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 Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-

ued 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.

DMBRELLAS CHEAP REST FENNER & CO.

Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES,

No. 143 Market Street,

Philadelphia, NVITE the attention of Merchants, Manufacgant, new stock, prepared with great care, and of-

fered at the lowest possible prices for cash. The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by monufacturing a good ar-tice, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuncration, in the amount of

sales and quick returns. Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Mer-

chants, Manufacturers and Dealers. (A large assortment of the New Style Cur-Philadelphia, June 1, 1844 - ly

HERR'S HOTEL. FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE, No. 116 Chesnut Street, PHILADELUHIA

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of A Reading, Pa., would inform the publie that he has fitted up the above capatic that he has fured up to will always be r ady to entert in visitors. His established reputation in the line it is hoped, will afford full assurance, that his guests will be supplied with every comfort and accommodation; whilst his house will be conducted under such arrangements as will secure a character for the first responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for in dividuals and families. Charge for boarding \$1 perdey.

DANIEL HERR.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1844 - 1y

To Country Merchants.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR,

of the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts. PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER for sale an extensive assorment of the above articles, all of which they sell at unusually 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.-1y

Containing about SALE,- The small farm, containing about 100 acres, about 2 miles shove Northum ed and, adjoining lands of Josse C. Herton, John Leghou and others, will be sold ch-ap, if application i made soon to the subscriber. H. B. MASSER. Sonbury, Aug. 31,

PLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax South in given for Flax Seed, by H. B. MASSER. Aug 31 1844.

COTTAGE BIBLES.—Five copies of the Cot tage Bible, the cheap at book ever published, containing the commentary on the Old and New Testement, just received and for sale, for six dollars H. B. MASSER,

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. B. MASSER, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sonbury and its vicinity, that he his removed his office to the white building in Market Square, east of Ira-T. Chement's store, and immed a cly opposite the

post office, where he will be happy to receive calls in the line of his protession 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 Souththird St., opposite the Exchange PHILADELPHIA,



Robbers, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut street, above Third, but did not succeed. THoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior Locks, and all kinds of Iron Radings. Scal and Copying Presses, and Smaltwork generally, on hand or manufactured at the shortest notice,

persons. One of the same Locks was tried by

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 Lining 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. H. B. MASSER.

STONE WARE for sale, 50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale, 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 & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 23, 1844.

Vol. 5--No. 9--Whole No. 217.

AUTUM N.

The dying year ! The dying year ! The beaven is clear and mild : And withering all the fields appear, Which once with verdore smiled.

The summer ends its short career-The zephyr breathes farewell! And now upon the closing year The yellow glories dwell.

The radiant clouds float slow above The lake's transparent breast; In splendid foliage all the grove Is fancifully dressed.

On many a tree the autumn throws Its brilliant robes of red, As sickness lights the cheeks of those It hastens to the dead.

The time is flattering and bright, But tell of death like this; And they that see its gathering light, Their lingering hopes dismiss.

Oh! thus serene and free from fear Shall be our last repose; Thus like the Sabbath of the year Our latest evenings close.

FROM NOAR'S MESSENGER.

When lovely woman tilts her sancer, And finds too late that tea will stain, What art will heal the sad disaster ! What wash will make it white again !

The only way that stain to cover, To hide the spot from every eye, To cheat her father, mother, lover, And blind their vision, is to dye.

From Godey's Lady's Book. HEROIC WOMEN OF AMERICA. THE LADY AND THE ARROWS.

Among the American ladies who have distinguished themselves in the course of our Revolutionary war by the sacrifice of self interest to the public welfare, none is more celebrated than Mrs. Jacob Motte, of Carolina. The action by which she sacrificed her own property to the demands of patriotism, was so graceful, so generous and free, that it has occasioned her praises to be celebrated in all the histories of the time. The incident took place in the year 1781, when General Greene and the active partisan officers, Lee, Marion and Sumpter, were disputing with Cornwallis and Rawdon the possession of the Carolinas. The first battle of Camden had already been fought, when the cele-

brated siege of Fort Motte took place.

