to have in their hands, at least three quarters of a million of dollars, all of which intend to invest in western farms.

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of an article recently published in the Pennsylvania Inqui-rer, of Philadelphia. The premises laid down seem strongly substantiated. Since the pub-lication of this article the Board of Directors

of the Ridgway Farm and Coal Company have decided to raise the price of their Farms or Shares from Two Bundred Dollars

to Three Hundred Dollars after the first of

The Resources of Penssylvania-- A Glauce

At the present, this county appears to be the scene of active improvement. Great in-

the scene of sever improvement. Great in-terest has been manifested in this direction within the past year, especially since the Sunbury and Erie Railroad between this county and the lakes has been placed under

contract. From present appearances, if the reasons upon which the public conclusions are founded are true, and we have no cause to doubt them, it is soon destined to be one

of the wealthiest and most important in the

own city and that of New York. Coal com-panies are being started to commence opera-

is now under contract, and a large force a work. The following are some of the rea-

has been raised to complete this end. The Tyrone and Cleanield will also connect with

the Sunbury and Erie at St. Mary's : beside

these, the Allegheny Valley will pass thro

in the course of a few years, and connect with the New York and Erie Railroad at Ol

ean. Ridgway will also be the terminus of

the Venango, connecting with the West. I is necessary to be fully aware of the termi-

nus, of these roads as well as their route, to understand the value of the location.

Before entering upon the location, we will consider the mineral and agricultural

wealth of the country, which gives the land

its value. The principal part of that county

is underlaid by three veins of bituminous

coal. The first, on an average, 3½ feet thick; the second, 4½; and the third, from 6 to 8 feet. Above the coal lays a strata of the

best limestone, and between each vein is a vein of the richest iron ore. Until within

the past year or so, the land not being suffi-

ciently explored, these important facts were

unknown. The soil is a fine agricultural

soil, and said to be neither hilly nor stony,

with the exception of the portion known as

the barrens, upon which no value is placed

and which are generally in the hands of

reckless real estate agents, who have done

much to injure Western Penns Ivania by de-crying all ether lands and imposing their's upon their victims. There is a fine agricul-

iral settlement, and the crops produced are

The mortality among children born in Ame

People may well begin to take this solemn act to heart, and see, is this always to be? We justly pride ourselves on our superior in-telligence, but is it not humiliating to us to telligence, but is it not humiliating to us to be obliged to acknowledge that through our own oversight and carelessness, life has become shorter and more uncertain among u than with any other people? Let us pause a moment to enquire how this awful mortality State. An immense amount of capital is now being invested in this vicinity from our produced. The women of this country are proverbial

tions immediately upon the completion of the western end of the railroad to Erie, which sons advanced upon the subject :—

The Western end of the Sunbury and Erie are perpetuated, and constitutionally affected, so that for them prolonged life, in a majority Railroad connecting Elk immediately with the great market of the Lakes, is new under of cases is a sheer impossibility, short of contract, and a large force at work grading the road with all rapidity. Sufficient money ture in this country are so far apart, and variations occur so suddenly, that without some balanced condition, that is, without means of preserving the blood pure, and keeping good health is utterly beyond attain-

Then comes the momentous question tum" which is to avert illness, or to remove it in all these cases? Innumerable nostrum have been proposed, and the more high sounding their pretensions, the more com plete has been their failure. The only uni versal remedies for disease that have stood the test of time, that have served alike the lofty and the lowly; that have elicited the unqualified ecomiums of the highest medical talent; that have received the approval and patronage of Royalty, even; that have laid three Continents under obligation; that have never yet been pronounced inefficacious by who used them; that have never ve failed to benefit the sufferer; are Holloway's Pills and Ointment. This is no high-flown and exaggerated eulogy; it is a plain state ment of fact. We have no interest in puffing Professor Holloway or his medicines. need no such equivocal recommendation as of humanity and so has he. He is a cosmo politan (a citizen of the world) his sympa thies are confined to no clime or race. Ev ery man is his neighbor, and therefore he feels bound to do good to him as far as he can. And how can he render him better service than by bestowing on him the greates of all blessings—HEALTH. His medicine

arge and generally sure.
Possessing these advantages, the development depends, as before observed, upon the railroads, but more especially upon the com-pletion of the western end of the Sunbury and Erie, which it is believed, from sufficient reasons, will be done within two years It will then possess the entire control of the Lake market. We will give a short extract, n considering this subject, from the Potts ville Gazette:—
"The great bituminous formation of the

