TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Masser's Store.]

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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, Jan. 18, 1845.

UMBRELLAS CHEAR

REST FENNER & CO. Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES, No. 143 Market Street,

Philadelphia,

NVITE the attention of Merch sats, Manufacturers, &c., &c., to their very extensive, elctant, new stock, prepared with great care, and ofcred at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The principle on which this concern is establishd, is to consult the mutual interest of their cu-tohers and themselves, by monufacturing a good arc'e, seiling it at the lowest price for cash, and alizing their own remuneration, in the amount of

ales and quick returns. Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacire, they are prepared to supply orders to any exent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merhants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

GT A large assortment of the New Style Cur-in Parasols.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1814 .-- 1v

HERR'S HOTEL. **'ORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE,** No. 116 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of Reading, Pa., would inform the pub-tic that he has fitted up the above capped circus and convenient establishment, and lie that he has fitted up the above cape ill always be r ady to entert in visitors. His es. 'dished reputation in the line, it is hoped, will ford full assurance, that his guests will be suped with every comfort and secommidation ; hilst his house will be conducted under such atingements as will seen e a chur eter for the first sponsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for in viduals and found e-. Charge for boarding \$1 perday.

DANIEL HERR. Philadelphia, May 25, 1844-1y

To Country Merchants.

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

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR, the S. E. corner of Macket and Fifth Sts.,

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FFER for sale an extensive resortment of above articl s, all of which they sell at unusuallow prices, and particularly invite the attention buyers visiting the city, to an examination of G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR. eir stock. Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.-1y

T.IR.M FOR SALE .- The small farm, containing about 100 acres, about 2 miles ave Northum erland, adjoining lands of Josse C. orton, John Leghou and others, will be sold ap, if application i made soon to the subscriber. H. B. MASSER. Sunbury, Aug 31.

given for Flax Seed, by H. B. MASSER, Ang 31, 1844. OTTAGE LIBLES .- Five copies of t e Cot tage Bible, the chespest book ever published,

INTERESTING NARRATION. The following narration of Lieut VAN CAMP, will, no doubt, be read with interest by most of our readers. Many of the incidents related by him must still be fresh in the minds of some of our old inhabitants :---

My first service was in the year 1777, when for our men to refresh themselves, set fire to and the tenth one we can kill at our leisure. I served three months under Col. John Kelly their village, and having discovered from their They agreed to disarm them, and after that one who stationed us at Big Isle, on the West Branch trail that they had gone up the river, followed it take possession of the guns and fire at the one of the Susquehanna. Nothing particular trans- about two miles. Here our path lay up a nar- side of the four, and the other two take tomapired during that time, and in March 1778, I row ridge, called Hogback Hill, which we re- hawks on the other side and despatch them. I was appointed lieutenant of a company of six- marked seemed formed by nature for an Indian observed that would be a very uncertain way months men. Shortly afterward, I was ordered ambuscade. Accordingly every eye was fix- the first shot fired would give the alarm; they by Col. Samuel Hunter to proceed with about ed on the hill, and as we began to ascend we would discover it to be the prisoners, and might twenty men to Fishing Creek, which empties saw the bushes tremble, and immediately rifles defeat us. I had to yield to their plan. Peter into the Susquehanna about twenty miles from were presented, and we received a deadly fire. Pence was chosen to fire the guns, Pike and Northumberland, and to build a fort about three by which sixteen or seventeen of the advance myself to tomahawk; we cut and carried plenty miles from its mouth, for the reception of its were killed or wounded. We that stood sprang of wood to give them a good fire ; the prisoners inhabitants in case of an alarm from the Indi- under cover of the bank, and for a moment re- were tied and laid in their places ; after I was ans. In May, my fort being nearly completed, served our fire. Six or seven stout fellows rush- laid down, one of them had occasion to use his our spies discovered a large party of Indians ed out with tomahawk and knife to kill and scalp knife ; he dropped it at my teet ; I turned my making their way towards the fort. The neigh- our comrades. It was now our time to fire ; foot over it and concealed it ; they all laid down boring residents had barely time to fly to the every shot counted one ; they tell. Gen. Hand and feel asleep. About midnight I got up and fort for protection, leaving their goods behind The Indians soon made their appearance, and having plundered and burnt the houses, attack. and then charge them at the point of the bay- the knite ; he did the same for me, and I in turn ed the fort, keeping a steady fire upon us during the day. At night they withdrew burning and destroying everything in their route. What same night to the camp. We had no further tion at the guns. Pike and myself with our loss they sustained we could not ascertain, as they carried off all the dead and wounded, til we were joined with our whole force under haw three on the right wing, and Pike two on though, from the marks of blood on the ground Gen Clinton. We were opposed by the ene- the left. That moment Pike's two awoke it must have been considerable. The inhabi- my's whole force, consisting of Indians, British, and were getting up; here Pike proved a cow-

