The Sunbury American.

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 17

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BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

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COCHRAN, PEALE & CO. J. J. Countan, Lancaster. C. W. Peale, Shamokin.

Busz. Reinnenn, Lancaster. A. B. DEGREDSEN, do. will receive prompt attention, Feb. 10, 1855.—19

> U.S. OF A. "God and our Native Land."

SUSQUEHANNA CAMP. No. 29, of the O Monnay evening in their New Hall opposite E. At rest in the dark and silent lake. Y. Brights store. Sunbury, Pa. Inititation and

P. M. SHINDEL, W. C. EM'L WILVEST, R. S. Sunbury Oct. 20, 1855.

O. OF U. A. M. SUNBERY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. M. meets every Trrenay evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sambury, Pa. Members of the wider are respectfully requested to aftend. P. M. SHINDEL, C.

Sunbury, Oct. 20, 1885.

EXCELSOIN CATING SALOON! CHARLES D. WHARTON IIIAS taken the Saloon formerly occupied by Wharton & Pisher.

In Market Square, Sunbury, where he will be happy to dispense to his friends and the eating public generally, all the delication of the season, including Oysters fresh and speed. The bill of lars will include subwho are hangey, and those who desire merely to nave their palates tickled. It will be open at all hours of the day, and all reasonable hours of the Give us a call and taste for yourselves. LF Families and parties supplied on short Eunbury, Sept. 22, 1835 .-

LEATHER.

PRITE, BENEDERV & Co. No. 29 North Third Street, Philadesphia. NTOROUCO Munufacturers, Curriers and Imparters of FRENCH CALF-SKINS, and dealers in Red and Oak SOLE LEATHER &

Feb. 17, 1855 .-- w ly

F. H. SMITH, PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK, Dressing Case Manufacturer, N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Always on hand a large and varied assortment Work Boxes, Pocket Baoks. Calus. Traveling Bags, Bankers Cases. Backgammon Boards, Chess Men, Port Police. Cigar Cases, Partable Desks. Dressing Cases, Pocket Memorandum Books Aiso, a general assortment of English, French and German Fency Goods. Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens.

Wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH, N. W. car. Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philada. N. B .- On the receipt of \$1, a Superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States,

by mail :-- describing pen, thus, medium, hard, Phila., Warch 31, 1855 .- ply.

DANVILLE HOTEL, JOHN DEEN, JR., Market Street, Danaille, Pa,

Ithas been recently fitted up, in excellent style with all the modern conveniences. Danville, Sept. 22, 1855 .-FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

FIFIS is one of the largest and most comm

dious hotels in the interior of Pennsylvania

100 bushels Flaxseed wanted immediately s the Cheap Store of E. Y. Bright, for which the highest market price will be paid.

the highest market price will be paid.

Sanhary, October 6, 1855.— if

If ARDWARE.—Table Cutlery, Razors, Pock to the first and sows Wood saws in frames, Axes, Chisels, Door Locks, and Hinges, Hand Belts, Waiters, 4c., just received and for sale by

I. W. TENER & CO.

Sunbary Dec. 2, 1934.

It was price will be paid.

It was price will be price with an expression of the name from his travelling trank. One called while the other wrote. They had got it was price will be performed an univelligible solo, which be performed an univel

Select Poetry.

[From the Knickerbocker Gallery.] THE SNOW SHOWER.

BY WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT.

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray On the lake below thy gentle eyes; The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray, And dark and silent the water lies; And out of that frozen mist the snow In wavering flakes begins to flow ; Flake after flake

They sink in the dark and silent lake See how in a living swarm they come From the chambers beyond that misty

veil. Some hover awhile in air, and some Rush prone from the sky like summer hail All, dropping swiftly or setting slow, Meet, and are still in the depth below

Flate after flake Dissolved in the dark silent lake. Here delicate snow stars, out of the cloud Come floating downward in airy play, Like spangles dropped from the glistening

That whiten by night the milky way; There broader and burlier masses fall; The sullen water buries them all; All drowned in the silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and

Are joined in their fall, and, side by side, Come clinging along their unsteady way; As friend with friend or husband with wife Makes hand in hand the passage of life; Each mated flake Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake,

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste Stream down the snows, till the air i white.