tance above the junction of the Waterce and Congeree, had been made the depot of the contrench, which was defended by a strong- and lofty parapet, erected along its inner margin. Captain McPherson commanded the garrison, which usually consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, but which was now increased by the accidental arrival of a detachment of dragoons. This body, on its way to Camden with the despatches for Lord Rawdon, had entered the Fort a few hours before the appearance of the American forces, led by Marion and Lee, to beseige it. On another hill, opposite to the north side of the new mansion stood an old farm house in which Mrs. Motte had formerly resided, and to which she had been dismissed by Capt. Mc-Pherson. Upon this height Lee was stationed with his corps, whilst Marion occupied a posttion on the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the fort stood. A six pounder despatched by Green to the aid of Marion, was mounted on a battery by that officer for the purpose of raking the north side of the enemy's purapet, which Lee was preparing to attack. By the 10th of May, the works were in such a state or such forwardness that it was determined to CAUTION -I do hereby coution all per- summon the commandant. On the same day Rawdon had evacuated Camden and proceeded to Nelson's Ferry, for the purpose of crossing the Santee and relieving Forte Motte. Green on the other hand advanced to the Congerce to cover the beseigers. Under these circumstances, McPherson, though destitute of artillery, replied to the summons that he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power. In the evening, a conrier arrived from Green, informing Marion of Rawdon's movements, and arging upon him redoubled activity. On the 11th the British general reached the country opposite Forte Motte, and at night encamped to the highest ground in his route, that his fires might convey to the beseiged the certainty of his approach. The large mansion in the centre of

the trench left but a small part of the ground

therefore, must force them to a surrender. The prepartion of bows and arrows with missive combustible matter was immediately commenced. Lieutenant Colonel Lee and every officer of his corps daily experienced the most cheering and gratifying proofs of the hospitality of the owner of the beautiful mansion doomed to be thus destroyed, whilst her politeness, her tenderness and her active benevolence extended to the lowest in the ranks.

The destruction of private property was at all

times peculiary disterssing to the two gallant commanders, and these considerations gave a new edge to the bitterness of the scene. But they were ever ready to sacrifice their feelings to their duty, and Lee forced himself to make himself a respectful communication to the lady respecting her destined loss. When the intended measure was imparted to her, the complacent smile which settled on her features at once dispelled the embarrassment of the agitated officer, while she declared that she joyfully gave her house to the good of her country. the boat and trucks; Third-the capability of and should delight to see it in flames. Shortly carrying passengers with the comforts afforded after, seeing accidentally, the bow and arrows by first class cars, in the same boat that carries which had been prepared, she sent for Colonel freight, or the capability to make the bost, ei-Lee, and putting into his hands a splendid bow and its apparatus, which had been presented to freight boat.-Fourth an increase in speed by her husband by a friend from India, begged his a just adaption of paddle wheels moved by substitution of them as probably better adapted to the purpose than those provided.-Lee was delighted with this opportune present, and quickly prepared to end the scene. The lines | Canal in consequence of their motion. were all manuel, the force at the battery doubled, and Dr. Irwin was sent with a last summons to surrender. McPherson listened pathe last. It was midday of the 12th, and the scorching sun had prepared the shingles for the confligration .- When Irwin returned, three arrows were successively fired at different. These car bodies when placed upon the trucks, parts of the roof. The first and third kindled into a blaze. McPhersen ordered a party to re- width than that being able to be run on the ating from the memory of the gallant whigs ably sustained at their hands. When Rawdon finally effected the passage of the river, he found a roined post, and parolled officers, the

We have seen in the possession of George The new mapsion house of Mrs. Motte, situa- Bancroft, Esq., of Boston, a splendid miniature ted on a high and commanding hill, some disof Mrs. Motte. It is a noble countenance, indicating strong intellect, and that lofty frankness and courtesy which were so remarkably voys from Charleston to Camden, Fort Granby displayed by her during that glorious heroic age and Ninety-Six. It was surrounded by a deep of our country, when American ladies were at once the prompters and exemplars of brilliant

captors having divided their forces and moved

off, Lee against Fort Gramby, and Marion to

Management of Fruit Trees.

it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed bears more profusely than any other tree, sufficient room to stow baggare, etc. and consequently requires the intermediate year. to recover itself, by extracting from the atmosproduce. If unassisted by art, the intervening year must necessarily be lost. If, however, it

from becoming bark-bound, and gives the inner instorce will have been almost entirely spent trees 1,700 bushels of fruit, some of which was line is eighty-four hours. sold in New York for \$1, and the balance in London for \$9 per barrel.-Strange as it may year being their bearing year. within the works uncovered; burning the house

STEAM CANAL BOAT.