tants that took shelter in the fort had built a and Tories, to whom he gave a battle a little ard and laid down. It was a critical moment vard for their cattle at the head of a small flat below Newton Point. Our loss was trifling. I saw there was no time to be lost ; their heads at a short distance from the fort, and one even-

milking them, my sentinel called my attention which I had built in '75, where my father was I was about to despatch the last on my side of to some movement in the brush, which I soon still living. In the course of the winter I re- the fire, Pence he shot, and did good execution; discovered to be Indians, making their way to covered my health, and my father's house hay. there was only one at the off wing that his bal the cattle yard. There was no time to be lost, ing been burnt in '78 by the party which at. did not reach ; his name was Mohawk, a stout I immediately selected ten of my sharp shooters tacked the before-mentioned fort, my father re- bold, daring fellow. In the alarm he jumper and under a cover of a rise of land got between quested me to go with him and a younger bro. off about three rods from the fire ; he saw it them and the milkers .- On ascending the ther to our farm, about four miles distant, to was the prisoners that made the attack, giving ridge we found ourselves within pistol shot of make preparations for building another, and the war-hoop, he darted to take possession of them-I fired first, and killed the leader, but a raising some grain. But little apprehension the guns ; I was quick to prevent him ; the convolley from my men did no further execution, was entertained from molestations from the In- test was then between him and myself. As I the Indians running off st once. In the mean dians this season, they had been so completely taised my tomahawk, he turned quick to jump time the milk pails flew in every direction, and routed the year before. We left the fort about from me ; I followed him, struck at him, but the best runner got to the fort first. As the the last of March, accompanied by my uncle and missing his head, my tomahawk struck in his season advanced, Indian hostilities increased- his son, about twelve years of age, and one Pe. shoulder ; or rather the back of his neck ; he and notwithstanding the vigilance of our sconts, ter Pence. We had been on our farms about 4 pitched forward and fell; and the same time TALAX SEED .- The highest price will be which were constantly out, houses were burnt or 5 days, when, on the morning of the 30th of my foot slipped, and I fell by his side; we clinchand families murdered. In the summer of 1778 March, we were surprised by a party of ten In- ed : his arm was naked ; he caught me around occurred the great massacre at Wyoming, after dians. My father was lunged through with a my neck, at the same time I caught him with which the Governors of Connecticut, N. York, war-spear; his throat was cut and he was sealp, my left arm around the body, and gave him a

down. When we came to the narrows I halted | companions to despatch them that night, and according to order, until the main body came urged that they must decide the question. They up, when the general ordered us to enter the acreed to make the trial; but how shall we do narrows, observing, "Soldiers, cut your way it, was the question. Disarm them and each through." We did so, and entered the Indian take a tomahawk and come to close work at once village and camp at day break but found that There are three of us ; plant our blows with the birds had flown. We halted a few minutes judgment, and three timesthree will make nine

now came on at quick step, advanced within a found them in sound sleep. I slipped to Pence, few rods of them, and ordered his men to fire who arose ; I cut him loose, and handed him onet-they were soon routed and put to fl ght. took the knife and cut Pike loose; in a minute's We returned with our dead and wounded the time we disarmed them. Pence took his staopportunity of coming to a brush with them un- tomahowks took our stations; I was to toma-

On the return of the army I was taken with turned up fair ; I despatched them in a moment ing in the month of June, just as they were the camp fever, and was removed to the fort and turned to my lot as per agreement, and as Vol. 5--No. 17--Whole No. 225.