As, myriads by myriads madly chased, They fling themselves from their shadowy height, The fair frail creatures of middle sky,

What speed they make, with their grave so Flake after flake, To lie in the dark and silent lake?

I see in thy gentle eyes a tear, They turn to me in sorrowful thought; Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear, Who were for a time and new are not; Like these fair children of cloud and frost, That glisten a moment and then are lost,

Flake after flake, All lost in the dark and silent lake ! Yet look again, for the clouds divide; A gleam of blue on the water lies; And far away, on the mountain side, A sunbeam falls from the opening skies, But the hurrying host that flew between The cloud and the water no more is seen; Flake after flake,

Olden Times

New England Farmer, has written out for hatter seeing them thus employed, ran to the New Hampshire Gazette, his recollections of Northampton Fifty-five Years Ago. ferocious countenance, exclaimed, "You young His story is quite an agreeable one, and we dogs, what would your mothers say, if they have selected for our columns a few para-knew you abused your clothes; so? put on graphs that are of more than local interest, your jackets this instant and use your hats." dustrating as they do, some of the customs prevalent in the Connecticut river towns, at of respectability and wealth, but eccentric in the commencement of the present century,

Foon,-Bean porridge (the coffee and the tea of our ancesters) had not wholly disappeared, but the use of tea, and of something justly suspected to be coffee, was general. Wheat bread ("white bread,") only to be used on great occasions; in "fore-handed families" the concluding slice was permitted from it. Rye bread, and especially rye and Indian, or brown bread" was on every table. "Indian" was employed in every form. It was told to for burning the stubble on the meadows, and us, that one morning in school, the master ordered every boy who had eaten hosty pudding to rise, and all rose but one. When the solitary was asked, he whimpered as an excuse for his oddity, that "Dad could not get his grist, and so had to make his meal of thick-

SEATING THE MEETING HOUSE,-"Seating the meeting house" was an operation performed by the select men annually in December. and an awful time it used to be. It was the rule to set the "old folks" in the "body pews," and the younger married ones in the wall pews. It is never a graceful process to grow test his views. Flour, subjected to a hydranold, and this open declaration of old age, by lie pressure of 300 tons, was reduced in vola change of seats, used to be manfully resist ume more than 24 per cent. On close examed, especially by the women. Besides, there ination, it was found to possess all the qualities it had previous to its violent treatment. in the respectability of the seats. The secpulpit were first in dignity; and from thence respectability tapered off. The front pews was sealed up. In October thereafter, saverpeople; the high pews, and front seats in opened and examined. The pressed was prothe side galleries were devoted to the young fushionables. It is easy to see what a fruitful this, in October, 1854, another examination source of "small potato" quarrels would took place, and with the same result. The arise from this usage. The regions of dignity | two kinds were then kneaded into loaves and and self-respect were exposed to sad invasious and not a year elapsed without some people bread. In March, '55, more of the zine boxes taking it so hard as to spend their Sundays were opened, and on examination the loose at home.

The seats were hung upon hinges, to be turned back when the people rose in prayer, when prayers were ended, they were dropped with a clatter resembling a volley of musketry. In those days it was not looked upon as of-war are to take out both kinds of flour, and uncivil, but rather as a complimentary mark both are to be sent on sea voyages to hot of attention, for the listeners of the sermon to and cold latitudes. and examinations are to relieve themselves from a long continued, se- be made and recorded of the influence of clidentary, somniferous position, by rising and mate and salt air upon each.

