

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-
ser's Store.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

**UMBRELLAS, CANES,
BEST FENNER & CO.**
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES,
No. 113 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

INVITE the attention of Merchants, Manufac-
turers, &c., to their very extensive, ele-
gant, new stock, prepared with great care, and of-
fered at the lowest possible prices for cash.
The principle on which this concern is establish-
ed, is to consult the mutual interest of their custo-
mers and themselves, by manufacturing a good ar-
ticle, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and
realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of
sales and quick returns.
Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufac-
ture, they are prepared to supply orders to any ex-
tent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Mer-
chants, Manufacturers and Dealers.
A large assortment of the New Style Cur-
tain Parasols.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1844.—ly

**HERR'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE,
No. 116 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of
Reading, Pa., would inform the pub-
lic that he has fitted up the above ex-
pensive and convenient establishment, and
will always be ready to entertain his visitors. His es-
tablished reputation is the more it is hoped, will
afford full assurance, that his guests will be sup-
plied with every comfort and accommodation; and
while the house will be conducted under such ar-
rangements as will secure a character for the first
responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for
individuals and families.
Charge for boarding \$4 per day.
DANIEL HERR,
Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—ly

To Country Merchants.
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and
Palm Leaf Hats,
G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR,
at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of the
above articles, all of which they sell at unusu-
ally low prices, and particularly invite the attention
of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of
their stock.
G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR,
Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—ly

Notice.
THOSE persons having demands against the
Commonwealth for labor performed, or mate-
rials furnished for the repairs of the
North Branch Canal,
prior to the 9th day of January, 1844, who have
not handed to the subscriber an account of the
same, are requested to do so at the earliest possible
moment, in order that they may be put in form for
settlement, as soon as the final appropriation for the
payment of old debts can be obtained.
Those living at a distance are requested to for-
ward by mail or otherwise. W. R. MAFFETT,
Wilkesbore, May 11, 1844.—of Supervisor.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR J. B. MASSER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that
he has removed his office to the white
building in Market Square, east of L. T.
Clement's store, and immediately opposite the
post office, where he will be happy to receive calls
in the line of his profession.
Sunbury, May 4th, 1844.

DAVID EVANS'
Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron
Chests, Slate lined Refrigerators,
with Filters attached when
required.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 76 South Third St., opposite the Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURE and
keep for sale DAVID EVANS'
Patented Water and Provision
Chests, and Patent Pro-
mium Fire and Thief Proof
Iron Chests, for preserving
Books, Papers, Documents,
Gold, Silver, &c., &c., made
of Bulter Iron, (and not over Plunk as money-five
of every one hundred now in use, and for sale
made) with first rate Locks and David Evans'
Patent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one exhibit-
ed at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months
to the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at
liberty to be used, and the Chest not opened, al-
though the experiment was tried by at least 1500
persons. One of the same Locks was tried by
Robbers, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut
street, above Third, but did not succeed.
Hoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior
Locks, and all kinds of Iron Railings, Seal and
Copying Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand
or manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAUTION—Do hereby caution all per-
sons against making, using, selling, or causing to
be sold, any Keyhole Covers for Fire Proof Chests,
or Doors, of any kind similar in principle to my
Patent, of 10th July, 1841, and also against using
Refrigerators with Slate, for which my Patent is
dated 26th March, 1844, as any infringement will
be dealt with according to law.
DAVID EVANS,
Philadelphia, April 13, 1844.—ly

**FORESTVILLE
BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.**
THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few
of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks,
which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash.
Also, superior 30-hour Clocks, of the best make
and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50.
Also, superior Brass 30-hour Clocks, at \$8 00.
Dec. 2, 1844. H. B. MASSER.

STONE WARE for sale.
225 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 3 gallons,
50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale,
cheap, by
Oct. 14 H. B. MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.

Vol. 5--No. 5--Whole No. 213.

JAMES K. POLK.
Protection of American Industry.
ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURE
OF IRON.

To the Friends of American Industry.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—
Efforts of the most determined nature—most
widely and secretly extended—and especially in
this Commonwealth, are making to misrep-
resent the opinions and conduct of JAMES K.
POLK, the Democratic candidate for Presi-
dent, on the subject of AID AND PROTEC-
TION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The recent
triumph of Democracy in Pennsylvania
causes these efforts to be redoubled. We warn
you against them. To expose them, nothing
is needed but the diffusion of TRUTH.