ABSTRACT OF A SERMON Delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clerke; Rector of

MESSES EDITORS :-- I observe, with pleasure, | with his eyes open, then in case where he to pay that you have commenced reporting and pub- it or not, as he is able or unable, it makes little lishing sermons. And there is a two-fold ad- difference in the sight of God ; but when a man vantage connected with this new undertaking ; seeks pecuniary aid from another, when he it tends, first, to the dissemination of Christian knows that he is unable to pay, and the other principles, and secondly, enables readers at a is not aware of the fact, it is downright perspecdistance to enjoy the discourse which they are tive larceny. Another species of dishonesty is unable to hear delivered.

I have taken the liberty to send you a few remarks of the Rev. Mr. Clark, (Rector of St. other, already bowed down under the afflicting Andrew's Episcopal Church.) which he made hand of the Almighty, and adds misery to the in his discourse of last Sunday morning, with poverty-stricken ; where the opulent man opthe hope that you would give them a place in presses the poor man more than he would his the columns of your widely circulated paper. rich neighbor. In the course of his sermon he remarked that he was discoursing on an unusual topic, and that some might object to its being introduced into the pulpit ; but when he saw that the tendency of Christians, and persons openly professing themselves such, in these days of traffic and gain, were such as to disgrace themselves in their every-day business from doing the same? in their calling and offending their God, he felt himself justified in his course, and sought to national disgrace ; every man who desires his prevent the increase of the dishonest means that

With these prefatory remarks, I remain Yours, &c., F. D. A.

"Man goeth forth unto his work and his labor until the evening."-Psalm civ, 23.

such men used in their secular business.

This is a brief epitome of human life. Man ariseth in the morning of life, and laboreth until the evening of his days, when he goeth unto his last home. The world we live in is admirably adapted to our existence. If there were no curse resting upon us, then would this world be a perfect one. But in the fall of man, when his sentence was pronounced, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," this was a sentence of the most merciful nature that could have been rendered against the whole family of man, since we well know, when having nothing to occupy ourselves with, how heavy time hangs upon our hands,

If the earth brought forth fruit spontaneously; if there were an eternal spring when the soft winds breathed their refreshing and balmy breezes over us, instead of the hot simoom or the piercing blasts of a frozen region ; if the fruit and the blossom should be seen on the same stalk, and man had nothing to do but to pluck, est and be satisfied, then would the occupations of the agriculturist and the tiller of the ground, the mill-wright and the produce merchant, be at an end ; there would be no need for their aid in our getting our food. So with the artificer, and he that worketh in brass and iron; they would be superseded by the bountifulness of nature ; the instruments needed by the farmer and the rather would no longer have their use. All traffic and barter would cease, if such were the case ; if the earth and sea produced food spontaneously, man would relapse into indolence and be unhappy. But in the dispensation under which we live the reverse of the above is our lot, and, in the language of the pealmist, "Man goeth torth unto his work and to his labor until the evening " It is our purpose to show the three different positious which should influence men in their daily vocations. 1. Men should have an houest business and men should choose such a business or profession at which they can labor without doing others any injury. In some occupations, as, for instance, a maker and vender of poisons, or artieles of a poisonous nature, which are extensively and daily made use of in the arts, he is not blamcable if some of his goods are used by the murderer or suicide ; but if in his manner of disposing of them he is not cautious, or does not give the purchasers warning of their destractive effects, then trade in the luxuries of life ; and I, for my part, cannot see any objection to this traffic, for it is difficult to say where conducts end and luxur as begin. The comforts which many people enjoy in the present civilized state of life would be rendered by the untutored savages as the very exuberance of luxories ; and so would the pleasures of a monarch's life among the most civilized and calightened nations: of the earth.

