The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 18. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Disarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed. $65

No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. 75

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Polished mahogany table. 80

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Rosewood table, in oil. 105

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Mahogany table. 125

Rosewood table. 150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. These principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
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Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

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Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
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Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

JOHN JACOBS,
Has removed from Light Street to Port Noble, in this county; and is prepared to practice as a
VETERINARY SURGEON,
and prescribes for all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and cures
RINGBONE, SPAVIN, &C., &C.
Those desiring to secure his services should address him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr12'67.

J. HICKLING & CO'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.
On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory!

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
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10,000 Gold hunting lepines	50 to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous silver watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting hunting silver watches	25 to 50
30,000 Assorted watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten dollars whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. Tradents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. You are

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feb1'67-3m.]

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Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
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Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

TO PICAYUNE BUTLER.

HORACE IMITATED.

Gold hath no lustre of its own,
It shines by temperate use alone,
And when in earth unwrought it lies,
E'en Butler can the mass despise.
With never falling wing shall Fame,
To latest ages bear the name
Of Butler, who so oft did prove,
For silver spoons intensest love,
Forks, watches, rings, above his soul
Have always held supreme control.
Not victory in a well-fought field,
Not death, beneath a bloody shield,
Are half so dear to Butler bold,
As well wrought garniture of gold,
Stolen from ladies in Orleans,
To grace dull Lowell's gloomy scenes.
The miser by indulgence nursed,
Increases still his golden thirst;
The thief escaping once the net,
Is in his way more surely set;
Honor and virtue are but dross,
And loss of gold 's the only loss.
To gain it some their country rob,
And some by contract take the job,
Some take the road with glittering knife,
And ask your money or your life;
But Butler's life at New Orleans,
Improves on all those varied scenes.

PUBLICUS.

TRUST, TRUST, SWEET LADY, TRUST.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Trust, trust, sweet lady, trust,
'Tis a shield of sevenfold steel;
Cares and sorrows come they must,
But sharper far is doubt to feel.

If deceit must vex the heart,
Who can pass through life without?
Better far to bear the smart
Than to crush the soul with doubt.

Trust the lover, trust the friend,
Heed not what old rhymers tell;
Trust to God, and in the end,
Doubt not all will still be well.

Love's best guide, friendship's stay,
Trust to innocence was given,
'Tis doubt that paves the downward way,
But trust unlocks the gates of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONTINUED.]

"At this stage of my reflections I endeavored to remember, and *did* remember, with entire distinctness, every incident which occurred about the period in question. The weather was chilly (oh rare and happy incident!), and a fire was blazing upon the hearth. I was heated with exercise and sat near the table. You, however, had drawn a chair close to the chimney. Just as I placed the parchment in your hand, and as you were in the act of inspecting it, Wolf, the Newfoundland, entered, and leaped upon your shoulders. With your left hand you caressed him and kept him off, while your right, holding the parchment, was permitted to fall listlessly between your knees, and in close proximity to the fire. At one moment I thought the blaze had caught it, and was about to caution you, but, before I could speak you had withdrawn it, and were engaged in its examination. When I considered all these particulars I doubted not for a moment that *heat* had been the agent in bringing to light, upon the parchment, the skull which I saw designed upon it. You are all aware that chemical preparations exist, and have existed time out of mind, by means of which it is possible to write upon either paper or vellum, so that the characters shall become visible only when subjected to the action of fire. Zaffre, digested in *aqua regia*, and diluted with four times its weight of water, is sometimes employed; a green tint results. The regulus of cobalt, dissolved in spirit of nitre, gives a red. These colors disappear at longer or shorter intervals after the material written upon cools, but again become apparent upon the re-application of heat.

"I now scrutinized the death's-head with care. Its outer edges—the edges of the drawing nearest the edge of the vellum—were far more distinct than the others. It was clear that the action of the caloric had been imperfect or unequal. I immediately kindled a fire, and subjected every portion of the parchment to a glowing heat. At first, the only effect was the strengthening of the faint lines in the skull; but, upon persevering in the experiment, there became visible, at the corner of the slip diagonally opposite to the spot in which the death's-head was delineated, the figure of what I at first supposed to be a goat. A closer scrutiny, however, satisfied me that it was intended for a kid."