THE CHORISTER .- The congregation was proud of its music. The sining master bimself was a curiosity and a study. It was the fashion to use a white cravat, in which was a pad called a pudding, long enough to go around the neek, and quilted with wool. The master had a tall portly figure, and a very long neck; his dress was of bright colors, a vest of sulphur yellow; his cravat absorbed yards of muslin, and a pudding of must portentious dimensions. It was a sight to see bim lead the time. He would first handle his "tooting weapon," (it was before the days of tuning forks) he breathed through it a tender

to the fullest extent started on the tune in full cry, rising and staking on his toes with each bar, and beating time with knee, body, arm, neck and head; but probably from some defect in his throat, seeming to choke and swallow at every other syllable, bearing no small resemblance to a hen swallowing stolen hot hasty pudding.

CONVIVAL HABITS .- A custom of long continuance had not become wholly disused in 1800, by men of all occupations; farmers, 1800, by men of all occupations; farmers, mechanics, and others, used to quit work, on Saturday alternoon at three o'clock, "to go down town," do the errands of the week, and spend the hour in athletic and other amuse ments. Drinking was not forgotten; it was diams not because of the lambar and an are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, and as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Inments. Drinking was not forgotten; it was dians, pots, kettles, arrow heads, &c Among not forgotten at any meeting of friends, except on Sandays. At taverns, for six days of every week in the year, the toddy stick was never dry, and while pies were kept in the bar room, the flip iron was never cool. It is a not forgotten at any meeting of friends, ex-

behind the society in yielding to the indul-gence, and gave occasion to the name of min-isterial toddy to one of the tipplers, by the following adventure. The ministers from the river were crossing the bleak hills of Berkshire, one very cold day, one stopped at a tavern to warm and get something comforta-ble. Calling for half a "mug of toddy." they differed in opinion, whether it should be made of rum or brandy, and finally compromised upon "balf and half," The inu keeper heard the discussion, but mistook the direction, and produced the article, composed of half of each, but without water, and disguised by being made very sweet with molasses. The simple-hearted good men, unsuspectingly took a long, hearty, breathless pull at the deceitful liquor, and returning to the sleigh, and setting their faces against the cutting Northwester resumed their conversation by the inquiry, "Brother, has not the weather Modera-ted a good deal,"

A CLERICAL JORE .- The minister was the Rev. Solomon Williams, a good name, and of a good stock. I was too young to appreciate his acquirements, literary, intellectud, social or moral; I only remember some of his peculiarities. He suffered from some dis-case in childhood, (the ricketts, I suppose,) by which he balted in his walk, and which rendered his address and bearing not imposing. He lived long, and I believe peaceably with his people; I suspect that his attain-ments were not high, and that his influence was limited; but I remember bearing that at a ministers' meeting in Hadley, the younger brethren, in the familiarity and license of the olden time, began one after another, to question Rev. Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield, the patriarch of all that country, what the people of their respective parishes said about them, and they were answered in the same sportive spirit, that the reply which Mr. Williams reoccasion to knock his brains out, they intended to strike him below the waist-band,"

PRANKS.—Tricks, jokes, ridiculous stories, mystification, and every kind of laughable de-ception, and the pages of Barnum (the most disgraceful, because the most truthful representation of one phrase of American society.) might receive many good illustrations from these scenes. Mr. Charles Tappan, in his letter of October 12th, has given a specimen New Hampshire Fifty-Five Years Ago. that the tailor found a "humble bee's nest, and told the boys what fine fun they might Some gentleman of the old school, says the have, by fighting it with their jackets. The

The leading bleaksmith of the town, a man manner and austere in appearance, almost to grimness, at one of these afternoon assemblages, once boasted, that in his shop might be found ready for use, every article of blacksmith's work, which a farmer would ordinarily require upon his farm during the year. The opportunity for fun was too good to be lost; a large party repaired to his well-filled shop, and after a close examination, no steel was found to be used with a flint, to make a fire it cost the blacksmith a pretty penny to escape the laugh, and treat the company.

