The Sunbury American.

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The Sunbury American,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 00
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the American.

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JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, 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. Job R. Tyson, Sommers & Sundgrass, Chas. Gibbons, Esq., Linn, Smith & Co.

NEW DRUG STORE!

WEISER & BRUNER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Market St., next door to E. Y. Bright's Store,

SUNBURY, PA,

OFFER to the public the largest and best selected stock ever opened in this section of country, consisting of

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Ground Spices, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, together with a complete assortment of Paint, Clothes, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Dressing, Side, Neck and Pocket Combs, Fancy Soaps, Shaving Creams Tobacco, Segars, Port Monies, Stationary, Confectionaries.

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES.

For Medicinal use, English, French and American Perfumery, Fancy Goods of every description, in short every article kept by Druggists generally.

☞ *Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.*

GEO. B. WEISER,
WM. A. BRUNER.

Sunbury, May 13, 1854.—

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

FROM THE LANCASTER COLLIERY,

Northumberland county, Pa.,

WHERE we have very extensive improvements, and are prepared to offer to the public a very superior article, particularly suited for the manufacture of Iron and making Steam. Our sizes of Coal are:

LUMP, } for Smelting purposes.
STEAMBOAT, } for do. and Steamboat
BROKEN, }
EGG, } for Family use and Steam.
STOVE, }
NUT, } for Limeburners and Steam.
PEA, }

Our point of Shipping is Sunbury, where arrangements are made to load boats without any delay.

COCHRAN, PEALE & CO.

J. J. COCHRAN, Lancaster.
C. W. PEALE, Shamokin.
BENJ. REINHOLD, Lancaster.
A. BAUMGARDNER, do.

☞ Orders addressed to Shamokin or Sunbury, will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 10, 1855.—1y

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

MOROCCO Manufacturers, Curriers and Importers of FRENCH CALF-SKINS, and dealers in Red and Oak SOLE LEATHER & KIPP.

Feb. 17, 1855.—w 1y

Files and Rasps.

NEW STREET FILE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber is constantly Manufacturing for Wholesale and Retail, Files and Rasps, of every description, and having been practically engaged in the business more than Thirty Years, can guarrantee his work at the lowest prices.

Manufacturers and Mechanics, can have their Old Files re-cut and made equal to New at half the original cost.

J. B. SMITH,

No. 61 New street, (between Race and Vine and 2nd & 3d Sts.

Philad'a, Feb. 3, 1855.—w 3 mo. 9

Sole Agency for

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S

Celebrated Dolce Campana Attachment

PIANO FORTES.

386 Chestnut Street opposite U. S. Mint,

PHILADELPHIA.

Branch—117 Market Street, Wilmington, Del

JOHN MARSH.

Phila., Jan. 24.—3m. C.

Do you want a Bargain?

IF SO, THEN CALL AT

J. YOUNGS' STORE,

WHERE you will find the cheapest assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

in Sunbury, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Fancy Articles, Stationary, Confectionaries, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

Ground Salt by the sack or bushel.

Sunbury, Nov. 4, 1854.—

Latest New Goods in Sunbury.

I. W. TENER & Co.,

HAVE just received another large lot of new Winter Goods to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public—they will be sold cheap as heretofore—Amongst them will be found some good

READY MADE CLOTHING

☞ Cassimeres for c[illegible]

I. W. TENER & CO.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1854.

Select Poetry.

From Putnam's Magazine.

BESSIE.

Bessie wears a gown of red,
A homespun gown and apron blue;
She has no hat upon her head,
And her woe brown feet are without a shoe.
Bessie has hair like the sunset's gold,
And her eyes were born from the deep blue sea;
In their depths is a story told;
I love Bessie, and she loves me.

Bessie's hands are hard with toil,
And her cheeks are dark with the wind and rain;
But her lips are rich with the rosy spoil,
That if once I taste, I must taste again!
Bessie has ne'er a silken gown,
Nor a crimson hat, nor a necklace fine;
But she wears of cowslips a golden crown,
That I'd rather than any queen's were mine.

