The Sunbury American.

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

ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per aunum to be paid helf vestiy in advacce. No paper discontinued until ALL arrenges are paid.

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

TO CLUBS. Tares copies to one address, Seven Do Do Fifteen Do Do

Fire the others in advances will pay for three year's sub-exciption to the American.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank evers containing sobscription isomey. They are permit-est to dothis under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. tine Square of 12 lines, 3 times, Every squeequent insertion, One Square, 3 months, six months,

his months,
his year,
Rusiness Cards of Five lines, per annum,
Rusiness Cards of Five lines, per annum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the
year, with the privilege of inserting
different advertisements weekly.
The largest Advertisements as per agreement.

OR PRINTING. JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our catallishment a wel selected JOB OFFICE, which will canble us to execute a the meatest 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

References in Philadelphia: Chas. Gibbons, Esq., Linn, Smith & Co. Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Sundgrass,

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY SUPERIOR WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, rom the Mammorn Vein, for Furnaces, Found riel, Steamboats and Family use,

BELL, LEVIS & CO.

SIZES OF COAL.
LUMP, for Blast Furnaces and Cupoles,
STEAMBOAT, for Steamboate, Hot Air Purnaces and Steam.

BROKEN. For Grates, Stoves and Stea. EGG. STOVE, For Stoves, Steam and burning

NUT, Lime. PEA, for Limeburners and making Steam. Orders received at Mt. Carmel or Northum seriand Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELL, D. J. LEWIS, WILLIAM MUIR.

May 3, 1856 .- if DILWORTH BRANSON & CO.

Hardware Merchants, Having removed from No. 59 to No. 73

Market Street, Philadelphia, Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, to fill orders for HARDWARE of every variety en best terms, from a full assortment, including Railrosa Shovels, Picks, &c.

Country merchants and others will find it to mokin, and directly on the line of heir interest to call and examine our stock beore purchasing elsewhere.
April 12, 1856.—1y

O. OF U. A. M. SUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, O. of U. A. M. meete every Trashar evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sunbury, Ps. Members of the

order are respectfully requested to attend. M. L SHINDEL, C. S. S. HENDRICES, R. S. Sunbury, Jan. 5, 1857 .- oct 20, '55.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A holds its stated meetings every Thursday evening, in the American Hall, Market Street, WM. H. MUSSELMAN, P.

A. A. THIBSLER, R. S. Sushury, July 5, 1856 .-- tf.

STEETS GODDES. A. J. CONRAD. - HOLLOWING RUN.

ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has replenished his Store with an excellent assortment of New Goods just received from Philadelphia, which he will sell on terms as reasonable as any other establishment. His tment consists in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATTINETT, Winter Wears for men and boys, all styles and

adies Dress Goods

Consisting of Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Trimmings, &c.
Also a tresh supply of GROCERIES of all

HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE, Cedarware, Brooms, &c. Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Men Wo-men and Children. Hats and Caps, Silk Hats, and all goods usually kept in a Country Store. All the above named slock of goods will be sold positively at low prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce, at the highest

*market price.
Hollowing Run, Nov. 29, 1856.—1*

PATEAT WHEEL GREASE, Wagoners. Livery Stable keepers, &c. as being Scremon to anything of the kind ever introduced. As it does not gum upon the axles - is much more durable, and is not affected by the weather remaining the same in summer as

in winter, and put up in tin canisters at 373 and 75 conts, for sale by A. W. FISHER. 75 c nts, for sale by March 14, 1857.— Front Street Wire Manufactory.

WATSON, COX & Co.,

No. 46 North Frant Street, corier of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Malberry (Arch) Streets, Philadelphia, manufacture of apparant quality, Brass and Iron Wire Steves, of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Miskers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manuer.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Foundetts. Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Trups, Dish Cavers, Cral and Sand Screens, &c. Pancy Wire Work of every description.

March 14, 1857.—3m. c

JOSEPH FUSSELL

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURES, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia.

HAS now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and mest destrable kinds, in cluding many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 7, 1857.—3m c

COUNTY ORDERS.—County orders taken on cash for goods, and on note or book account by E. Y. BRIGHT 4 SON.