Compressing the Bulk of Flour. The Albany Journal states that Louis Na-Napoleonic sort of a man, in 1853 conceived the idea that it would be practicable to compress flour so as to diminish the bulk, and in that way facilitate its transportation, and yet ties it had previous to its violent treatment. It was then put into zine boxes and sealed up. ord and third wall pews on each side of the At the same time, other flour manufactured in the broad alley were given to the very old al boxes containing both kinds of flour, were nounced to be the best. Twelve mouths after flour showed mouldiness, while the pressed was sweet and retained all its qualities. Made into bread, the same differences were observable. The Emperor has ordered experiments

OLD AGE .- "One evil of old age is that, as your time has come, you think every little illness is the beginning of the end." "When a ness is the beginning of the end." man expects to be arrested, every knock at the door is an alarm." And again, "Among the evils of getting old, one is, that every lit-tle illness may probably be the last. You feel like a delinquent who knows that the con-stable is looking out after him."

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"-A friend just returned home, says he once found two Austrian Custom officers endeavoring to make

A Discovery in Peru.

A SHROUP OF GOLD.-The Hon, Thomas Ewbank, in a letter to the National Intellirencer communicates some interesting information in relation to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian tumuli. It was received by Mr. Ewbank, from W. Evaus, Esq., engineer of the Africa and Tacua Rail-road in Peru. Mr. Evans states that in mak-ing excavations for the railroad at Arica, room, the flip iron was never cool. It is a wonder that my sobriety was left, as no restraints seemed to exist from prudence, morals or fashions.

The clargy was not despatched it to Mr Ewbank.

Mr. Evans notices as a very remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbanks thinks the weight of the entire shrond must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been pre-served, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the times of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs of the departed, and the fatility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says it is the form of features, and not the body or substance of the dead that should be

preserved, and adds:
"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and, whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal; and thus the very means employed to reserve them have become the active agents or their dissipation. So it is when materials f coffins have a high marked value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cost out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco Capoc were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable trea-sures besides in vessels of gold and silver, sence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and as often plundered rich Indian sepulchres."

The Free State Election in Kansas.

We give some few returns of the election in Kansas on the 15th December, on the pro-posed Free State Constitution. Of course, the Free State men had it all their own way. The Constitution, says the St. Louis Intel-ligencer, will be adopted by a small vote, and we think the provision "excluding Free Negroes" from Kansas will also be sanctioned, If this should be the case, what would the Abolitionists of the Garrison school say !-Guess they would oppose the admission.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION. The Kansas Freeman, says: From all we can learn, the vote on Saturday was not so large as could have been expected, or would of the stories they used to get up on each other, but he told the half only. A tailor and a hatter, both respectable, lived near each other in "Comfort street." The story rap, that the third is "Comfort street." The story rap, the threatened demolition of Lawrence, and the consequent call of our citizens to that point, prevented a thorough canvass of the Territory, such as had been arranged.

We understand there has been but one pinion in reference to the Constitution, alhough we have differed on the minor points more materially. From what we can the Constitution will be adopted, also the Black Law proposition and Banking Law Below we give the vote so far as Leard from :

Topeka-For Constitution, 135; exclusion of Negroes, 68; against, 63; for General Banking Law, 127; against, 8. Lawrence-For Constitution, 348; against

1; for General Banking Law; 225; against, for exclusion of Negroes; 134: against, Tecumseh-For Constitution, 25; exclusion of Negroes, 35; for General Banking Law. 34; against, 1.

Those Wicked Common Schools.

The Freeman's Journal (organ of the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes) never lets slip an opportunity for a succent "New Engnd," and "New England Protestantism. oleon, whom men begin to recognize as a Thus, it heads its account of the recent mur-apoleonic sort of a man, in 1853 conceived der of Justus Matthews by the "Wakemanites," after this fashion :

> "THE NEW HAVEN TRAGEDY." Protestantism in Connecticut.-A new Reformation and its proto-martyr."

There are probably more murders, and assassinations, and throat-enttings, in the Papal portions of Ireland, in one week, than there is in all New England-in proportion to pop ulation-from one year's end to the other. Judged by the same rule the Journal applies to Protestantism here, Romanism in the Old Country must be infinitely worse than even Wakemanism."