Bessie dwells in a lowly cot;
A lonely cabin with trembling walls;
'Tis old and poor, but she thinks it not,
And loves it better than lordly halls.
She counts the stars as she goes to sleep,
And loves to listen to the pattering song,
That, over her head, the rain drops keep,
In the April weather, all night long.

Bessie's step is light like the fawn's
And her voice like the chiming of silver bells;
I hear it oft in the summer morns,
But I dare not whisper what it tells!
Lingering and dying round my heart,
Ever and ever it echoes he:
Who shall divide us, or what shall part?
I love Bessie, and she loves me.

A Short Story.

A NOVEL WOOING.

It was on the return of Mr. F., a lecturer on Phrenology, to the city of B., that one morning, Harry G. entered his study, and after some desultory conversation, commenced looking over some phrenological charts, that were arranged before him. While thus engaged, he noticed one of the head of Miss Emily B., of C., copiously marked. He examined it, and became much interested, as it described a person of an original mind, and superior character. As he laid it aside, Mr. F. said:

"The person there described I met during my absence, and she possessed a mind so well balanced, that I took a chart of her head. I consider her quite a model of female worth. She possesses all the qualities for a good wife and mother."

Now, Harry was a young man of fine intellectual powers, which had been improved by culture, but he was decidedly *odd*. He had a spice of romance in his disposition, and was a firm believer in Phrenology. He depended on that science mainly to give him an insight into the character of her whom he should chose as a partner for life.

The lady in question seemed to possess all those qualifications which he had been so long seeking for; and a most novel idea entered his mind. He determined to write to her, and state his ideas on the subject of matrimony; acquaint her with the circumstance of seeing the chart of her head, and request a correspondence with the view, that if it resulted in the mutual satisfaction of both parties, they should meet; and if they could love, should marry. He acted accordingly, and requested of Mr. F. a note to the lady, stating the sincerity of his motives, and the respectability of his character; which he enclosed in his letter, and forwarded. He waited for a week in a state of feverish anxiety; but at length an answer came, and the lady granted his request. The letter breathed the spirit of modesty and good sense. The lady stipulated for six months' correspondence, after which they were to meet.

From this time, they wrote regularly upon various topics; but the personal appearance of each was never once the subject of allusion. Harry's high opinion of his fair correspondent was enhanced upon the reception of every letter, until he became thoroughly in love with his incognita; and he began most earnestly to long for the expiration of his probation. It was with a beating heart that he took his seat in one of the cars of the railroad which was to convey him to the city of C., where his fair inamorata resided.

Now the question was to be solved, could she love him? He was not handsome, in the common acceptation of the word, yet he had an intelligent countenance, a dark expressive eye, and a good figure; but he forgot all his advantages of person or station, in his anxiety to create a good impression. He never once asked if she were beautiful; for he felt if she were not positively ugly, he could love. After alighting at a station, and a walk of a few minutes, he found himself before a small but beautiful cottage, which bore marks of taste and refinement in its occupants. He knocked, and it seemed to him that his heart knocked full as loudly against his breast as his knuckles knocked against the door. When the door was opened, our lover hero was greeted with an unexpected sight of a diminutive crooked form, a pair of spectacles, and red hair, which were the principal features in the tout ensemble of his fair receiver. Now, red hair was Harry's aversion. The lady, for such she evidently appeared, conducted him to a pretty parlor, where music and books showed the taste of the fair owner. After a short scrutiny, Harry turned to the odd little figure beside him, and requested to see Miss B.

"She is before you," said his companion.

He was thunderstruck, and stood gazing at her without motion, but at length collected his scattered wits, and tried to commence a conversation "under difficulties." He introduced himself as her unknown correspondent, and explained that he had come to make a personal acquaintance. She answered him with modesty and good sense, telling him that their intercourse must be on the terms of friendship, until they became more intimately known to each other. They conversed long and pleasantly, and he soon found himself admiring her voice, which was soft and sweet; and before he left, her winning manner had so charmed him, that he had quite forgotten her red hair and spectacles. Thus their intercourse continued for a week, at the expiration of which time he made her an offer of his heart and hand.