NEW ARRANGEMENT! Fresh Arrival of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. THE undersigned having taken the store for-merly kept by William A. Bruner, is now ready to fill orders and prescriptions at a mo-ments notice. He has a large and well selected stock of fresh and pure

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Dye-stuffs, Oil, Paints, Gluss, Putty, and all kinds of Patent Medicines.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY Tobacco and Imported Segars of the choices brands. Fancy Notions' toilet articles, and Per-fumery of all kinds. Tooth and Hair Brushes

Camphine and Fluid always on hand. Customers will find his stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

Remember the place, next door to E. Y.
Bright's Mammoth Store.

Sunbury, March 14, 1857.

L. C. IVES'

Produce and Fruit Store. No. 15 North Wharves, Philadelphia, Shipping and Country Oorders promptly filled

on responsible orders. Farmers and Dealers' Produce Sold on Com-

Apples, Bananas, Pine Apples, Dried Fruit, Onions, Oranges. Shell Barks, Raisins, Beans, Lemons, White & Sweet Figs, Turnips, Cranberries, Potatoes, Poultry, Peaches, Ground Nunts, Chesnuts, Eggs, &c. Benns,

Foreign and Domestic Produce and Fruit ger February 28, 1857.-- ly

J'AMES BROWNS' GRAMATICAL WORKS,

THE first book of the Paties elystem of Eng lish Grammar. The second book of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with gram-

matical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the first School District of Pennsyl The third book of the Rational System of Eng lish Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the Prepositions, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 c
BROWNS' Gramatical Reader. This B. ok
sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects

demonstrates the little use of attending to them. and presents to the teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street,

Philadelphia. February 21, 1857 -3m

LEASE OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS. THE Northumberland Improvement Compa-ny invite proposals for the Lease of a por-tion of their COAL VEINS, situate on their property in Northumberland county. Pennsylvania, two and half miles above the town of Sha-

phia and Sunbury Rail Road. The Veins of Coal are well located for easy and profitable operation. Apply to IOSEPH S. DIXON, Agent,

Mount Carmel, Pa. er to CHAS. S. FOLWELL, Sec'y. 18 South 3d street, Philadelphia. March 7, 1857.—3m Mount Carmel, Pa.

FURNITURE POLISH.

8. RAE'S Premium Patent Enamel Furniture Polish.—This polish is highly valuable for restor. ing the polish on all kinds of Furniture. Glass, Carriage Bodies, Hair Cloth, &c. Also, for removing spots, hiding scratches, &c., &c. Warranted to dry immediately and retain its gloss. Price 50 cts per bottle. Sold by
A. W. FISHER.

March 14, 1857.

THE DAUPHIN & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

CONNECTS the Reading Railroad at Au burn, on the Schuylkill, (10 miles below Pontsville.) with the Northern Central and with the at Dauphin, on the Susquehanna, and with the Pontsville, (5 miles 1400 years ago.

In Chinese history we find descriptions of a 20,000 is to the eastward across Pottsville.) with the Northern Central Railroad. summer through between Auburn and Harrisburg, each way, daily, (Sundays excepted.) on times arranged to connect properly with these roads; with the Cumberland Valley and Harris burg and Lancaster Railroads, at Harrisburg, and with the Cattawissa Railroad, and its north-

ern connections at Port Clinton. ELLWOOD MORRIS, Eng. & Supt. March 7, 1857 .- 6m.pd.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

No. 45, Second Street, Philadelphia. A RE now receiving their spring importation of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of Fancy, Cap and Bonnet Rib-hone. Satin and Mantua Ribbons, Glace and Plain Silks, Marcelines and Florences, Black Modes, French and English Crapes, Tarlatane, Maline and Illusion Luces, &c. Also, a full assortment of French and American flowers, which they offer to the trade on favorable terms.

March 28, 1857 .- 2m., P. 2, Citrate of Magnesia

TASTELESS SALTS. THIS preparation is recommended as an ex-cellent laxative and purgative. It operates

resembling temonade in flavor, prepared and sold by A. W. FISHER. Sunbury, March 14, 1856.

MISS A. M. TOMER, Successor to Mrs. M. Hill, Fashionable Straw and Fancy Milliner,

No 321 North Second Street, below Noble, opposite Red Lion Hotel, Philadelp in PATTERN Bounets made to order. Orders respect fully a decited and promptly attended to.