The opinions of James K. Polk on this sub-
ject are not equivocal. They have not been
concealed. We give them to you IN HIS OWN
WORDS. They are as follows:

IN MY JUDGMENT, IT IS THE
DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO EX-
TEND, AS FAR AS IT MAY BE PRACTI-
CABLE TO DO SO BY ITS REVENUE
LAWS AND ALL OTHER MEANS WITH-
IN ITS POWER, FAIR AND JUST PRO-
TECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTER-
ESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION. EM-
BRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFAC-
TURES, THE MECHANIC ARTS, COM-
MERCE AND NAVIGATION.

His actions are not less equivocal. Soon
after his very first entry into public life, in Ten-
nessee, James K. Polk devoted himself effec-
tively to the support of American Industry, so far
as his legislative labors in that State enabled
him to do so. He was especially the PRO-
TECTOR and promoter of the MANUFAC-
TURE OF IRON—a branch of industry in
which Tennessee, like Pennsylvania, has a
great interest. We have collected from the
official records of the Legislature of Tennessee
the proof on this subject. We submit it to you.
It shows that his sentiments IN FAVOR OF
AMERICAN INDUSTRY, as now declared,
ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS AC-
TIONS, as thus exhibited and OFFICIALLY
PROVED.

The Journal of the Legislature of Tennessee
for the session of 1823-24 contains the follow-
ing, to wit:

"A bill supplemental to an act entitled 'an
act to ENCOURAGE THE BUILDING OF
IRON WORKS, passed November 24, 1809,'
was read the third and last time, and ordered to
be engrossed."

On the same day (November 27th, 1823) it
was signed by the Speaker of both houses and
became a law.

The object of this law was to GRANT to the
OWNERS OF IRON WORKS and those
who would erect them, LARGE TRACTS OF
LAND adjacent to them, for ore, timber, &c.,
upon condition that they would keep them in
operation. The law therefore provided that "a
preference as occupants to obtain grants for said
lands," should be granted to the owners of Iron
Works, on their paying twelve and a half cents
an acre."

Mr. Polk, who entered the Legislature in
that year, supported this law on the ground that
it was the manifest policy of the State to EX-
TEND SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO
THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—There
were many Iron Works established in the State,
and he considered such a course of legislation,
by making such grants for their encouragement,
as a matter of public policy, which ought to be
steady and uniform. The lands thus granted,
though not of good quality for cultivation, were
valuable and indeed indispensable to the own-
ers of Iron Works. Other persons were thus
prevented from taking them up and exporting
high prices for them.
At the next session of the Legislature when
Mr. Polk was again a member, he again sup-
ported the same course of legislation for the en-
couragement of the Iron manufacture. The
Journal for that Session, contains the following:

"A BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT
OF IRON WORKS was read the third and
last time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed."

On the same day (October 5th, 1831) it was
signed by the Speaker of the two houses and
became a law. It was supported as that of the
previous session had been, by Mr. Polk.

The law provided that a Patent or Grant
should be issued "to the owner or owners of any
Iron Works, for any LAND not fit for cultivation,
which heretofore may have been designated
and SET APART according to law FOR THE
USE OF SAID IRON WORKS; and in mak-
ing out the title it shall be the duty of the Re-
gister to insert in the face of such grant or
grants, that said land is granted for the use of
Iron Works."

These, Fellow Citizens, are the recorded evi-
dences of the early, strenuous, and judicious
efforts of James K. Polk, to encourage one of
the most important of the branches of Ameri-
can Industry—and that most vital to Pennsylv-

vania and New Jersey, besides other States.
We submit them to you as a just commentary
on his own declared opinions—as the best refu-
tation of the misrepresentations that are made
in regard to them.

Charles J. Ingersoll, Frederick Stover,
John Robbins, Jr., Thomas Holloway,
Samuel Grice, Thomas H. Martin,
Henry D. Giffin, James Page,
John G. Brenner, Gideon G. Westcott,
William H. Hartsman, William J. Leiper,
Henry Horn, J. K. Moorhead,
Calvin Blythe, John T. Smith,
George Plitt, Joseph Worrell,
Richard Rush.