We extract the following from the U.S. Gazette, and append a letter which has been handed to us, upon the experiment made for introducing Steam Bosts upon our Canals. It is much to be desired that some more rapid method of travelling in our inland navigation, should be discovered; and as the introduction of the Steam Engine is the only apparent means of achieving a result so desirable, we have much pleasure in submitting the details to the pub-

An Improved Section Canal Boat.

Mr. Gilmer Converse, of Columbia, Pa. submitted to our view yesterday a model of improved Section Canal Boat, on the invention and perfection of which he has bestowed much menal labor and bodily trouble, and which he very justly thinks, is well adapted to accomplish the following desirable objects. First-a capacity to show a much larger tonage in the same space now used by Section Canal Boats. Secondly-a great decrease in the dead weight of ther in whole or in part, a passenger or a steam power, and moved in such a manner that no swell will or can be created in the wake of the boat, sufficient to injure the banks of the

To accomplish these ends, he has constructed a Canal Boat with a triple floating bull, of the common length-say eighty two-feet-and tiently to his explanations, but remained inflex: thirteen feet wide. Forty eight feet of the deck ibly fixed in his determination of holding out to of this hoat is left vacant to receive six portable car bodies, each eight feet wide and twelve feet long-the remainder being occupied by the stern cabin, steam engine and wheelbouse, show a breadth of only eight feet-no greater pair to the loft of the house and stop the confla- railway. When lifted from the trucks, howegration by knocking off the shingles. But ver, they are placed with their length across Capt, Finley's six pounder completely raked the boat-one foot of the breadth of the deck the lott, the soldiers were driven down, and the being lost in building up a bulwark to hold them brave Briton hung out the white flag, and sur- in their proper position; and thus in a space of rendered unconditionally. The conquerors and sixty feet in length (the usual space of stowage conquered soon after appeared at Mrs of a common Section Canal Boat) a gain of Motte's, where, by invitation they partook to- stowage room, in consequence of the increase gether of a sumptuous dinner, in full view of in width, is had of full six hundred and fifty cuthe smoking ruins-the unaffected politeness of bic feet over the stowage room of a common the patriotic lady southing the angry feelings | Section Canal Bost. This gain in stowage is Boat is only eight feet wide, and is necessarithe recollection of the injuries she had unavoid- by built so heavy and strong to resist straining that much room is lost, and it is an additional recommendation of the vessel we now speak of, that there is a saving in dead weight of at least 14,000 pounds in each boat. The ordinary section boat weighs about 24,000 pounds, and we understood there are one hundred of them on the State Works which, upon an average, make sixteen trips during the year, and it is easy to ascertain by comparison, how much the State would gain in tolls in the course of a year, if boats were used which carried more freight with less dead weight-besides the saving in

the wear and tear of the railway. The arrangement of these detached car bodies, is such that the number requisite to load the boat makes a train, consisting of three trucks, For some years I have been experimenting seventy two feet long .- Port of the car bodies upon the apple tree, having an orchard of 20, may be fitted up for passengers and part for 000 Newton pippin apple trees. I have found treight, but when deposited on the Canal Boxt. the separation between them is perfect. If all the bearing year, and consequently it has been are passenger cars, they may when on the boat, my study to assist nature, so as to anable the be thrown into one long saloon, or detached so trees to bear every year. I have noticed that as to afford ample state rooms for families, with