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length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

CJ-Sixteen lines make a square.

chances out of a hundred the money so borrowed will never be paid. If the person borrowing were only to tell his friend the position in which he stands, so that he would lend him the money what is generally termed "driving a hard bargain ;" where one man tramples under foot the

There is also a subject on which I will briefly touch, and that is Repudintion. This, of late years, is a blot on our country's fair fame. Whether it is by a State, or corporation, or company, it shows a want of morals ; and is suffered to be countenanced, what will prevent persons The depreciation of the state of public morals is peace of conscience should never repudiate his just debts ; when he does that, his peace of conscience is at an end.

3. Secular business should not only be honest, but the acquisition of wealth should be regarded as coming from God. The transactions of every-day life in which we are occupied. are somehow connected with our eternal welfare. And if prosperity smiles upon us, we should render thanks for it to God. When man has toiled for months and years to gain wealth. and then withdraws himself from his business to enjoy the riches he las amassed, he should not regard it alone as his carnings, but that a Higher Power has been pleased to aid him in his acquisition.

And here I would remark of the vile spirit of speculation which has of late years sprung up in our midst. Some got weary of acquiring wealth by degrees ; they looked for some sudden method of getting riches ; they used to regard every moment as wasted if they were not cmployed in buying and selling ; but now they embarked their all on a frail bark, which to-day would rise and to-morrow sink on the fluctuating waves of speculation. God has ordered that mankind should toil for his daily food ; but now this spirit of speculation is a perversion of God's purpose, and should be looked upon as such. To day the speculator cannot count his money, he is so wealthy ; to-morrow he has not wherewith to purchase his bread. Nor is this the case with a few only ; the community at large suffers by it. Witness, for example, a man borrowing capital from some corporation and engaging in speculation ; he watches the rise and fall of the market with feverish anxiety; is not satisfied with slight or moderate gain, but waits to make his fortune ; the moment at last arrives when he thinks his wealth enormous, but instead of counting his thousands, he finds himself a ruined man. The corporation he has borrowed of suffers and becomes bankrupt, and the many who contributed to raise the capital have lost their all. The portion of the fatherless and the widow is swallowed up, and their wailing cries resound, ave, and will resound, in that last Great Day, when the secreta of men's hearts are opened by the Great and Impartial Judge. Rich people by this means, are reduced to beggary; and who are benefitted? for money once acquired in this way too often is lost in the same manner. These spasmolis fluctuations injure the country and pave the way for its ruin. Oh, what a change would come over society if mankind would only toil honestly and regularly. Men may labor for wealth in this world, but when they die what will their riches avail them !- they cannot carry them beyond the grave-they must leave them behind for others to enjoy. Let every one here present resolve to commence the new year with determinations to be governed by honest principles, and while laying up treasures upon earth, also lay up treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal.

From the Phila. Ledger. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

ntaming the commentary on the Old and New stament, just received and for sale, for six doll are H. B. MASSER. June 15.

REMOVAL. FOCTOR J. B. MASSER. RESPECTFULLY informs the cit-122100 izers of Sanbury and its vicinity, that Heat . he has removed his office to the white building in Market Square, east of Ira-Clement's store, and immediately opposite the ist office, where he will be happy to receive calls the line of his profession

Sunbury, May 4.5. 1844. DAVID EVANS'

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

EVANS & WATSON, o. 76 Souththird St., opposite the Exchange,



Gald, Silver, &c., &c., made Buil r from, (and not over Plank as ninety-five u of every one hundred now in use and for sale made.) with first rate Locks and David Evans' tent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one exhibitat the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at erty to be used, and the Chest not opened, alough the experiment was tried 1 y at least 1500 croons. One of the same Locks was tried by obbers, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut reet, above Third, but did not succeed. In Hoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior ying Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand r manufactured at the shortest notice

WY CAUTION -I do hereby contion all persons against making, using, selling, or cau-ing 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 dated 26th March. 1994 aw. be scalt with according to law. DAVID EVANS.