"Ha! ha!" said I, "to be sure I have no right to laugh at you—a million and a half of money is too serious a matter for mirth—but you are not about to establish a third link in your chain—and will not find any especial connexion between your pirates and a goat—pirates, you know, have nothing to do with goats; they appertain to the farming interest."

"But I have just said that the figure was *not* that of a goat."

"Well, a kid, then—pretty much the same thing."

"Pretty much, but not altogether," said Legrand. "You may have heard of one *Captain* Kidd. I at once looked upon the figure of the animal as a kind of punning or hieroglyphical signature. I say signature; because its position upon the vellum suggested this idea. The death's-head at the corner diagonally opposite, had, in the same manner, the air of a stamp, or seal. But I was sorely put out by the absence of all else—of the body to my imagined instrument—of the text for my context."

"I presume you expected to find a letter between the stamp and the signature."

"Something of that kind. The fact is, I felt irresistibly impressed with a presentiment of some vast good fortune impending. I can scarcely say why. Perhaps, after all, it was rather a desire than an actual belief;—but do you know that Jupiter's silly words, about the bug being of solid gold, had a remarkable effect upon my fancy? And then the series of accidents and coincidences—these were so very extraordinary. Do you observe how mere an accident it was that these events should have occurred upon the *sole* day of all the year in which it has been, or may be, sufficiently cool for fire, and that without the fire, or without the intervention of the dog at the precise moment in which he appeared, I should never have become aware of the death's-head, and so never the possessor of the treasure?"

"But proceed—I am all impatience."

"Well, you have heard, of course, the many stories current—the thousand vague rumors afloat about money buried, somewhere upon the Atlantic coast, by Kidd and his associates. These rumors must have had some foundation in fact. And that the rumors have existed so long and so continuous, could have resulted, it appeared to me only from the circumstances of the buried treasure still remaining entombed. Had Kidd concealed his plunder for a time, and afterwards reclaimed it, the rumors would scarcely have reached us in their present unvarying form. You will observe that the stories told are all about money-seekers, not about money-finders. Had the pirate recovered his money, there the affair would have dropped. It seemed to me that some accident—say the loss of a memorandum indicating its locality—had deprived him of the means of recovering it, and that this accident had become known to his followers, who otherwise might never have heard that treasure had been concealed at all, and who, busying themselves in vain, because unguided attempts, to regain it, had given first birth, and then universal currency, to the reports which are now so common. Have you ever heard of any important treasure being unearthed along the coast?"

"Never."

"But that Kidd's accumulations were immense, is well known. I took it for granted, therefore, that the earth still held them; and you will scarcely be surprised when I tell you that I felt a hope, nearly amounting to certainty, that the parchment so strangely found, involved a lost record of the place of deposit."

"But how did you proceed?"

"I held the vellum again to the fire, after increasing the heat; but nothing appeared. I now thought it possible that the coating of dirt might have something to do with the failure; so I carefully rinsed the parchment by pouring warm water over it, and, having done this, I placed it in a tin pan, with the skull downwards, and put the pan upon a furnace of lighted charcoal. In a few minutes, the pan having become thoroughly heated, I removed the slip, and to my inexpressible joy, found it spotted, in several places, with what appeared to be figures arranged in lines. Again I placed it in the pan, and suffered it to remain another minute. Upon taking it off, the whole was just as you see it now."

Here Legrand having re-heated the parchment, submitted it to my inspection. The following characters were rudely traced, in a red tint, between the death's-head and the goat:

53‡‡†305))6*;4826)4‡.)4‡);806*;48†8*60))85;1‡(;:‡*8†83(88)5*†;46(;88*96*?;8)*‡(;485);5*†2:*‡(;4956*2(5*—4)8*;4069285);)6†8)4‡‡;1(‡9;48081;8:8‡1;48†85;4)485†528806*81(‡9;48;(88;4(‡?34;48)4‡;161;188;‡?;

"But," said I, returning him the slip "I am as much in the dark as ever. Were all the jewels of Golconda awaiting me upon my solution of this enigma, I am quite sure that I should be unable to earn them."

"And yet," said Legrand, "the solution is by no means so difficult as you might be lead to imagine from the first hasty inspection of the characters. These characters, as any one might readily guess, form a cipher—that is to say, they convey a meaning; but then, from what is known of Kidd, I could not suppose him capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. I made up my mind, at once, that this was of a simple species—such, however as would appear, to the crude intellect of the sailor, absolutely insoluble without the key."