Philadelphia, 14th October, 1844."

Texas—Ex-President Houston.

The Galveston Civilian of the 7th ult., con-
tains the reply of Gen. Houston to the man-
ifesto which appeared from Gen. Wool, announc-
ing the recommencement of hostilities. It is
dated Washington, (Texas) July 20th, 1844,
and is entirely caustic. After rebuking the
self-distant hero of San Jacinto for his want of
diplomatic courtesy in not making his address
or communication through the proper channel,
the Secretary of State, he refers to the indigna-
tion expressed by Santa Ana at what he calls
the perfidy of the Texas government in disap-
proving of the acts of the Texan commissioners,
and says:—

"I regret much that you have given this com-
plexion to the affairs of the two countries.
When men, by chance or Providence, have been
elevated to the rule of nations, and entrusted
with the protection of the best interests of the
people, it must be considered a misfortune when
they entail upon them calamities which their
duties as philanthropists should teach them to
avert.

When belligerents, even in the most angry
excitement of feeling, are arrayed against each
other, it is but proper that their chiefs should
preserve toward each other that comity which
renders each other approachable, and thereby
avert great human suffering and the effusion of
human blood. When war rages, all ranks and
conditions are subject to its agitations and calami-
ties. Texas has already endured the extreme
anguish, and will endeavor to profit by her
experience. Against her you have again
denounced war. We await the event.

Eight years ago you were a suppliant, obtain-
ing your liberation without ransom, and acknowl-
edged the Government of Texas. If Texas
existed then as a nation; her recognition, since
that time by other powers, and her increased
commercial relations, would well excuse your
recognition of her sovereignty now.

But, sir, you speak of your resources and
power. They were defeated and triumphed over
in 1836, and, if you invade Texas in 1844, you
will find neither her power nor the success of
her arms less competent.

I desire to know for what reason you have
charged the authorities of Texas with perfidy? Have
they ever given to Mexico any pledge they
have not redeemed? They have liberated her
chiefs and soldiers taken on the field of battle
without obligation to do so. They are of a
race which permit neither their word nor their
honor to be falsified. How has it been with
Mexico? The capitulation of Fannin was dis-
regarded, and hundreds massacred in cold blood.
You, indeed, denied a cognizance of this fact,
declared that you were implicated by the false-
hood of General Urrea, and that if you ever
returned to your country and came into power,
you would execute him for his duplicity. Have
you done it? You have power, but to what
purpose? Of the inoffensive traders who vi-
sited Santa Fe and capitulated to your officers,
what was the treatment? They were slaugh-
tered by the way-side, when unable to march,
and their ears cut off and exhibited as evidences
of their destruction—evidences indeed of
barbarity not heard of among nations pretend-
ing to be civilized, since the ninth century of
the Christian era?

Again, at the surrender of Mier, your officers
pledged to the men the protection due to the
prisoners of war. In fulfillment of which they
were soon after barbarously decimated, and the
remainder ever since held in chains and prison!
They were also to be returned to their homes
immediately after their submission. But every
pledge given to them has been violated. Is
this good faith?

You likewise pledged yourself, solemnly,
through her Britanic Majesty's ministers, to re-
lease the Texan prisoners in Mexico, if those of
Mexico remaining in Texas should be set at
liberty—which was done on the part of this
Government, by public proclamation, and safe
conduct offered them to return to their country.
Have you performed your part of agreement and
your duty? Are they free?

Will all this justify you in charging, through
Gen. Wool, either the Government or citizens
of Texas with perfidy, or its Executive with
double dealing in diplomacy? I regret, sir, extremely that it has been my

duty to advert to circumstances which must be
as disagreeable to you as to myself. But you
have invoked it.

If you have denounced war and intend to pro-
secute it, do so presently. We will abide the
result. Present yourself with a force that indi-
cates a desire of conquest and with all the
appendants of your power, and we may respect
your effort. But the marauding incursions
which have heretofore characterized your mo-
tivation, will only serve to excite the contempt
of honorable men.

I have the honor to embrace you with salu-
tations of the most affectionate regard.

SAM HOUSTON."

Late from Oregon.