March 48, 1857 - Jul W

New Wall Paper Warehouse, BURTON & LANING,

MANUFA TURERS and importers, No. 124, Arch street, accord door above sixth, Philadelphia, where may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.
COUNTRY PURCHASERS may here be accommodification to the incommon of looking further, and dated without the inconvenience of looking further, a may be assured that they will receive the advantage their money.

121 ARCH street, above Sixth, Philade phis March 48, 1857.—3mc.

Pobacco and Segars -- 20,000 Imported Segars of various brands. Eldorado, Fig. Cavendish and fine cut tobacco at Sunbury, March 14, 1857.

BUGAB CURED HAM:—A lot just received and for sale by.

LEVI SEASHOLTZ. April 1 1967

Select Doetry.

out a todaic

THE COMET.

BY G. W. HOLMES.

The Comet! He is on his way, And singing as he flies; The whizzing planets shrink before The spectre of the skies! Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue,
And satellites turn pale,
Ten million cubic miles of head,

Ten billion leagues of tail! On, by whistling spheres of light, He flashes and he flames; He turns not to the left nor right, He asks them not their names; One spurn from his demoniac heel,— Away, away, they fly, When darkness might be bottled up

And sold for "Tyrian dye." And what would happen to the land, And how would look the sea, If in the bearded devil's path, Our earth should chance to be? Full hot and high the sea would boil, Full red the forests gleam; Methought I saw and heard it all

In a dyspeptic dream. The Comet's course to spy;
I heard a scream—the gathered rays

Had stewed the tutor's eye; I saw a fort—the soldiers all Were armed with goggles green ; Pop cracked the guns! whiz flew the balls! Bang went the magazine.

I saw a poet dip a scroll Each moment in a tub. I read upon the warping back, "The dream of Beelzebub;" He could not see his verses burn, Although his brain was fried,

And ever and anon he bent

To wet them as they dried. I saw the scalding pitch roll down The crackling, sweating pines, And streams of smoke, like water-spouts Burst through the rumbling mines;

I asked the firemen why they made Such noise about the town; They answered not, but all the while The brakes went up and down. I saw a roasting pullet sit

Upon a baking egg: I saw a cripple scorch his hand Extinguishing his leg: I saw nine geese upon the wing Towards the frozen pole, And every mother's gosling fell Crisped to a crackling coal.

I saw the ox that browsed the grass Writhe in the blistering rays, The herbage in his shrinking jaws

Was all a fiery blaze: I saw huge fishes boiled to rags, Bob through the bubbling brine; And thoughts of supper crossed my soul I had been rash at mine.

Strange sights! strange sounds! O, fearful dream! Its memory baunts me still-

The steaming sea, the crimson glare, That wreathed each wooded hill; Stranger! if through thy reeling brain Such midnight visions sweep, Spare, spare, O. spare thine evening meal

And sweet shall be thy sleep!

Miscellancons.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin] Chinese Discovery of America 1400 Years Ago.

The Spaniards discovered America 349

account states that several Buddhist priests at Hingehau, about A. D. 499, having arrived there, reported that Fusang (America) lay to

The description of Fusang, as given by the Chinese historian, differs but little from that given by the Spaniards, when they conquered Mexico. He calls the country Fusang, from the name of a particular tree that grew there and which he describes thus: "The leaves of the fusang, when first produced, resemble those of the bamboo. The inhabitants eat the fruit, like pears, and weave its bulk into cloth for clothing and articles of embroidery. They have books which are written on the bark of the fusang." Of this tree (the maguey) Prescott says, that its "bruised leaves afforded a paste, from which paper was made its juice was manufactured into an intoxica-ting beverage, PULQUE, of which the natives, to this day, are excessively fond; its leaves mildly, is entirely free from any unpleasant taste supplied an impenetrable thatch for the more umble dwellings; thread, of which coarse stuff's were made, and strong cords were drawn from its tough and twisted fibers, pins and needles were made of the thorns at the extremity of its leaves; and the root, when properly cooked, was converted into a pala-table and nutritions food. The maguey, in short, was meat, drink, clothing and writing material for the Aztec !- Surely, never did nature enclose, in so compact a form, so many

of the elements of human comfort and civili zation. Again: The Chinese historian states, "that they had no iron but they possessed copper. They did not esteem gold and silver." The