llegheny, in running eastward, gradually ascends, until the measures finally run out i otter county, where no coal exists. Thus Elk is about the most easternmost county, if not the last one, in which beds of workable coal are found; and in view of this fact, the coal trade will necessarily constitute one of the most profitable features of the Sunbury and Erie, as well as that of the northern end of the Allegheney Valley Road. The dis-tance from St. Mary's to Erie is about one hundred miles, and the coal could be afforded in the city of Erie at a cost varying little from two dollars a ten. The veins are ex-tremely regular, and the coal can be uniformdrifts, at an aggregate of some orty cents per ton, and carried one hundred miles by railroad, over descending grades and without the usual allowance of five pe cent. for depreciation, for one dollar per ton; thus leaving to the operator a profit of sixty cents per ton, exclusive of landlord's royalty, which may be estinated at twenty five cents per ton. Now the Elk coal can be delivered on the wharves at Erie one dollar per ton cheaper than any similar coal that row goe there, or to any other point on the Lake shore Thus, it will be perceived, a stupendous coal business is certain to accrue to the Sunbury and Erie Road the moment its Lake end inevitable effects of such trade will be to

give extraordinary value to the lands."

These conclusions are no doubt founded upon solid grounds. The prospects are much greater than when coal was first introduced a policy. t Pottsville. Then the market was small on account of its being so little used. Here there is a market of nearly two millions, and it only wants the completion of that end of he road to spring at once into existence .-Elk, also, has the advantage of being superior agricultural land to support a mining population. The coal being at hand, will, so, induce the manufacture of iron, as bituminous coal is superior to wood, and as observed, it is the nearest land to the Lakes,

Property which a few years ago was sellng at several dollars an acre, has now gone up enormously. The Elk and McKean Im ovement Company are going into extensive operations. They own 120,000 acres, and the Company is composed of John C. Cresson, Esq., Hon. Henry M. Watts, John K. Kane, Esq., Samuel Mason, Esq., Mordecai L. Dawson, Esq., Frederick Fraley, Esq., sive operations. They own 120,000 acres John Livezey, Esq., William Biddle, Esq.— They are selling their lands at fifty dollars an acre, each share representing one acre. The Ridgway Company, which has a tract of nearly 30,000 acres, are selling it at eight dollars an acre, but they intend to raise the price on the first of June. The officers of this Company are Charles K. Landie, R. Griffith Porter, Franklin Butler, James Peters, Samuel W. Cattell and others. A large Company is also about being formed in this county for the manufacture of oil. PERENNIAL MASSACRE.

tio to the whole mortality than in any of the cities, even the most unhealthy, in the Eas-tern Hemisphere. The deaths resulting from inproper medical treatment, and lack of ompt attention and care, are higher among the adult population in this country, than in any other country, savage or civilized.— Throughout these United States of America n a hundred that has not its grave.

or the implicit reliance which they place on professional skill on all the diseases and ailments to which they are subject. For reasons which we do not purpose here, to discuss, the inevitable consequence is, that women are always ill, or nearly so, and their children, in whom the effects of that illness miracle. Again, the extremes of temperameans of maintaining the system in a welling it at an equitable degree of heat, stand-

have already met with a most enviable appreciation in this country. But they canno to widely diffused. Every man and woman is liable to sickness; therefore every man and woman should have these Pills for complaints of the system, and this Ointment for local afflictions, such as wounds and sores. Every family should be furnished with both. How could better provision be made for the year just begun than to provide against the tunes of ill health and the thousand and one other evils that follow in its train .- N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS .- One of the rincipal causes of the frequent disturbances in Congress, is the disrespectful allusion of one member towards another in debate. ectful allusion of Among the representatives of the country assembled on the business of the nation, we naturally look for the good breeding, the dignity, courtesy, good sense and practical character which distinguish any other body of citizens assembled together on business importance to promote the common good. other than the politicians at Washington would use so much acrimony of language when speaking of each other, such studied insult, such bitter revilings and such contemptuous epithets and allusions as dis figure the speeches of so many members of Congress. At any of the meetings of our merchants at the Exchange, or of any of our manufacturers or mechanic sonalities would not be listened to for a moment; and even at our commonest town een completed; and one of the to cause the speaker to be hissed indignantly from the stand. Why, then, should that be proper and allowable in Congress which is pronounced indecent and ungentlemanly is every other public place? Is individual abuse or personal disparagement considered necessary to freedom of debate? Is it not an abuse of that privilege a licentiousness of tongue which invites to violence and neces leads to tumult, disorder and violation of law? The correction of the abuse i within the power of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and the role should at once be laid down that the far from the discussion of the question before it as to make a personal allusion or 1 dulge in any contemptuous language towards order, for feit his right to speak upon the subject while it is before the body, and be publicly reprimanded by the presiding officer .-This rule, rigidly enforced, would put an end to the personalities of the vulgar minded in Congress, and which, when allowed, are apt to draw superior natures into following the loose example.-Ledger.