The occasion is also turned to account by his Grace (or his organ,-which is all th same.) to indulge another sneer at the Com-mon Schools and the Bibles—thus:

"The 'lard of Common Schools and of open Bibles without note or comment'-the favored and sanctimonious land of Connecticut has taken a new step in religious reformation The sect that has arisen in the bosom of that amunity, and the acts that, thus far, have marked its development, speak trumpet ongued in favor of leaving men to Bibles and Common Schools, and of repudiating the idea that man, to save him from fatal aberration, needs from God an infallible Church for his guidance."

DISCONCERTING AN ORATOR .- It is an as tonishing thing how little a matter will sometimes disconcert a man who is accustomed to

orator, "it was only a mean trick after all. There was nothing under beaven the matter with my unmentionables!"

The India Rubber Tree.

Chevalier D. Claussen, inventor of the flax cotton, read a paper on the above subject. He stated, that in the course of his travels in South America, he had occasion to examine the different trees which produce the India rubber, and of which the *Honcornia speciosa* is one. It grows on the high plateaux of South America, between the tenth and twentieth degrees of latitude south, at a height from three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is of the family of the Sapotacæ, the same to which belongs the tree which produces gutta percha. It bears a fruit, in form, not anlike a bergamot pear, and full of a milky juice, which is liquid India rubber. To be eatable, the fruit must be kept two or three weeks after being gathered in which time all the India rubber disappears, or is converted into sugar, and is then in taste one of the most delicious fruits known, and regarded by the Brazilians (who call it Mangava) as superior to all other fruits of their country. The change of India rubber into sugar, led him to suppose that gutta purcha, India rubber, and similar compounds contained starch. He therefore tried to mix it with resinous or oily substances, in com-bination with tannin, and succeeded in making compounds which can be mixed in all propertions with gutta percha or India rub-ber without altering their characters. By the forgoing it will be understood that a great number of compounds of the gutta percha and Iudia rubber class may be formed by mixing starch, gluten, or flour with tannin and resinous or oily substances. By mixing some of these compounds with gutta percha-or India rubber, he can so increase its hard-ness that it will be like horn, and may be used as shields to protect the soldiers from the effect of the Minie balls, and some of these compounds in combination with iron, may be useful in floating batteries and many other purposes, such as the covering of the electric telegraph wires, imitation of wood, ship-building, &c.

octrn.

PINKY WINKY AND HER FATHER.

Said my daughter, Pinky Winky, Pinky Winky young and tender, With a cheek as red as roses,

With a lip like a ripe cherry : Father, dearest farther, tell me What it's best to have for breakfast? Said I, darling Pinky Winky, Proud its makes my heart paternal To perceive this thirst for knowledge; Such a laudible inquiry Should be answered, who can doubt it; Therefore, dearest Pinky Winky, Since you asked me I will answer, 1 will answer, I will tell you, Possibly it may be Liver. At this only bare suggestion, Pinky Winky slightly shuddered, Saying with some hesitation, Liver is the food for Paupers To be eaten but with mustard ; Mustard which is hot and fiery, And is apt to burn the gullet. Then, renewing the inquiry: Father, dearest father, tell me, Tell your fond, devoted daugher. What it's best to have for breakfast? Said I, with a deep emotion, While my heart overflowed with kindness, Dearest fittle Pinky Winky, Since you ask me I will answer, I will answer, I will tell you, It will probably be Sausage. At this answer, Pinky Winky Turned her little saucy nose up, Saying pertly, smartly, tartly. Sausage, sausage, niways sausage-I am tired to death of sausage-Sausages are fat and greasy, Sometimes made 'tis said of pupples : Pupples juvenile and tender, Which come to their end untimely, No, my venerable father, If you love your Pinky Winky, Don't by any means have sausage! Then again my Pinky Winky. Asked, with question pertinacious: Father, dearest father, tell me. Fell your fond and loving daughter, What it's best to have for breakfast? Now I felt my anger rising, And a rising of my dander; Said I with some irritation; Since you persevere in asking, Pinky Winky, Pinky Winky, I will answer, I will tell you-Said I, in a voice emphatic. Which can only be compared To the sound of rolling thunder,