Every thing in relation to the fine country of
Oregon is of interest. An exchange paper in
the West gives some late information obtained
from letters written by emigrants to that coun-
try. We copy the following from them:—

"The prospect is quite good for a young man
to make a fortune in this country, as all kinds
of produce are high and likely to remain so
from the extensive demand. The Russian set-
tlements in Asia, the Sandwich Islands, a great
portion of California, and the whaling vessels
of the Northwest procure their supplies from
this place.

There is as yet but little money in the coun-
try, and the whole trade is carried on by orders
on an agent or factory. For instance, when I
sell my crop of wheat, the purchaser asks me
when I wish to receive the pay. Vancouver is
as yet the principal point, and an order on that
point, enables the settler to procure goods or
cattle, or any thing else for it.

The soil is excellent, wheat averaging about
20 bushels per acre—peas 30, and potatoes 200
bushels—the face of the country is beautiful,
with level prairies, cedars and firs behind, and
next the grassy hills with the snowy mountains
in the background. Our claim is at the foot of
the hill, about fifty miles above the Falls of the
Wallamette. Our house is on a small emi-
nence, overlooking the plain below for many
miles. On a hill near us, we have the most
beautiful view the eye of man ever beheld—
behind us and on the right, is the whole range
of the Cascade mountains—before us the Cala-
poya mountains, and on the left the Umpqua
mountains, with the beautiful valley of the
Wallamette lying at your feet. The grass re-
mains green throughout the year, and stocks
are always fat—the horses are hardy and
beautiful. Some tribes of Indians own from 3 to 5
thousand head.

The population of this country consists of
French, sailors, mountain traders, missionaries,
and emigrants from the States. The French
population consists of old worn out servants of
the Hudson Bay Company; they universally
have Indian wives, and many children, some
of whom are very handsome; this part of the
population are Catholics. The sailors are those
who deserted from vessels while lying on the
coast, and have also intermarried with the In-
dians, and but few of them have embraced any
religion—they are, however, generally good
citizens. The mountain traders are similar to
the sailors, except that they have nearly all
embraced the Methodist or Catholic religion.

The citizens held a meeting some time since,
and unanimously adopted the Statutes of Iowa
Territory for their code of laws, until the gov-
ernment of the United States should make
laws for them. There is little or no crime in
Oregon as yet, which is attributed to the ab-
sence of spiritous liquors—and so sensible are
the citizens of this fact, that they are unanimous
in favor of excluding it. In fact, Dr. McLoughlin
has several cargoes in his warehouse now,
which he bought in preference to allowing it
to be sold in the country. I cannot speak too
highly of this excellent man, for his kindness to
us all. He sent several boats loaded with provisions
to meet the emigrants last fall, and con-
tinued to distribute little luxuries amongst us
as we remained in reach of him—he is always
on the lookout for an opportunity to bestow his
charity, and bestows with sparing hand. His
intention is to quit the Hudson Bay Company
and become an American citizen.

Our prairies are beautiful, soil good, and the
best stock range I ever saw. I have located
and recorded six sections of land, which I can
hold for one year by making certain improve-
ments thereon, which I intend doing. I can
stand in my door and see over all of them.
Everything is plenty here but sell high. The
prospects for industrious young men are truly
flattering. I do think the six sections we have
now in possession are intrinsically worth \$20,
000, that would be \$5 per acre, and that is not
near its value taking all things into considera-
tion. The situation for trade and commerce
is certainly better than any other country. The
climate, soil, timber, water, health, the pro-
ducts of the country, and the prospects for good
society, combine to make it delightful. It
would astonish you to see the state of society
here—more hospitality and friendship, more

morality, industry, and I do believe religion,
than you will see any where. There are a good
many scattering Indians, but nothing to be
feared from them.