THE SHAMOKIN (PA.) COAL REGION .- Mr C. W. Peale, of Shamokin, Pa., in a letter to the President of the Williamsport and Elmira ratiroad, states, that there are now in one ration in that region, ten different collieries, capable of producing about 600,000 tons of coal annually; also, four new ones, which will go into operation this season, with room for a great many more, which will be open-VERITAS. ad whenever the market needs them.

A Man Voluntarily in Bed for 49 Years.

The last London Illustrated News has the following:—On Friday, the 7th inst., were consigned to their final resting-place, in the churchyard of Keigley, Yorkshire, the mortal remains of one of the most escentric in-dividuals that ever lived; in fact, a parallel seems scarcely possible, of a man voluntar ilr going to bed in good health, and remain ing there for a period of forty-nine years!—
He went by the cognomen of "Old Three-laps," in the neighborhood, but his real name was William Sharpe. He lived in an isolated house called "Worlds," (probably an ab breviation of "World's End,") not far from Braithwaite, in the parish of Keighley. He was the son of a small farmer, born A. D. 1777, and from an early age showed little predisposition to steady work. When thirty years of age he took to his bed and the room which he never left till carried thence on the day of his funeral. The cause of this ex-traordinary conduct is supposed to have been a matrimonial disappointment; his wedding day was fixed, accompanied by a friend he wended his way down to the parish church, and there patiently awaited the arrival of his bride elect; but she never came; her father having sternly and steadily refused his con-sent. Henceforth the young man confined himself to a small room, nine feet square, with the determination of spending the re mainder of his existence between the blan kets-which resolution he kept most unflin chingly.

At the time of Sharpe's death, the window

of his room had never been opened for thirty-eight years. In this dreary abode did this strange being immure himself. He constantly refused to speak to any one, and, if spoken to never answered, even those who were his stated in the resolution constant attendants. His father, by his will, made provision for the temporal wants of his accentric son, and so secured him a constant ttendant. During the whole period of this self-imposed confinement, he never had any serious illness, the only case of indisposition those about him can remember being a slight loss of appetite for two or three days, caused apparently by indigestion, and this notwithstanding, he ate on the average as much as at arms ensued, when the court was appealany farm laborer. Though arrived at the age of seventy-nine ye ars his flesh was firm, fair, and unwrinkled, save with fat, and his weight was estimated at about 240 pounds. The curious used to come from far and wide to see him, but whenever a stranger was ushred into his den he immediately haried his head beneath the bed clothes. About a week the whole property in its possession at \$10,-before his death his appetite began to fail, 000,000. Judge Jay shows it to be double pefore his death his appetite began to fail, and his limbs became partially benumbed, so that he could not take his food in his ac customed manner. From this attack he seemed to rally, and not until the evening pefore his death were any apprehension entertained that the attack would prove ulimately fatal. However, during the night of Sunday, the 2d inst, he became rapidly vorse, and died at four the following mor ng. Shortly before he expired he was heard exclaim :- "Poor Bil -Poor Bill-Poo Bill Sharpe !" the most connected sentence he had been known to utter for many a year

Washington, May 22.- Immediately af ter the adjou:nment of Congress to-day, while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate chamber, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, entered, and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of li-beling South Carolina and his grey-headed relative Mr. Butler. Mr. Brooks then immediately struck Mr. Sumner with his cane, and Mr. S. fell. Mr. Brooks repeated hi blows until Mr. Summer was deprived of the power of speech. When he desisted, Mr. Sumner was taken up and carried to his room. It has not been ascertained whether his injuries are serious or not. When the attack representation and state of a serious or not. When the attack representation of the state of the representation of

Some, who were eye-witnesses of the currence, say Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Sumne as many as fifty times over the head. Mr Sumner was sitting in an aim chair when he assault was made, and had no opportuni ty to defend himself. Opinions on the sub ect are contradictory, many applauding the act, and others denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedon of speech. It will undoubtedly give rise to an excited debate in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Brooks

has been arrested. The complaint against Mr. Brooks wa Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollings

Missouri Politics. St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—The Democra ublishes Mr. Benton's reply to the letter ad rising him of his nomination for Governor He neither accepts or declines it, saying that he will keep the matter under consideration antil his return to Missouri.

The Democratic National Convention.—Cin cinnati, May 26.—The city is rapidly filling up with strangers, in anticipation of the Demeratic National Convention, to assemble o Monday next. There have been numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Cennessee, and a full delegation from Mis-

out, under a forced sale, it is not expected to rring the amount of the mortgage the Je- with some reverses in business and again rerome Company have upon it, an

THE "RESTRAINING LAW."-Luzerne is sai I'ne number under the present law is 107.