A blushing e s ch replied, but softly asked, "have you so far overcome your aversion to red hair and crooked form, as to wish to make me your wife?"

He replied that he loved her, and cared not what was the color of her hair, so long as she would consent to be his. An answer was promised to be given on the following morning.

As early as propriety would admit, on the next morning, our friend Harry again sought his beloved, but was greatly surprised to be received by one so like, and yet so unlike her to whom he had been paying court. There she stood, with a sweet smile on her lips, and a laughing light in her hazel eyes, without those distinguished marks of person which had first attracted his notice. He almost doubted his senses, until she spoke in her clear sweet tones, when he sprang forward, and seizing her hand, begged her to explain the mystery.

She smiled as she said, "you must forgive my ruse, Harry; you said personal beauty had no weight with you, and I wished to prove you. You see me now in my proper shape and person. Can you love me as well as when I wore specs and a red wig?"

He could answer only, by gazing admiringly upon her graceful little figure so delicate, yet so spirited, and those soft brown curls shading her face, eloquent with sweetness.

Harry was of course enchanted. The sequel may be guessed. Harry is a firm believer in Phrenology.

"SPANISH OUTRAGES."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times puts into a definite form, in the letter we copy below, the rumors in regard to the bellicose attitude of the Administration towards Spain that have been floating around Washington for some time past. We have little faith in the extreme predictions of the Times' correspondent. The President has doubtless, and with much propriety, despatched several national vessels to the vicinity of Cuba, but as for the rest, the writer has probably been reading, with more faith than it merited, one of the late editorials of the Union on Cuban affairs:

[Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President really has determined to make a demonstration against Spain at last. The selection of Commodore McCauley to command the Gulf Squadron is significant, and the rumors of an increase of the squadron, which I gave you some time since, are all confirmed. As strong a naval force as can be spared for the purpose has been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, in the track of our steamers, and future insults to our flag seem likely to be promptly redressed.

Captain-General Concha is much frightened about the El Dorado affair, and makes all the apologies in his power. The President has taken very decided ground in that matter, and assumed the responsibility of carrying out his own views of the measures proper to be adopted. These, you may rest assured, are vigorous and extreme;

It seems that not only the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster have been brought to on the high seas by Spanish cruisers within the last month or two, but the Illinois, also, was served the same way not long ago. She did not report the fact, however,—such outrages, without atonement, having become too common to be deemed, in the estimation of her officers, worthy of notice.

There will be trouble with Spain soon, unless, with the usual pusillanimity of insolent imbecility, she tumbles to her knees at the first exhibition of spirit on the part of the United States. Prompt atonement will doubtless now be made for the outrages upon the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster. But they will be repeated, doubtless, in the cases of other vessels.—The Spanish Naval Commanders, rejoicing in this opportunity of indulging their hatred *los Yankees*, will doubtless insist that they cannot perform their duty without firing a shot at our passing steamers, and pursuing their insulting search. They will probably, therefore, quite disregard Concha's frightened exhortations to greater propriety; but the next time a Spanish cruisers brings to one of our mail steamers on the high seas, it is intended that a United States war vessel should be near enough to participate in the entertainment *by pouring her broadside into the Spaniard forthwith. Mark the truth of this. The instructions to McCauly will confirm what I say* whenever they are made public.

Such a demonstration will make an issue not to be evaded; and we shall then learn the true character of the secret protectorate of Spain Maintained by England and France. What a capital privateer fleet our Cuban Filibusters would fit out in the event of a war with Spain arising out of these events.

Mr. Marcy is very backward about going into this business; so is Mr. Cushing. Messrs. Guthrie and McClelland are also understood to oppose extreme measures. But the President has acted on his own impulses, although only Mr. Davis and Mr. Dobbin warmly approve his course.

DIRECTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.—The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued the following directions to postmasters:

"Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States three cents an ounce.

"It is a violation of law to enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, (except bills and receipts for subscription,) or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word of communication after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. In all such cases letter postage should be demanded, and, if the person addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster from whose office it came, to prosecute the sender for the penalty of $5, prescribed by the 30th section of the act of 1825; *and all transient printed matter should be distinctly post-marked at the mailing office.*

"Postmasters are allowed one cent for the delivery of each free letter, except such as come to themselves, and two mills each on newspapers (to subscribers) not chargeable with postage. They are not allowed any commission on printed matter made free by the frank of a member of Congress.

"Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail should be rated and charged with letter postage by weight."

A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats. He says: "Locate your bed in a room much infested by these animals, on retiring, put out the light. Then stuff over you pillow some strong-smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, one barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried catfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work; then make a grab."

A wag observes that he looks under the coverings head for the news of the week.

[From the Harrisburg Legislative Record.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW.

As Passed by Both Houses of the Legislature.

An Act to Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof are sold and drank except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. That if any person or persons within this commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connexion with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo an inprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Section 3. That if any two or more persons conspire, or act together, by which one may sell, and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

Section 5. That the said court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

Section 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond herein after required, and the certificate of the City Receiver, or County Treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

Section 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where, on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to apprise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

Section 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the Receiver of Taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the Treasurer of the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by venders of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers, and distillers: Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

Section 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond shall be approved by one of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court, and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney, of the proper county, to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

Section 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame the license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday.

Section 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquor contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of the offence in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act.

Section 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained, prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

Section 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this commonwealth, at every term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation whether, within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act and it shall be the especial duty of the Judges at the said Courts to see that the return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make future thereof on earlier information to the Court and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one or more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Section 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixture thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Poetry.

MORE KNOW-NOTHING POETRY.

STANZUS.

Dedekated to an individsoul in the Persute of Licker under Diffikultees, of a Sundee Morning.

BI THE ORTHER OF "A OADE TO THE STEEM INGINE."

Emanent destrukshonist of Licker,
Probablee your dri.
Maybee there's a vokuum in your bowels;
You feel slitely
Kurious in the abdominal regens?
Want a stimulater, eh? It can't be did,
Emanent destrukshonist!

Imbibater of alkaholik likwid,
The krisis wat was to have arriven has arroven;
The knew sitty ordenance are a phicksed phact,
That soletarie dime, rezurected from
The depths of thi trowsers, kant awaken
A sympathetuk responz, or a tod, frum
Your kurlee-hedded friend, the bar-keeper,
Alkaholik Imbibater!

Knocturnel jyraten navvegater,
Last nite you were 12-11ths drunk, and
Wen you went home you had a
Missellaneious mixture of the legs;
Felt tired, perhaps. Konsekwentlee
You feal heated about the innards.
"La not the philattering unkshun to yourself"
That youre sloan this morning—
Theres numerous people of the saim
Stripe with similar feelinks,
Knocturnal navvegater!

Demonstrater of the power of suckshen!
This is an episode in your kerear,
A full stop to your ambishus career
After spirits;
You kant get your morning rashens—
The barr is closed—naree Bottel is visibul
To the naked i.
As you stand furnest the kounter,
You anxishly inquire for a drink,
& it don't kum,
Demonstrater of suckshen!

Kocktale annyhylated!
Your a ingured person, a wictim
Of legislatur stupiditee;
You kan do without working all the weak,
And rest on sundee;
But you kan't drink licker 6 days
And dry upon the 7th,
Your fizikal cistem is not
Kapable of appreheating
The ordinanz.
Your natchur revolts at water,
Kocktale annyhylater!

Eanmee to water!
You believe water useful for ablushun
And navigable purposes only;
Not refreshin, benefishal,
Or inviggoraton as a bevurage,
Strange idee—but not unkommon.
However, you're dun for. The ordinanz
Is imperative—a certaintee—
Passed by a majorite vote,
Not a drop of licker, wholesail or
Retale, kan you get on Sundee—
Eanmee to water!