The Hudson Bay Company exceed, in real-
ity, the high character they sustain abroad for
benevolence and friendship. I settled in what
is called Quality Plains, near to a small river
of that name, that leads between the Walla-
mette and Columbia, and can easily be made
navigable near to where I live, emptying into
Wallamette at the falls. The country does not
admit of farming near the Columbia or Walla-
mette, on account of a chain of mountains or
hills on their borders, for from six to ten miles
wide, (though immensely timbered,) until you
get a good distance above the falls, and then
the navigation is so difficult, so I thought it
best to settle as near as I could to both rivers
in the most populous and popular part of the
country, where land will ultimately be very
high, though I had to go a little back from the
river, as the land was all occupied nearer, that
is, the river prairie situations, though there will
be good timbered situations plenty next year, if
any of you should choose them near the city of
Astoria. I am some twelve miles west of
Wallamette and about the same from Columbia
immediately opposite the most prominent busi-
ness point on the Wallamette, five miles above
its mouth, where Mr. Burnet and other gentle-
men have selected for the big city. We can
sow wheat at any time between the first of
September, and the first of June, and make
good wheat. I could borrow land and sow
wheat now, but I shall not sow until spring, as
I can make plenty upon my own land. If I
had my little York plough and old Rock, I could
just sow my wheat and plough it easy in the
open prairie. The grass is getting to its per-
fection and will be good all the time. * * *

Bring plenty of provisions, and no heavy plu-
nder, as every necessary article can be purchas-
ed here, and they cannot be hauled. Bring an
axe but no other tools—150 or 175 lbs. of flour,
or its equivalent in meal for each month, ex-
cept infants, and 50 lbs of bacon. Start, if pos-
sible, grass or no grass, by the 20th of April;
sooner if you can; about twenty-five wagons
together is plenty, and if you have a large com-
pany, I would recommend that you form sepa-
rate companies, and not keep very far apart. It
is a long and tiresome trip, but patience and
perseverance will perform it. Work oxen,
cows, or horses will hold out to Fort Hall, but
they will there have to be exchanged for others
—I mean work horses. Bring all the cows and
young cattle you can, but no calves, young
horses will come well. Let your cooking tools
be few and light."

Light.—The following is an account of
this wonderful discovery.

1. That this light is magneto-electrical.
2. That it is produced by permanent mag-
nets, which may be increased to any indefinite
extent. The apparatus now finishing by the
inventors or discoverers in this case will pos-
sess twenty magnets.
3. That it supplies a light whose brilliancy
is insupportable to the naked eye.
4. That a tower of adequate height will en-
able a light to be diffused all over Cincinnati,
equal for all practical purposes, to that of day.
5. That this light, when once set in opera-
tion, will continue to illuminate without one
cent of additional expense.

I suppose this will prove the greatest discov-
ery of modern times. It is needless to add
how much it gratifies me to state Cincinnati
is the place, and two of its native sons, J. Mil-
ton Sanders and John Starr, the authors of the
discovery. Mr. D. A. Sanders has gone on to
Washington for letters of patent, and on his
return public exhibitions will be made of its
astonishing capabilities.

Demeritless—Progress of Time.—A pedlar
going through the country with wooden clogs.

Genial Society.—A place where the rake is
honored, and the moralist condemned.

Friend.—One who takes your money and then
cuts your acquaintance.

Patriot.—A man who has neither property or
reputation to lose.

Honesty—Obscurity.—A term formerly used
in the case of a man who had paid for his news-
papers and the coat on his back.

Independence.—Owing fifty thousand dollars,
which you never intend to pay.

Lovely Women.—An article manufactured
by milliners and dress makers.

HINT TO ENQUIRERS.—A celebrated Parisian
dandy was ordered, a few days ago, by his
physician, to follow a course of sea-bathing at
Dieppe. Arrived at that beautiful bathing-town,
he ordered a machine and an attendant, and
went boldly into the water. He plunged in
bravely, but in an instant after came up pulling
and blowing. "France," said he, "the sea
smells detestable; it will poison me. Throw a
little eau de Cologne into the water, or I shall
be suffocated!" The attendant complied, and
the dandy continued bathing.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
1 do 2 do 0 75
1 do 3 do 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$14;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines make a square.

INTERESTING LETTER.

"We commend the following humorous
letter, to the special care and attention of love
sick maidens, and disappointed politicians.