Which reverbrates from the mountains; When it scatters wide destruction; Or the sound of raging whirlwind Or the sound of mighty waters At the cataract of Niagara; Or the sound of booming cannon. Spreading widely feath and carnage; Or the braying of the trumpet, Urging on the charging squadron; Or the neighing of the war horse, As he rushes to the battle Said I, in a voice empathetic. Then it must be buckwheat pancakes. As a fair and blighted lily Droops beneath the fervid sunbeam : As the grass oppressed with moisture Droops with weight of pearly dew-drops, Drooped the head of Pinky Winky : While her tears in gushing torrents Fell in puddles on the table;

O my graciovs-buckwheat pancakes! Pencu on Women .- Women are never sat isfied. If a man is jealous, they cry out a provoking dhrame I've had,"

against his tyranny; if he is not jealous, they complain of his indifference. A man ceases bad one!"

A dhrame? was i about him, and ready at command the above all occasions.

"I was once opening a speech from the stump," said a distinguished western political orator to us recently, and was just beginning to warm with my subject, when a remarkably clear and deliberate voice spoke out behind me, saying:

"Guess ha would'nt talk quite so hifaluting if he knew that his trowsers was bust clean out behind!"

"From that moment I couldn't 'get on."

"From that moment I dared not reverse my position, for fear of having a new was a loud roar in my rear and I dared not reverse my position, for fear of baving a new man talks with loud complacency about the charm of his fireside, and yet let temptation give but the smallest tap at the door, and he will get an and he axed me would I dhrink. Thinks I. would a duck swim? and seein the Ivishown and the sugar on the sideboard, I tould him I allow with two bandages over its eyes instead of one. A man marries generally to leave society—a woman to enter it. Those who live only for appearances, generally end in making one at the insolvent court. Many a man talks with loud complacency about the charm of his fireside, and yet let temptation give but the smallest tap at the door, and he exed me would I dhrink. Thinks I. and he axed me would a duck swim? and seein the Ivishown and the sugar on the sideboard, I tould him I awouldn't mind takin' a wee dhrap of punch.

Those who live in the sugar on the sideboard, I tould him I love with two bandages over its eyes instead of one. A man marries generally to leave society—a woman to enter it. Those who live only for appearances, generally end in making one at the insolvent court. Many a man talks with loud complacency about the charm of his fireside, and yet let temptation give but the smallest tap at the door, and he exed me would I dhrink. Thinks I. and he axed me would in dad the sugar on the sideboard, I tould him I love with two band

Deep her bosom heaved with anguish,

Sad she murmured-buchwheat pancakes

Sadly in a voice of sorrow,

And of tender melancholy,

Indian depredations continue in Texas.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.] The Japan Pea.

Our neighbor, the Public Ledger, consined a few days ago, an editorial on the cultivation and merits of various foreign seeds, among the rest and particularly that of the Japan Pea.—Its wonderful productveness is especially noticed, and its merits thus: "It is very nutritious in its qualities, and makes an excellent winter food for man,"

ours, having produced it upon our premises in 1853. It is besides well known by all seedsmen and cultivators of rare productions generally throughout the United States, dating from about that time,-We distributed the seed in 1854 and last spring to some fifty different persons. Its productiveness, as given by our cotemporary, is fully sustained. We raised nearly a pint from half a dozen seed—the seil and climate suit it well t but we assure the Ledger it is totally

We have seen it stated that borses and cattle would eat it; but generally those who have raised it, condemn it altogether when compared with the excellent beans and peas of our own or at least adopted by us. have cooked the Japan Pes, or rather bean, es it is nothing else, and pronounced it at the time to be the hardest human fodder we have ever been put to. It is almost always found that seeds imported, especially from distant countries, are of little or no value. Now and then, at long intervals, we fall upon some-thing worth cultivating and even valuable.