Objek of kommisgrashun!
Yours is a hard kase, I know
Rekwiring brandee & kumpashun,
You may koge, purswade, beg, promis, &c.,
But its of no use;
The "kanine kwadruped is defunkt."
Why dident you get a bottel on Saturdee nite?
I'me sorree for you—reform; stop;
Shut down; reflek; hesitate before
You get kerned on Saturdee
Nite, unless you preepair for
Emergencees—
Objek of kommisurashun.

ADVICE FROM AN "OLD INHABITANT."—1. Patronize your own trades and mechanics. This is doing as you would be done by; and is building up the town you live in.

2. Pay your debts; so that others can pay theirs.

3. Quarrel with no man; and then no man will quarrel with you.

4. Do not steal your preaching; a man was once struck blind, you know, for stealing fire from heaven.

5. Send your children constantly to school; and look in now and then yourself to see what they are doing there.

6. Keep all neat and clean about your dwellings; for cleanliness, you know, is the handmaid of health and a distant cousin of wealth.

7. Avoid scandal; for this is a pest to any community.

8. Be liberal in respect to every laudable public enterprise; for the good book says, "the liberal soul shall be made fat."

9. Empty your liquor bottles; for you have already "forked over" quite enough for them.

10. Visit the sick, the widow and the fatherless; for this is one part of that religion which is "pure and undefiled."

11. Keep your children in at night; for the evening air is bad for them; and finally

12. Feed your *mind* as well as your body; for that, you know, must go into the scales at last.

The Chinese of California had a blow-out a few days ago, at the Bow-wow Hotel.—Among the dishes prepared was a people made of the following materials: One dog-meat, two cats, three pair of boots, one dog, four poll parrots, one pair of cotton socks, sixteen snapping turtles, and a fore quarter of horse. The cats numbered some six hundred.

"My dear, don't say 'tale,'—say narrative!" said a modest lady to her little son, who was just at a very interesting tale he had just read in a newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house dog walked in, shaking his tail and looked quite familiarly at the boy, who exclaimed: "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative."

LAST WORDS OF NICHOLAS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says, it may be regarded as entirely authentic:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1855.—Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pause. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd, from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist, if I had not saved them, when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than secondary powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the silent sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living among Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, has had restored to him his son, who was taken captive by the Russians eleven years ago, when he was but a child. From the time he was captured SCHAMYL had not heard from him, and had given him up for lost. It appears, however, immediately on the capture the Russian General, Prince WORONZOFF, sent the boy to St. Petersburg, where the late Emperor took a liking to him, and had him educated in the Military Academy. It happened last year that SCHAMYL, in some sudden surprise, took several Russian ladies prisoners, amongst whom was the Princess TSCHARAWADDY.—They were conducted to one of SCHAMYL's mountain fastnesses, and confined there as prisoners of war, but treated with the respect and decorum due to their rank and sex. The Governor-General of Tiflis sent a flag of truce to SCHAMYL to demand the release of the captured ladies, offering a large sum of money and the liberty of several Circassian ladies who had been made prisoners by the Russians. But SCHAMYL replied that if his son was alive, and the Russians would restore him, he would release all the lady captives. The Emperor NICHOLAS sent for young SCHAMYL, gave him his liberty, and fitted him out with the needful equipment to undertake the long journey. The exchange took place in the end of January. Young SCHAMYL, who, when at St. Petersburg, was not required to abjure the Moslem creed, has profited by his involuntary *sejour* at the Russian capital, and has now returned to his overjoyed father an accomplished cavalier, with a complete military education.

MULATTOES.—Of mulattoes, Dr. Mott offers the following as a summary of his conclusions:

1. That *mulattoes* are the shortest-lived of any class of the human race.

2. That *mulattoes* are intermediate in intelligence between the blacks and the whites.

3. That they are less capable of undergoing fatigue and hardship than either the blacks or whites.

4. That *mulatto women* are peculiarly delicate, and subject to a variety of chronic diseases. That they are bad breeders, bad nurses, liable to abortions, and that their children generally die young.