We have said that the boat has a triple float ing bull, but it would be more proper to say, there and earth the requisites to enable it to that the deck restaupon three separate canoeshape buils, with spaces between them nearly equal to their own width. At the bow of the is supplied with the proper sustenance, it will boat and projecting down into the water between the outer and inner hulls, are two pad-Three years age, in April, I scraped all the die wheels connected with and moved by steam rough bark off a few of the apple trees in my engine of six horse power, placed upon the orchard, and washed the trunks and limbs with- deck just in the rear. The movement of the in reach with soft soap; trimmed out all the boat will cause a swell in the water which imbranches that crossed each other, early in June, | mediately meets the wheels, and the only holy and painted the wounded part with white lead, of water that receives sufficient impetus to go to keep out the moisture, then split open the negate waves, must pass along the entire length bark, by running a sharp pointed knife from the of the boat between the outer and inner bulls ground to the first set of limbs, in the latter part | before it can spread toward the banks, by which of the same month, which prevents the tree time, and the deadening power of the rudder, wood an opportunity of expanding. In July 1 The speed of the best will be about six miles placed one peck of oyster-shell lime around per hour, and it is safely calculated that by each tree, and left it piled about the trunk un- means of this hoprovement, the passage from til November, when I duy the lime in thorough- this city to Pittsburg, may readily be made in y .- The following year I collected from those sixty hours. The present time for the fast

We believe that we have stated the peculiarities of this invention, and as it seems to us a appear, they are literally bending to the ground good one, we invite to it the attention of those with the finest frui. I ever saw, a specimen of who are interested in Inland Transportation. which is before you. The other trees in my The endeavor to combine simplicity with oscorchard, not treated as above, are barren, next ful inventions should always be encouraged, and this by Mr. Converse, may be placed in

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Journal of Commerce contains a history of past Presidential elections, from which we cull the following interesting items.

Washington was unanimously elected the

been given as follows:

| 1 | FOR PRESIDENT, | 17 | 6. VICE PRESIDES | T. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | John Adams rec'd Thomas Jefferson | | T Pinckney rec'd Aaron Burr | 58 50 | | | | |
| ı | | 18 | 00. | | | | | |
| ı | Thomas Jefferson | | Aaron Burr | 73 | | | | |
| ۱ | John Adams | | T Pinckney | 58 | | | | |
| ١ | 2007 | 18 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| d | Thomas Jefferson | | George Clinton | 163 | | | | |
| 1 | Chas C Pinckney | | Rufus King | 14 | | | | |
| d | | 18 | 77.5 | | | | | |
| | James Madison | | George Clinton | 118 | | | | |
| i | Chas C Pinkney | | Rufus King | 47 | | | | |
| Ų | | 18 | 12. | | | | | |
| ł | James Madison | | Elbridge Gerry | 128 | | | | |
| i | De Witt Clinton | | Ingersoll | 58 | | | | |
| V | | 18 | 16. | | | | | |
| N | James Montoe | | D D Tompkins | 113 | | | | |
| i | Rufus King | | Opposition scat. | | | | | |
| | | 18 | 20. | | | | | |
| | James Monroe | | D D Tompkins | 212 | | | | |
| J | No opposi, but I ve | ote | Opposition divided. | | | | | |
| | | 18 | 24. | | | | | |
| ì | Andrew Jackson | 99 | J C Calhoun | 182 | | | | |
| | John Q Adams | 84 | Five others | 78 | | | | |
| | Wm H Crawford | 41 | | | | | | |
| | Henry Clay | 37 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | n effected by the Ele | | | | | |
| 1 | John Quincy Adam | ns wa | s chosen by the Ho | use of | | | | |
| | Representatives. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.0 | 9.0 | | | | | |

| A TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O | 182 | 8. | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Andrew Jackson John Q Adams | 144000000000000000000000000000000000000 | THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY. | 171 83 7 |
| | 1828. | | |
| Andrew Jackson Henry Clay John Floyd William Wirt | 49 11 | John Sergeant Wm Wilkins | 179 49 30 7 |
| | 183 | 6. | |
| M V Buren Wm H Harrison Hugh L White Willie P Mangum Daniel Webster | 73 26 11 | Francis Granger | 147 63 84 |
| | 184 | 0. | |
| Wm H Harrison M Van Euren | | R M Johnson L W Tazewell | 234 48 11 |
| The popular vot | e of t | he four last Preside | entia |

elections exhibit the following results:

| Summary of vote | s in 1828. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| For Jackson | 650,943 |
| For Adams | 511,475 |
| Majority for Jackson | 139,468 |
| Summary of vote | s in 1832. |
| For Jackson | 707,217 |
| For Clay | 328,561 |
| For Wirt | 254,720 |
| Majority for Jackson | 123,936 |
| Summary of vote | s in 1836. |
| For Van Buren | 763,587 |
| For Harrison | 635.726 |
| For White | 60,392 |
| For Webster | 41,093 |
| Majority for Van Buren | 25,876 |
| Summary of vote | |
| For Harrison | 1,274,423 |
| For Van Buren | 1,128.222 |
| Majority for Harrison | 146,206 |
| Summary by Presid | ential Periods. |
| Year. | No. of Votes |
| A CONTRACTOR | Fred Particular Const |