The seeds distributed through the Patent Office, last winter, have not proved to be of much account. 'Among the rest was a considerable number of squash or pumpkin seeds. We gave them to many farmers, and the only one who has made any report to us, is Mr. Bones, farmer for J. Dorance, Esq., near Bristol, Bucks county. We sent him six seeds of a squash so-called—two, only, of them grew, which produced six pumpkins averaging one hundred pounds each in weight! This was a great yield, certainly, but the quality, we hear, is not to compare with our own many fine though less productive varieties; and the probabilities are, that in a few years it will diminish in size, and be AN IMITATION OF "HIAWATHA," BY LONGFRLcast aside, as is usually the case, as useless

Now, if our good neighbor will turn its attention to the encouragement of the Mexican or Spanish Black Bean, known as the Frejole, it will be doing a real service to people depending on the Philadelphia markets for supplies. Here is the best bean ever produced in this country—it is neclimated, easily raised upon any light soil, requires little attention, yields well, and is really worth two or three times as much as any other bean in the market. We shall give from 25 to 50 packages of it in the spring to the first applicants, and shall be glad to send some to the editors of the Ledger.

A Pretty Woman. The subjoined waif we have discovered in it says amounted to \$608,000, from which it appears that the cost of guano the present season has been nearly one-half of the wheat an exchange :- "A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country-an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happi ever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt Cashmere back, to a gentleman in Tennessee into cream and then butter. Her words float for \$4,000—the ewes at \$200 each, and the round the ear like music, birds of Paradise, buck at \$1,000. or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its tracst attraction. the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company Her influence and generosity restrain the vicions, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the beathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtnous woman, you also find pleasant fireside bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, music, light and model institutions' generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

CURIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL FACE.-Captain Wm. Allen, of the British Navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian Desert into an Ocean. The author believes that the great valley, extending from the Southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Guif of Akaba, the Eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an Ocean. It is, in many places, thirteen hundred feet below the level of the Dead Sen and the Sen of Tiberias. He believes that this Ocean, being cut off from the Red See by the rise of the land at the Southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation.

He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain Esdraelen, to the fishere in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Medi-terranean would rush in, with a full of thirteen hundred feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an Ocean of two thousand square miles in extent for a barren useless descri : thus making the navigation to India as short as the overland route, spreading fertility over a now arid country, and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine, to settlement and cultivation. The conception is a magnificent one but no sufficient survey has been made to determine its practicability or its cost. ****

Par's DREAM .- Two sons of the green and glorious isle met a day or two since, and thus collequized . "Good morning, Pat."
"Good morning, Dennis."

Dennis .- "How is it wid ye Pat? ye same a quandry. Pat .- "Bedad, but it's all right ye are with out knowing it, for it's in that same I am. It's

Dennis .- "A dhrame? was it a good or a bad one !"

speak in public, and to have his thoughts about him, and ready at command on almost all occasions.

"I was once opening a speech from the laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly, and she will get an laugh; that she is ugly and she will get an laugh and she will get an laugh and she will get

we could'ut buy enough to pickle a juy-bird !"

Sketch of General Walker.

The following sketch of the Nicaragua hero is farnished to the Washington Star by a