arts, instructions and customs, were almost the same as those of the Chinese. By a careful examination and contrasting of both histories, inquiring minds will not doubt in the least that the Chinese discovered this Continent a thousand years earlier than any

other nation. Most people in California have noticed the similitude existing between the Indians and Chinese, both in feature, and the accent of their monosyllable dialects, and from my own experience, I find that they are nearly the same. The Chinese accent can be traced throughout the Indian language; though the most of the Digger Indians with whom I have conversed, speak a great deal of the ancient Aztec language. Not wishing to pursue this subject much further at present, I will transcribe a few words for the purpose of showing the analogy, as follows:

of showing the analogy, as follows: Chinese. Indian. English. Nang-a, Yi-soo, Keok-a, Nang, Hand. Foot. Aek-n-soo. Yuet-a, Suo, Yuet, Beard. Ynt, Yeet-s, Sun. Utyta, Lee-lum, Hoto, Hee-long, Ho-ah, Deafness. Ho-ya-pa, Good. A pa, A-pa, Father. Ko-le, A-ko, To-chae, Brother Ko-chao, Ibanks. Koo-lae. Ku kay, Hers. Koo-chu, Chue-koo Hog. Choo-koo, Kow-chi, Dog. Drunk. Nagam, Yam,

Ti yam in the Indian language is night. Ti yam in Chinese means the god of the moon, or night. Hee-ma in Indian is the sun. Hee-ma in Chinese means the god of the sun, or day. Wollae is a word commonly used among the Indians to designate a friend; it also means "man." Walla in the Hindostance means a man. Numbers of other words could be given, but I shall make these

suffice for the present. No doubt need be entertained concerning the assertion of the Chinese in coming to this continent at an early period; nor can we interpret coincidences so universal, so minute, so remarkable, without coming to the conclusion, that they both sprung from one com-mon source. The Chinese Fusang is no other than the American California and Mexico; and the Oriential discoverers consequently claim the honor of the discovery, a thousand

years earlier than any other nation. The period when the continent was first discovered may still remain a mystery, hidden in the deep recesses of the past. If ever it be found, it will be almost likely in some of the Oriential records, for in them we find the most ancient history, whose dates, reaching in the night of time, inform us of races now extinct, whose crumbling monuments attested a civilization different from that of the modern world. These ancient races progressed in some arts, which to us are almost unknown; and they must consequently have attained a degree of refinement, which many of us at present know but little of. Yet withal, they seem to us to have been in ignorance, because we can but faintly see them through the dark | These Yankees, though so much abused, are clouds from which we have issued

JAMES HANLEY, Chinese Interpreter, Chinese Camp, Tuolumne co.

The Little O ne

There is a darkened chamber in the house. over the windows of that room the thick cur- the ocean." tains sweep downward heavily, and the sunshine and the daylight are excluded. Soft shine and the daylight are excluded. Soit voices mingle in gentle cadences there, and softer footfalls across the covered floor.—
There are no loud tones, no harsh sound. A hush and a halo rest there, like the soft drooping of an angel's wing. Close pressed drooping of an angel's wing. Close pressed to a heart awakened to a new fount of joy it never knew or dreamed of before, lies a little babe. Only the young mother feels the bles- "Seven thousand men are at Baltimore, and sing and the responsibility of the precious we have no such force; still my opinion is, boon; and in the shadowy room she lies and that if we tuck up our sleeves and lay our thinks of the little God-gift on her bosom; of ears back we may thrush them; that is, if we the world untried, the path untrod, which lie caught them out of their trees, so as to slap before the portal of life it has just crossed.— at them with the bayonet. They will not Tears of love and feeling upon the little brow stand that. But they fight unfairly, firing years ago. The Weish claim an earlier discovery in favor of their Prince Madoc. The Northmen, of the 11th century, claim the safest guide it over that untrodden way! gun barrels, every thing that will do mischief. honor of the first discovery at even an earlier | The twilight comes, and the stars shine out. On board a twenty gun ship that we took, I date. But the Chinese claim it prior to them | and a benediction and a prayer sway like heavenly pinions over the gently pillowed head of the new born ; while through the house a killed according to the law of nations; and new light shines, and manhood's brow grows nothing so pleasant and correct; but to be vast country 20,009 ie to the eastward across the great ocean, which, from the description given, must be California and Mexico. The with exceeding great joy," for a little one is