Philadelphis, 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 Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8 00. H. B. MASSER. Dec. 2, 1813.

STONE WARE for sale. S225 Stone Jugs, from I quart to 3 gallans,

50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale, ap, by Oct. 14 H. B. MASSER. cheap, by Oct. 14

speedy measures for the protection of the west- and thrown into the fire before my eyes. While but could not reach it.

committe of Congress and General Washing- had killed my father drew his spear from his My head was under the wounded shoulder, and ton. The committee recommended that the body and made a violent thrust at me, 1 shrunk almost sufficiented me with his blood, 1 made war should be carried into the enemy's country. from the spear, and the savage who had hold of a violent spring, and broke from his hold ; we and a company of rangers raised for the defence me turned it with his hand so that it only pen- both tose at the same time, and he ran ; it took of the frontier. In 1779, General Sullivan was etrated my vest and shirt. They were then me some time to clear the blood from my eyes ; sent with an army into their country. The pro- satisfied with taking me prisoner, as they had my tour hawk got covered up, and I could not vision for the supply of the army were purchased the same morning taken my uncle's little son find it in time to overtake him ; he was the onin the settlements along the waters of the Sus- and Pence, though they killed my uncle. The ly one of the party that escaped. Pike was cuchnana, and deposited in store houses. 1 same party, before they reached as had touch- powerless. I always have had a deference to was appointed under the title of quarter-master, ed on the lower settlement of Wyoming, and christian devotion. Pike was trying to prov. to superintend this business, and by the middle killed a Mr. Upson, and took a boy prisoner of and Pence swearing at him, charging him with of July, by means of hoats, had collected all the the name of Rogers. We were now marched cowardice, and saying it was no time to prayprovisions at Wyoming, where General Sulli- off up Fishing Creek, and in the afternoon of the ought to fight ; we were masters of the the same day we came to Huntington, where ground, and in possession of all their guns, van, with his army, lay waiting for them.