William Walker was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and is now about thirty three years old. His father is James Walker, Esq., a citizen of Nashville, of Scottish birth, and orrespondent: very much respected. His mother was a Miss Norvell, an estimable lady from Ken-The Japan Pea is an old acquaintance of ours, having produced it upon our premises native State—which he did with much credit and honor—commenced the study of medi-eine in the University of Pennsylvania, where be graduated. He then went to Europe, entered the medical schools of Paris as a student, received a diploma there, and after abins time spent in travel, returned to this country, went to Nashville, and commenced the study and practice of the law. Walker is thus both lawyer and physician. From Nashville he went to New Orleans, and was for some unfit for human food, unless, as in the case of the poor sailors, who had either to eat the pea or starve. They would perhaps have eaten their old boots, under the same circumstances, if they had been deprived of the peads animadverting upon the judiciary, to which we have to be a superficient to the peads animadverting upon the judiciary, to which we have the peads animadverting upon the judiciary. time editor of the Crescent. In June, 1850, animadverting upon the judiciary, to which exception was taken by Judge Parsons, of the District Court, who forthwith summoned him before his Court, and inflicted on the editor a fine of \$500. This Walker refused to pay, and was accordingly imprisoned, but was subsequently discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, issued from the Superior Court, which action was sustained by the Legisla-ture at its next session. The next enterprise in which Walker was engaged was, the famous expedition to Sonora, with the disastrous result of which your readers are as familiar as they are with his more recent history.

From the above it may be seen that Walker is of respectable family, intelligent, well educated, a regularly trained physician, and a graduate of one of the best schools in America. He is, besides, a man of indomitable courage and perseverance. When a student in Philadelphia strange as it may seem, he was remarkable for his diffident and ever taciture manner and gentle disposition. In person, he is rather under than above the medium height, and was formerly of fair complexion, somewhat freckled face, with light hair, grey eyes, and high check bones.

Miscellany.

EPIGEAM .-As my wife and I at the window one day,

Stood watching a man with a monkey, A cart came by, with a "broth of a boy," Who was driving a stout little donkey. To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke, "There's a relation of yours in that carriage."

To which she replied, as the dankey she spied, 'Ah, yes, a relation-by marriage GUAND .- The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says that \$300,000 worth of guano is consumed in the district which furnishes wheat and corn to that market. The wheat sales

Cashmene Kins .- Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, has recently sold fifteen three-quarter bred Cashmere Kids, seven months old, and one pure bred two years old Cushmere back, to a gentleman in Tennessee

A Batesville (Ark.) paper has the following advertisement: "Wife Wanted.—Any gal wot's got a bed, a coffee pet and a skillet, knows how to cut out britches, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take curs o

children, can have my sarvices until death parts both of us." The Contractors of the Union Canal, Messrs, Kupp & Rockefellow, are carrying on the work of enlargement with energy, and have put a large force of men at work along

COMPORTABLE. - There is a village in Michgan where the church bell is rung every day at tweive o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have the chills and fever all

A Clergyman was censuring a young lady for tight-lacing. "Why," replied the Miss, "you would not surely recommend loose habits to your parishioners." The clergyman smiled. A'Hist.-An exchange says: How young nen can consent to loaf about the corners

and taverns as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be purchased for a six-pence, is really surprising. THE SCHOOLMASTER.-The Salem Guzette says the following notice may be seen at a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No hosses shed

on Sanday cept Sickness or Deth." Italy has often been compared to a bootand it is a boot, we should say, that would almost give its sole, if it could only see the

last of Austria. "I say, Pat are you aslape ?"

"Divil the slape,"
"Then be afther leadin' me a quarter." "I'm aslape, be jabers." "Sniglefritz, will you have some of the

butter?" "Thank you marm; I belong to the

temperance society, and can't take anything

The Chicago papers state that emigration, from the Eastern and Middle States to the West, was never more active than at present.

A house at Terre Haute, Ind., had an enragement to put up 5000 tierces of beef for The Howard Association of Norfolk have

rented a commodious building on Church st., for the orphans. There are now laid up in winter quarters at Chicago two hundred and eighteen steam-

New Cans .- The Cattawissa & Williamsport Railroad Company have recently placed a set of new cars on their Road.

The assessed valuation of property in New Orleans, this year, is \$846,000 less than last

A short time since, about two tons of poultry were shipped by one dealer, in one day, from Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the New York market.

Ninety inferior slaves were hold in Pike county, Alabama, on the 16th, for \$65,000. Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, will, it is said, soon resign,

100

The small-pry has broken out in the Pear-