Spring has come and the babe, a bright with a garnish of rusty two-penny nails and pretty prattler now, is out among makes us die ungenteelly, and with the the flowers. The eye of affection watches choice." there, reported that Fusang (America), and the flowers. The eye of affection watches the east about 20,000 le, or 9,000 from Jatha the flowers. The eye of affection watches pan; and that, in A. D. 459, five medicant pan; and that, in A. D. 459, five medicant with the rose on that fair cheek, and the blue with the rose on that fair cheek, and the blue control of the control of th hist tracts and images among the inhabitants. eye, soft as a dew-laden violet, is lifted to the which by that means changed their customs, as Buddhism was not formerly known to them. Slightly the little feet patter upon the stairs, sweetly the little voice sings through the house, and the mother's heart melts with tearful delight in listening to it. Out on the turf the father lies down in the shade of the summer sunset, and like a child himself plays with his babe, and clasping his treasure to his manly breast, feels his eye grow moist with the dew of affection, and thankfulness to God for his glorious gift.

Again there is a darkened chamber in the The windows are more deeply shaded the footfalls are soft; the voices are subdued and sad. The little one is ill; Quietly upon his little couch he lies and suffers. The sweet lips utter no moan; The gentle features evince to pain; and it seems as though angels soothed him into silence. Again the twilight comes; again the stars shine out; but there s no joy now in the house, and the prayers of thanksgiving are turned to supplications for mercy, to pleading at the throne of grace to spare the loved one yet a little while lon-

Morning dawns, and there is a coffin in the nonse. A little narrow box, not two feet long! Robed in white with flowers among his golden hair, and waxen hands folded over golden hair, and waxen hands folded over the heart that is still forever, lies the dead babe Oh, the aching hearts that bend over him; oh, the hot tears that full down upon the flowers and golden hair! How they tell of earthly love and the frailty of earthly things! How they tell of hollow human hopes and the mockery of mortal trust! In the very room where he was born, they close the coffin-lid and yield him back, dust to dust earth to earth, ashes to ashes.

They did not esteem gold and silver." The use of iron was unknown to them, but they found a substitute in an alloy of copper and tin, with which they could cut metal and stones. Silver, the great stuple of their country at the time of the conquest, may have, a thousand years earlier, been unnoticed or uncovered by them.

By carefully examining the Chinese history and comparing with that of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," we find but few points of difference. In their treatment of criminals, habits of the judges, religion, and in many other respects, they agree with each other so well, that no doubts need be entertained, in the least, regarding the authenticity of the Chinese accounts.—The religion of Aztecs was in most respecte like Buddhism. Their

A Snake Tale.

Says the lawyer: "Animals sometimes very nearly approach reason in their cunning." "I got interested in the study of serpents down in Arkansas, where I spent the most of last year. I don't know why, but I was constantly watching them and testing their sagacity, by placing them in new situations, and surrounding them with novel expediments.—Of all kinds I experimented most with rat-

tlesnakes and copperheads.
"One afternoon I seated myself on a little knoll in the woods to smoke and read-for I always had book or newspaper with me—and had been enjoying myself for some time, when I espied a copperhead making for a hole within ten feet where I sat Of course I threw down my book and eigar, and preceded to try a new experiment. As soon as I stirred the rascal made a rush for the hole; but I caught his tail as he got nearly in and jerked him some twenty feet backword. He threw himself into a coil in no time, and waited for me to pitch in. But I concluded not to let him try his hole again. After a while he started for it, stopping when I stirred to coil himself up; but as I kept pretty quiet he recovered confidence and sgain went in. Again I jerked him out. No sconer did always had book or newspaper with me-and in. Again I jerked him out. No sconer did he hit the ground than he made a grand rush for the hole in a straight line for my legs!—But that didn't work, for I got out of the way, and gave him another flut !