1,501,298 1,290,498 1,162,118 To these items we may add the following in formation which may be new to some of our readers. It is taken from the New York Com-

2,402,650

mercial Advertiser : The Electors for the several States will meet on the first Wednesday in December next, at places designated in their respective States by the Lagislature, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of Go- get dat hole in de sleche of your new coat !" vernment, on the first Wednesday in January next ensuing. The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the district Judge of the district where the Electors assemble. In case of the froo." failure to receive other certificates by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the U. dar niggah."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

| | | | | 10.00 | - | W-10 | | | - | 0.000 | - | 7.75 | |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-------|-----|----------|-----|-----|---|-------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | square | 1 | insertic | n. | - | | | | | 14 | | 80 | 50 |
| 1 | do | 2 | do | | | | | | | | | | 76 |
| 1 | do | 3 | do | * | | | | | | | | 1 | 00 |
| E | very sul | ine | quent in | 196 | rti | en. | | | | | * | 0 | 45 |
| Y | early A | de | ertisem | en | | or | e c | oly | m | n. 1 | 125 | 1:1 | half |
| | | | hree squ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | . Hal | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 12 ; th | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | re, \$3 5 | | 0.0 | KIROLINA | | | | | | | |

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

Cysixteen lines make a square.

S. Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the judge as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result first President, and was inducted into office on of the election. Tellers are previously appointthe 20th of April, 1789. He was in office eight ed, one by the Senate and two by the House: At the hour specified for the purpose, the Sen-The electoral votes since that period have ate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received from the several Electoral colleges of the States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over, each to the tellers, without reading.

The subscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result, and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposite in the archives of the body. The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the Senate, and notified of their elec-

In case that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot, for the persons (not exceeding three) who have the highest number of votes. The vote in such cases is by States, each State being allowed one vote only, a majority of the Representatives of said State present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary for a choice. If a President is not chosen by the 4th of March, the duties devolve on the Vice President, President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is now provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In the case of the failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the two highest on the list of candidates. Two thirds of the whole number of Senators is a quorum for the purpose, and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being admnistered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. To the Vice President the oath is administered by a President pro tempore of the Senate chosen for the occasion.

COLORED HONORABLES -- The Hon. Mr. Glanville, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, is a mulatto ; the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Attorney General of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Hon. Mr. Garroway, Judge of the Court of Appeals in Barbadoes, is a mulatto; His Excellency, the Governor of Nevis, is a mulatto; thirty-two Editors of newspapers in the British West India Islands, are negroes and mulattoes; twenty-one Magistrates are mulattoes. In the different Legislatures there are no less than seventy five mulattoes and negroes making laws for their former white masters. The army is black, jurors black and ministers black; verily a paradise for black. What does honest John Bull mean by all this ! Simply to slip out of his losing West India colonies, and establish black Governments for the special benefit of our Southern States, a capital for our abolitionists to work with .- N. Y. American.

Quotation .- A political journal exulting rver its victory in New York, makes this apt quotation from Shakspeare :

"Now is the winter of our discontent, Made glorious summer By the sun of York ?

A would be prophet down South, lately said one of his sermons, that "he was sent to redeem the world and all the things therein." Whereupon a native pulled out two five dollar bills of a broken bank and asked him to fork over the specie for them.

A TENDER-HEARTED DAMSEL .- Poor things, how cold they must be, to have their coats taken off this weather! said a tender-hearted damset, to a man skinning cels. 'Don't it hurt them?'

'Not a whit of it, marm-they are used to t; and then you see we warm'ems directly, in fat, and that heals up their burts. Fat are go if for sores. Pass 'em along, Bill.'

GOT ME DAR .- "Look heah, Jake, how you "Hob - whar ! whar ! I doesn't see no hole

"You doesn't sees it paps, but you's got a e -big one too-big enough to put your aria

"Yah-yah-ah! I must 'fess you got me