About the last of Joly our army moved for the Indians found four white men at a sugar- blankets, matchcoats, &c. I then turned my Tioga Point, where a fleet of boats ascended the camp, who fortunately discovered the Indians attention to scalping them, and recovering the river parallel with the army. We reached and fled to a house ; the Indians only fired up- scalps of my father, brother, and others, I strung Tioga Point early in August, where we halted on them and wounded a Captain Ransom, when them all on my belt for safe-keeping. We kept for Gen. Clinton to join us with his brigade, they continued their course till night. Having our ground till morning, and built a raft, it be which came by the way of Mohawk river, and encamped and mude their fire, we, their prison- ing near the bank of the river where they had so into Lake Otsego. During this time the In- ers, were fied and well secured, five Indians ly- encamped, about fifteen miles below Tioga dians were collecting in considerable force at ing on one side of us, and five on the other; in Point ; we got all our plunder on it, and set Chemung, a large Indian village about 11 miles the morning they pursued their course, and, sail for Wyoming, the nearest settlement. Our higher up As they became troublesome neigh. leaving the waters of Fishing Creek, touched the raft gave way, when we made for land, and we bors. Gen. Clinton contemplated an attack upon | head waters of Heinlock Creek, where they lost considerable property, though we saved our them, but wished to ascertain their number and found one Abraham Pike, his wife and child, guns and ammunition, and took to land ; we situation, and selected me for that dangerous Pike was made prisoner, but his wife and child reached Wyalusing late in the afternoon. Came enterprise. I prepared myself an Indian dress, they painted and told Jogga, squaw, go home, to the narrows, discovered a smoke below, and breech cloth, leggins and moccasins. My can They continued their course that day, and en- a raft laying at the shore, by which we were had a good supply of teathers, and being print. camped the same night in the same manner as certain that a party of Indians had passed us ed in Indian style, I set off with one man dress. the previous. It came into my mind that some- in the course of the day, and had haited for the ed in the same manner. We left the camp af, times individuals performed wonderful actions, night. There was no alternative for us but to ocks, and all kinds of Iron Radiugs. Scal and Cost ter dark, and proceeded with much caution until and surmounted the greatest dangers. I then rout them, or go over the mountain ; the snow we came to the Chemong, which we supposed decided these fellows must die; and thought of on the north side of the hall was deep; we would be strongly guarded. We ascended the the plan to despatch them. The next day I had knew from the appearance of the raft that the mountain, crossed over it, and came in view of an opportunity of communicating my plan to my party must be small ; we had two rifles each; their fires, when having descended the hill, we fellow-prisoners; they treated it as a visionary my only fear was Pike's cowardice. To know waited quietly, until they lay down and got to scheme for three men to attempt to despatch the worst of it we agreed that I should asten Indiana. I spread before them the advanta- certain their number and give the signal for sleep. We then walked round their camp, counted the fires and the number of Indians at ges that three men would have over ten when attack : I crept down the side of the hill, so neighbor. For instance, if I should be making some of the fires, thus forming an estimate of asleep; and that we would be the first prison- near as to see their fires and packs, but saw no a sale with some person, and I knew more about their number, which I took to be six or seven ers that would be taken into their towns and vil- Indians. I concluded that they had gone hunt- the worthlessness of the article than he was ahundred. I returned and having made my re- lages after our army had destroyed their corn, ing for meat, and that this was a good opportu- ware of, and if I did not tell him of it, and were sent hun with some best kidney taturs." port to the General early next morning, I went that we should be tied to the stake and suffer nity for us to make off with their raft to the op- to receive his money, I would be doing a dishoto my tent, spread down my blanket, and had a a cruel death ; we had now an inch of ground posite side of the river. refreshing sleep. In the afternoon Major Adam to fight on, and if we failed it would only be Hoopes, one of the General's aids, requested death, and we might as well die one way as anme to wait upon the General, which I obeyed. other. That day passed away, and having enand quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50. The latter requested, as I had learnt the way campel for the night, we lay as before. In the to Chemung, that I would lead the advance, he morning we came to the river, and saw their having selected Gen. Samuel Hand, of the canoes : they had descended the river and run Pennsylvania line, to make them a visit with their canoes up little Tunkhannock creek, so eleven hundred men. I accepted the service. called; they crossed the river and set their caand we took up our line of march after sun- nees adrift. I renewed my suggestions to my shadow is worth more than the substance,

ed, while my brother was tomahawked, scalped close hug, at the same time feeling for his knit

ern frontier, which subject was referred to a 1 was struggling with a warrier, the fellow who In our scuttle my tomahawk dropped out

(To be Continued)

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE ABEIDGED. I'il go get cannon, Said Governor Shannon ; You may go and begr-ne, Said Senor Rejon .- Bost. Chro.

Hope is like a rock in a hot climate-the

2 Men should deal honestly with one another. No one who is a Christian, or professes himself one, should take an undue advantage over his nest act. But if it was merely my own conjec-

ture or opinion that to-morrow the article would tall in value, it would not be dishonesty on my can he die F part, for he would have his eyes as much opened as my own, and after all I might be mistaken. It is where one man takes the advantage over the other that it becomes dishonesty. Another prevalent kind of dishonesty, is where one person on the eve of bankruptcy borrows of suit of gold, may be said to have the ye low feanother, when he knows that in ninety-nine ver,

Nor BAD .- A Methodist preacher, expounding on his own authority, in a country village, remarked that "commentators did not agree with hun." Next day he received a basket of kidney patatoes from one of the rustic disciples, who remarked that "since common taturs dai'nt agree with him he had taken the liberty to pre-

A Posen -The Providence Gazette asks-"If a man get too lazy to draw his last breath

Seeds are like faithful friends. We never discover their monit till they are laid und r ground.

Persons who are much excited in the pu -