This time he lay still awhile, appearing to reflect on the course to be taken. After a time he tried it again though rather slowly .-After getting has head a little way in, he stopped and wiggled his tail, as if on purpose for me to grab it. I did so; and quicker than a flash he drew his head out and came within about a quarter of an inch of striking me in the face. However, I jerked him quite a distance, and resolved to look out next time. Well, he tried the same game again, but it would'nt work-I was too quick for

This time he lay in a coil half an hour without stirring. At last he, however, he tried once more. He advanced to within five feet of the hole very slowly, coiled again, and then, by heavens ! got the the start of me by one of the cutest tricks you ever heard of. "How was it?" we all exclaimed in one

breath. "Why, said the narrator, sinking his voice to the seme of solemnity, and looking as honest and as sober as a man could look, he turned his head toward my hand, and went down that hole tail first !"

YANKEE FIGHTING .- The Memoir of Sir Charles Napier, just published in Eugland, contains many passages interesting to Americans. We select a couple of paragraphs :

When at Bermuda, in 1813, with his regiments, Colonel Napier, writing to his mother, says: "Two packets are due, and we fear they have been taken, for the Yankees swarm here; and when a frigate goes out to drive them off, by Jove they take her! Yankees fight well, and are gentlemen in their mode of warfare. Decatur refused Cardon's sword, saying, "Sir. you have used it so well, I should be ashamed to take it from you."really fine fellows. One, an acquaintance of mine, has just got the Macedonian; he was here a prisoner, and dined with me. he had by the Poictiers, seventy-four, being now in pathetic, and warm-hearted. If there be a an English frigate; if he meets us we must

take him, or we are no longer sovereigns on From Bermuda Charles Napier sailed for America, and became engaged in some of the of loading cannon to the mouth with odds and ends of old iron, it was his abhorrence :found this sort of ammunition regularly pre pared.-This is wrong. Man delights to be ally; but a brass candle-stick for stuffing,

FOUNTAIN OF BLOOD IN A CANEEN .- E. G. Squire's notes on Central America describes a wonderful effusion of a fluid resembling blood near the town of Vitud, in the state of Hondaras. It appears that there is continually oozing and dropping from the roof of a cavern there a red liquid, which upon falling congulates so as to precisely resemble posit their larve in it, and dogs and buzzards resort to the cavern to eat it. Attempts have several times been made to obtain some of this liquid for the purpose of analysis, but in all cases without success in consequence of its rapid decomposition, whereby the bottles containing it were broken.

The small cavern or grotte during the day is visited by bazzards and hawks, and at night by a multitude of vampire bats for the purose of feeding on the unnatural blood, situated on the berder of a rivolet, which it keeps reddened with a small flow of the liquid which has the color, taste and smell of blood. In approaching the grotto a state of conduction of the apparent there may be seen pools of the apparent color may be put on with a common white-wash brush, and will be found much more duration a state of congulation. blood. In approaching the grotto a disagree-

blood in a state of congulation.

The peculiarities of this liquid are considered due to the rapid generation of this grotte of some very prolific species of infasoria. The California State Journal, remarking on the above, observes that the estere of the town of Monterey contains a species of blood red infusoria, (the larvæ of water blood red infusoria, (the larvae insects) which at certain seasons of the year smell precisely like fresh fish, or on exposure in a vessel, like putrid fish. In some seasons it has been found dried in flakes, and of the intense color of vermilon .- Scientific Ameri-

DESTRUCTION TO HOUSE BUOS.-The French Academy of Sciences is assured, by Baron Thenard, that boiling soap and water, consisting of two parts of common soap and 100 parts of water by weight, infallibly destroy bugs and their eggs. It is enough to wash walls and woodwork, &c., with the horling so-lation, to be entirely relieved from this horrid

A shawl was lately sold in Philadelphia for for \$1,425. In the same city, women make

Poetry.

SPRING VOICES.

BY JOHN WILSON.

Come forth, come forth! it were a sin To stay at home to-day ! Stay no more, loitering within, Come to the woods away!

The long, green grass is filled with flowers, The clover's deep, dim red Is brightened with the morning showers

That on the winds have fled Scattered about the deep blue sky, In white and flying clouds, Some bright, brief rains are all that lie

Now, look !-- our weather plans is spread --The pimpernal, whose flower Closes its leaves of spotted red Against a rainy hour.

Within those snowy shrouds.

The first pale green is on the trees-That verdure more like bloom; You eim-bough hath a hord of bees, Lured by the faint perfume.