"Miss Polly Stroud—dere maddam—I now
take my pen in hand of the presence opportu-
nity to let you know how we are well, but I am
putty in bin so mortyfyde I could cry my eyes
out bodily. BILL WARRICK, YES BILL WARRICK,
is married to NANNY NASS! I seed it done—a
mean, triflin, deceevnist creetur—but never
mind—Didnt I know him when he went to old
field skool—a little ragged orfin Boy, with no-
body to patch his close. Didnt I know him
when he couldnt make a pot hook or hanger in
his copy book to save his life, as for makin of a
\$ he always put it tother way, jist so g back-
wards. And then to say I were too old for him,
and that he always conceited I was a sort of a
sister to him! O Polly Stroud, he is so lively,
particularly when he is dressed up of a sunday
for a frolic—and what is worser his wife is praty-
too, the I dont acknowledge it here Only too
think how I doted on him, how I used to save
bosom blossoms for him, which some people
calls sweet scented shrubs—and how I used to
put my hand in and pull them out for him, and
how I used to blush when he sed they were
sweeter for comin from where they did! Why
went blackberry and huckleberry in with me!
who always rode to precheon with me and help-
ed me on the horse! who made pokebery stains
in dimons and squares and circles and hearts and
so on at quilins for me!—and talkin of poke—
I do hope to fathers above that Poke will best
Clay jist to spite Bill, for he is a rank distract-
ed Whig and secretary to the Clay Club—who
always threaded my needle and has kissed me
in particular, in playin kneeling to the witty-
ist, bowin to the puttyist, and kissin of them
you love best, and playin Sister Peebe, and
Oats, Peas-Beans, and Barly grows—at least
one hundred times! Who wated as candle-
holder with me at Tim Bolins weddin, and sed he
knowd no one in the room hed rather marry,
and looked at me so uncommon, and his eyes
so that I felt my face burn for a quarter of a
hour! who I do say was it BILL WARRICK
—yes, and a heap more. If I havnt a great
mind to sue him, and would do it, if it wasnt I
am feared hed show a Volantine I writ to him
February a year ago. He oder to be exposed, for
if ever he is a widderer nell fool somebody else
the same way he did me. Its a burnin shame,
I could hardly hold my head up at the weddin.
If I hadnt of bin so mad, and too proud to let
him see it I could of cried severe.

Well, it were a nice weddin—such ice cakes
and minicels and raisins and oranges and hams
—four doins and chicken fixins, and four oc-
common fattest big gobler roasted I ever seed.
The Bryde was dressed in a white muslin fig-
ured over a pink satin petteyote, with white
gloves and satin shoes, and her hair curlin down
with a little rose in it, and a chain aroun her
neck. I dont know whether it was real good or
plated. She looked lustril, and Bill did look
nice, and all the candydates and two preech-
ers and Col. Hard was there, and Bills niggers,
the likeliest nine of them you ever looked at,
and when I did look at em and think, I rally thought
I should broke my heart. Well, sich kissin—
several of the gals sed that there faces burnt
like fire, for one of the preachers and Col. Hard
wasnt shaved elost.

Well, its all over, but I dont keer—theres a
good fish in the sea as ever come outen it. Im
not poor for the likes of Bill Warrick, havin
now three sparks, and one of them from Town,
whose got a good grocery, and leads the Quire
at church oder the Suthern Harmony, the Mis-
sionary Harmony is oder fashion.

Uncle Ben's oldest gal Saky is gwyne to
marry a Virginny tobacco roller, named Saint
George Drummon, and he says he is skin to Jack
Randolf and Poberhontus, who they is the Lord
knows. Our Jack got his finger cut with a
steal trap catchin of a koon for a Clay Club,
and the boys is down on a tar raft, and old Miss
Collis and nannny is powerful romantic, and the
meany complaint is amazing. I jist heard you
have got twas again—that limestone water
must be astonishin in its effects. What is the
fashions in Tennessee, the biggest sort of Bishop
is the go here. My love to your old man, your
friend.

"Gentlemen never swear." So said Wash-
ington, who, we believe, never allowed profane
swearing in his presence or in his hearing,
while in command of the army of the revolution.

Conversing one day with a fashionable and
pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L. observed,
"Ladies that tep wish to be kissed." The
young lady, who had spoken very unaffectedly,
replied, "Tho I've heard they."

GETTING VERY NICE.—The night mare is
now called the nocturnal steed of the feminine
gender.

Why is an auctioneer like a man with an
ugly countenance? Because he is always har-
bidding.