Resignation of the Canadian Ministry.—Tor -the remainder of the minis try have resigned. The Governor-General sent to the house of Sir Allen McNab, the late Premier, who is confined by sickness

Rented Affaire

Washington, May 23.—In reply to a reso-ution offered by Mr. Barbour, in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate whether the United States soldiers had been employed in Kansse to ar-rest persons charged with the violation of cer-tain supposed laws, enacted by a supposed Legislature, assembled at the Shawnee Mis-sion, etc. The Secretary of War responds; that the instructions from his Department, dated the 15th of February, Col. Summer and Lieut. Col. Cooke were directed to aid, by military force, the constituted authorities in Kansas, in suppressing insurrection or inva-sive aggression against the organized territo-ry, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws, in case the Government, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the U.S. Marshal inadequate for the purpose, should make a requi-sition upon them for military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty. Under these instructions, and upon the requi sition of Governor Shannon, a detachment of troops, under a Lieutenant, was ordered to report to the Governor, to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the

The Secretary says, the instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized government and constituted authorities of the vey no authority to employ soldiers to aid, by making arrests or otherwise, in the enorcement of the supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature. The Department, tnerefore, presumed and believes that the United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the circumstances

An Impudent Lawyer Rebuked .- A few days since, a female witness, in a case tried in the Supreme Court at Lowell, Mass., was asked by a lawyer, how long she had lived with her husband, from whom, it seems, she had been separated. "That's my business, not yours, sir," was the curt reply. The counsel on both sides took fire. A brief passage ed to that it would compel the witness to answer. Judge Metcali's reply was very brief, reight very quiet, and very pertinent: "The wom-

THE WEALTH OF TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y .-The rector of the above church estimates that amount. There is no ecclesiastical cor-poration in England that has so much wealth in its possession, and it is questionable if another similar church organization in the world possesses so great an amount of mon

IN PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY.-The firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, New York, have suspended payment, in consequence of certain accommodation bills which had been accepted for on account of the brother of the senior partner, in Cincinnati, lessee and principal shareholder in the Burnett House. The partnership is dissolved, and the liabilities are assumed by the junter-partnet, who will carry on the business

JUDGE McLEAN .- This gentleman is out in a letter, in which he takes the ground that Congress has the power to prohibit but not establish slavery in a territory. This is taken as an admission that he is willing to be the Republican nominee for the Presidency.

. It is stated that the bride of Major Rains, U. S. A., who was married in New-burgh the other day, received from her mother a bridal present in the shape of a ferry happy.

WILLIAM OVERFIELD, Jr., has been appoint ed Supervisor over the Delaware Division, in place of David Evans, deceased Mr. Overfield is a very competent and efficient young man and will make an excellent officer.

The Railroad Companies between Philments to furnish those desiring to attend the Democratic National Convention with Excursion tickets at \$17. Cheap enough.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by G. P. Lore, Esq., Mr. THOMAS STACKHOUSE, Jr., of Columbia Co., to Miss MARGARET MINIER, of Jordan township,

head, and was held to bail in \$500, for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not very dangerous wounds on the head. Mr. Brooks'

A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Alekser, daughter, of V. B. Palmer, of Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Alekser, daughter, of V. B. Palmer, of Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Alekser, daughter, of V. B. Palmer, of Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Alekser, daughter, of V. B. Palmer, of Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, of Pottsville, and M. Julia Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. Moore, D. P. Palmer, D. D. P. Palmer, D. D. P. Palmer, D.

On the 15th inst., by Bev. George Warren, Mr. PAUL KELLER, of Jackson township, to Miss CATHABINE A., daughter of Mr. Abraham Brode, of Jereytown, Col. co.

On the 14th inst., in Mifflin by the Rev. P. Steely, the Rev. D. W. MILLER, formerly of York county, Pa., and Miss Mariah L. FOWLER, of Berwick, Col. co., Pa.

DRED.

In Bloomsburg, on last Friday, Mr. JOHN-BARTON, aged about 72 years.

The deceased was one of the old burghers who first gave to Bloomsburg a local habits-tion and a name. More than thirty years ago he was one of the most active and enterpri-IRAWISTAN, Barnum's country seat, is to be sold under the hammer, next September. It busines, and we think was the first Pustmasies valued by the owner at half a million, sing business men of this region. He was to Philadelphia, but, through others, met turned to his early home.

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He was respected for intelligence and kind-ness in every relation of his life, and remainthe number of tavern licenses have been inpreased by the new law. Last year, the number of licenses granted there was 80.—
The number under the present law is 107.

ago we saw him upon the street, and his lamp of life burnt down until with a flickering pale light it expired. But as the objects of earth grew more dim and faint to him, the inner spiritual light grew more bright; and he looked upon his approaching change of existence without terror or fear but with com-

pospre and Christian resignation. It is now rumored that Col. Tasche has been sent for to form a new ministry.

In Espytown, on the 19th inst., Rachell S., daughter of Thomas Cummings, aged near 4 years.