The cherry-orchard flings on high Its branches, whence are strown Blossoms like snow, but with an eye, Dark maiden, as tkine own!

s yet our flowers are chiefly those Which fill the sun-touched bough; Within the sleeping soil repose Those of the radiant brow. But we have daisies, which, like love

Or hope, spring everywhere; And primroses which droop above Some self-consuming care. So sad, so spiritual, so pale, Born all too near the snow, They pine for that sweet southern gale

It is too soon for deeper shade; But let us skirt the wood, The blackbird there, whose nest is made,

Sits singing to her bread. These pleasant hours will soon be flown; Love make no more delayam too glad to be nione.

Come forth with me to day. INFLUENCE OF A LITERARY TASTE.-To young man away from home, friendlessand for-lorn in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sunset and bed-time; for the moon and stars see more evil in a single bour than the sun in his whole day's circuit. The and an instant thrill electrifies a million of arms, the ox to his stall, and the weary laborer to his rest. But to the gentle-hearted who is thrown upon the rocks of a pitiless city, and "strands bomeless amid a thousand mes," the approach of evening brings with it an aching sense of loneliness and desolution which comes down upon the spirit like dark.

ness upon the earth. In this mood his best impulses become a shere to him, and he is led at the deep emotion that produced it arters because he is routed as the control of astray because he is social, affectionate, symsound of my voice, let me say to him that books are the friends of the friendless, and that a library is a home to the homeless. A taste for reading will carry you to converse with men who will instruct you by their wisdom and charm you by their wit-who will soothe you when weary counsel you when perplexed, and sympathise with you at all times. Evil spirits, in the middle ages, were exercised and driven away by bell, book and candle, and you want

but two of these agents, the book and the candle.-Gronne S. HILLIARD. ***** PLUBALITY OF WORLDS .- A writer in the Edinburg Review says that the idea of a plurality of workls has been gradually developed till men have come to believe that not only planets, but also the shining stars of the boundless firmament in all their countless myriads, must be sents both of life and of sensient intelligence, capable of enjoying and employing its faculties and attributes. Modern astronomy has also gone out far beyond the boundary of the star firmquent, and there it has described, lying in immeasurable dis tance, faint definits clouds of filmy light, which even to good telescopes look, as they float in the chasm of darkness, like whisps of pale phospherescent mist. At first these, were taken to be the vaporous comets of the remote universe, and they were called 'nebulae by their discoverers. In process of time, however, as the construction of the telescope was rendered more perfect, it was found that some of these light clouds were really clouds

How finite is man, and how infinite the

Creator!

How to Make Whitewash .- As the senon of the the year when considerable whitewashing is performed, is near at loud, we give the following receipt for making the composition, which is said to be first-rate; Take a clean barrel that will hold water, put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it holling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until quite slacked; dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt, which cause the whitewash to harden on the wood-work, in a few days; add sufficient water to bring it the consister cy of thick whitewash. To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add 3 pounds yellow other. For fawn color, add 4 pounds umber 1 pound India red, and 1 pound lamp-black. For gray or stone color, add 4 bounds

ble than common whitewash. RAFFLING FOR & BARY .- The Dubuque Express relates that a woman recently came to the Munesota House, in Dunleith, with a young child, and after stopping a day or two suddenly left, minus the baby, and did not return. The landlord happened to go over to "What do you ask a cord?" said the chap. Dubuque, and mentioning the circumstance to a couple of friends, married, but childless, one of them proposed to adopt the little one as his own. The other immediately made the same proposition, when a dispute arose as to which of the would be "parents" should have the infantile waif. Finally an appeal was made to the dice-box. Quite a number of people gathered around the table, interested spectators of the singular contest, and the winner named Bessler, was greeted with a shout of applause. The child is a pretty little girl, three weeks old, and its new found parents are brimming over with happiness.

Samuel D. Grimes died a few days ago in Pike county, Georgia, aged 110 years, baving dies. In America they wear them in their been all his life a healthy man.