5. That when *mulattoes* intermarry, they are less prolific than when crossed on the parent stock.

6. That when a negro man married a white woman, the offspring partook more largely of the negro type, than when the reverse connection had effect.

7. That *mulattoes*, like negroes, although unacclimated, enjoy extraordinary exemption from yellow fever when brought to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans.—*From Life Illustrated.*

The question has been asked, why is it considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt sleeves, while it is considered correct for ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the America

AT HALIFAX.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Peace Conference at Vienna—Modification of the Third Point—Its Reference to St. Petersburg—Affairs in the Crimea Unchanged.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 13, 1855.—The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 31st ultimo, arrived at this port, at about 7 o'clock, last evening.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE

The steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and that the second was proceeding favorably.—Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but difficulties, of a serious nature have occurred on the third.

The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea—in recompense for which, they offer to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meantime, the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 29th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

SEBASTOPOL.

The special correspondence of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. Weather fine, health and spirits of the troops better, provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations strictly enforced; but the actual works of the siege make no progress to justify favorable prophecies. Actual increase of the lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the Allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strenghthen the works which they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an advanced line of defence, and consequently it is indispensable for the Allies to destroy them.—With this object in view, the British are pushing forward a parallel from an advanced point on the right, with a view to form a junction with a corresponding parallel which is being made on their side by the French.

Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but again return to their pits, under cover of the Russian batteries.

BOUNTY LAND APPLICANTS.—There is no diminution in the number of applications under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, the Mail of Monday being the largest that has as yet been received in one day.—The Washington Union is informed at the city post office that the daily receipt of letters for the Pension Office is now greater than the usual daily receipt of letters for the Senate and House of Representatives when Congress is in session. From this fact alone the reader may form some idea of the immense pressure of business under the last bounty-land act. The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the officers and men, (or their widows and minor children) engaged in the revolutionary naval service are embraced within the provisions of the bounty land act of March 3, 1855.

HOMOPATHY.—The medical system, says the Boston Post, which but a little more than a dozen years ago was introduced in this community, and which, from the first hour of its existence here, has encountered the most determined opposition, has steadily advanced in popular favor and confidence, and now includes among its zealous supporters a fair proportion of the educated, refined and discriminating of the community. It has become an established system of medicine. It has its colleges, hospitals and dispensaries in every civilized country, and people of every rank do it eager homage.

A FAIR DIVISION.—At a late town meeting in Marblehead, Mass., it was voted that the stock of liquors in the hands of the agency, belonging to the town, be distributed equally among the legal voters, and that the casks, measures, funnels, and other utensils of the agency, be sold at auction.

CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.—There is a tri-weekly paper in Georgia with three editors, each differing materially in opinion with the other two. The three have accordingly made an arrangement by which one of them edits the paper on Tuesday, another on Thursday, and the third on Saturday.

THE FIRST KNOW NOTHING.—When the Oracle at Delphos declared Socrates to be the wisest of men, he replied that he was wise enough to know nothing. This is the first instance on record of a Greek being a Know Nothing.

GOING OVER TO ROME.—The Rev. Homer Wheaton, formerly of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pottsville, was received into the Catholic Church, on Easter eve, at Albany, by Bishop McCloskey.

Mr. Justice Ashurst had a long, lanky visage, which led Erskine to pen the following couplet:

"Judge Ashurst, with his lantern jaws,
Decides away thro' the English laws."

A person was praising, extravagantly, to Sterne, the piety of the Emperor Alexander, when Sterne replied gravely, "Yes sir, a very good man, very devout; no doubt he said grace before he swallowed Poland."

A New York paper, in a fit of patriotic enthusiasm, says: "Hurrah for the girls of the U. S. We are ready to fight for the girls of the U. S."