BRAIN WORK.—Of all daily toil for bread, the hardest toil is that of the brain. What can be more wearing to mind and body, than to be called on, imperiously and unsparingly, week and daily, for a certain amount of work, which must be done; but the doing of which depends, not upon the will to do it alone, not upon the muscles of the body, nor the quickness of the eye, the cunning of the hand; but upon the most delicately organized the most upon the most delicately organized, the most nervously susceptable, and the least certain part of us—our brain!—to be obliged to spin yards of that delicate woof, to order, exhausting energy, health life itself, in the process! to know that the bread of wife and children depend upon our faculty to produce from this loom; whether the machinery be right or wrong, in or out of working trim; even though some of the belts be relaxed by sickness, the springs rusted, and the screws loosening, the cog wheel jarred and out of place? Yet this poor Hood had to do, weekly, daily! and spite of sickness and suffering, he

did it bravely and manfully, and with a cheer-ful heart.—G. Vandenhoff. OBIGIN OF COAL.—Dr. David Dale Owen, in a recent lecture at Vincennes upon Agricultural Chemistry incidentally alludes to the origin of coal. The Doctor is a believer in the theory of the vegetable origin of coal, but, in the language of the Gazette, is an advocate of the more modern and rational idea that coal is the condensation of the so-lidification of the vast volumes of the carbonic gases that surround the world before the temperature of the earth and its atmosphere had been reduced to support animal life. It was the gradual reduction of temperature, and the absorption of the carbonic gases—so fatal to animal life—into vegetables and woods, and the condensation of them into these was store houses of the land of one street and the condensation of them into these was store houses of the land of one street. those vast store-houses of fuel-of coal strata-for the future use of man, that prepared the earth first for the rougher animals, and finally for a habitation of man This is un-doubtedly the true theory, and most beauti-fully illustrates the benificent providence of the Creator, who transformed the most fatal substance to man's existence in the early periods of the world, to be one of the chiefest blessings in the maturer ages of the earth when man should be fitted for and need its use. And thus are all apparent evils upon earth made in His infinite providence, the basis of great good to these subjects of the Divine government.

MENTAL EXCITEMENT .- Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the poet's visions of evening are all composed of tender and soothing images. It brings the gallop. Delirum infuses great energy. Vowanderer to his home, the child to his mother's lition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Chilo, Diagores and Sophocles died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Emisuddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical young man thus circumstanced within the prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

> How to PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS .- Young rees and shrubs-such as rose bushes-if re ceived from a distant nursery and appear dry and withered, should be treated us fol-lows: Dig a trench in the ground just as ong as the trees or shrubs and roots, and lay them down in this; cover with a little dirt, pour on a pail of water, and then cover all over with six inches of earth. In forty-eight hours the buds will be swelled out ffull, and then you can plant them out. This was the method reccommended by the lamented Downing and we have found it to exceed perfeetly .- Scientific American.

Humorous.

WGMAN .- It is seldom that Julius Caesar Hannibal says anything worth quoting, but the following is not bad:

"Dey may rail against women as much as dey like, dey can't set me up against dem. I hab alwhys in my life found dem to be fust in lab, fast in a quarrel, fust in de dance, de fast in de ice-cream saloon, and de fust best and de last in de sick room. What would we poor debbils do widout dem? Let us be born as young, as ugly, and as helpless us we please, and a woman's arm am open to receibe us. She it am who gubs us our fust dose ob cestor oil, and puts de cloze pon our helpless, naked limbs, and cubbers our foots and toses in long flannen petticoats; she it am who as we grows up, fills our dinner baskets wid doe-nuts and apples as we goes to school, and licks us when we tears our trowses."

In the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, says the Opal, published there, Miss Dix passed through, and a young daughter of our household, just started in her teens, made one of a cluster called together by the occasion. Girl-"Who was the lady whom we saw

with the Doctor?" Lady.—"That was Miss Dix, the philan-Girl. "What is a philanthropist, please?" Lady .- Philanthropist, my dear, is a word from two Greek Words; signifying lover of

Girl-"Well then, are not all we women Matthew Lansbery used to say, "If you

wish to have a shoe made of durable materials

you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in He did worse than that - he said the soles should be made of ladies' tongues, for they never wear out. Wasn't be a wretch! A FELLow went a few weeks since, into the "What do you ask a cord?" said the chap.
"A cord?" replied the woman. "Y's, I want about a cord. Up in our diggings the petti-

was in, I'd take what you had corded up."-The milliner fainted. A Man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. And if he cheats whenever he can, he is indeed, in spirit, in grain, a measure-less

coats has gin out. I see you advertise 'corded skirts,' and I thought while my hand

In Paris ladies wear daggers at their gir-

scoundrel.