"And you really solved it?"

"Readily, I have solved others of an abstruseness ten thousand times greater. Circumstances, and a certain bias of mind, have led me to take interest in such riddles, and it may well be doubted whether ingenuity can construct an enigma of the kind that human ingenuity may not, by proper application, resolve. In fact, having once established connected and legible characters, I scarcely gave a thought to the mere difficulty of developing their import.

"In the present case—indeed in all cases of secret writing—the first question regards the *language* of the cipher; for the principles of solution, so far, especially, as the more simple ciphers are concerned, depend upon, and are varied by, the genius of the particular idiom. In general, there is no alternative but experiment (directed by probabilities) of every tongue known to him who attempts the solution, until the true one be attained. But, with the cipher now before us, all difficulty was removed by the signature. The pun upon the word 'Kidd' is appreciable in no other language than the English. But for this consideration I should have begun my attempts with the Spanish and French, as the tongues in which a secret of this kind would most naturally have been written by a pirate of the Spanish main. As it was, I assumed the cryptograph to be English.

You observe there are no divisions between the words. Had there been divisions, the task would have been comparatively easy. In such case I should have commenced with a collation and analysis of the shorter words, and, had a word of a single letter occurred, as is most likely, (*a* or *I*, for example,) I should have considered the solution as assured. But, there being no division, my first step was to ascertain the predominant letters, as well as the least frequent. Counting all, I constructed a table thus:

Of the character 8	there are	33.
;	"	26.
4	"	19.
‡)	"	16.
*	"	13.
5	"	12.
6	"	11.
† 1	"	8.
0	"	6.
9 2	"	5.
: 3	"	4.
?	"	3.
¶	"	2.
—.	"	1.

"Now, in English the letter which most frequently occurs is *e*. Afterwards the succession runs thus: *a o i d h n r s t u y c f g l m w b k p q x z*. *E* predominates so remarkably that an individual sentence of any length is rarely seen, in which it is not the prevailing character.

"Here, then, we have, in the very beginning, the groundwork for more than a mere guess. The general use which may be made of the table is obvious—but, in this particular cipher, we shall very partially require its aid. As our predominant character is 8, we will commence by assuming it as the *e* of the natural alphabet. To verify the supposition, let us observe if the 8 be seen often in couples—for *e* is doubled with great frequency in English—in such words, for example, as 'meet,' 'fleet,' 'speed,' 'seen,' 'been,' 'agree,' etc. In the present instance we see it doubled no less than eight times, although the cryptograph is brief.

"Let us assume 8, then, as *e*. Now, of all words in the language, 'the' is most usual; let us see, therefore, whether there are not repetitions of any three characters, in the same order of collocation, the last of them being 8. If we discover repetitions of such letters, so arranged, they will most probably represent the word 'the.' Upon inspection we find no less than seven such arrangements, the characters being ;48. We may, therefore, assume that ; represents *t*, 4 represents *h*, and 8 represents *e*—the last being now well confirmed. Thus a great step has been taken.

"But, having established a single word, we are enabled to establish a vastly important point; that is to say, several commencements and terminations of other words. Let us refer, for example, to the last instance but one, in which the combination ;48 occurs—not far from the end of the cipher. We know that the ; immediately ensuing is the commencement of a word, and, of the six characters succeeding this 'the,' we are cognizant of no less than five. Let us set these characters down, thus, by the letters we know them to represent, leaving a space for the unknown—

t eeth.

"Here we are enabled, at once, to discard the '*th*,' as forming no portion of the word commencing with the first *t*; since, by experiment of the entire alphabet for a letter adapted to the vacancy, we perceive that no word can be formed of which this *th* can be a part. We are thus narrowed into

t ee,

and, going through the alphabet, if necessary, as before, we arrive at the word 'tree,' as the sole possible reading. We thus gain another letter, *r*, represented by (, with the words 'the tree in juxtaposition.

"Looking beyond these words, for a short distance, we again see the combination ;48, and employ it by way of *termination* to what immediately precedes. We have thus this arrangement:

the tree ;4(‡?34 the,

or, substituting the natural letters, where known, it reads thus:

the tree thr‡?3h the.

"Now, if in place of the unknown characters, we leave blank spaces, or substitute dots, we read thus:

the tree thr...h the,

when the word '*through*' makes itself evident at once. But this discovery gives us three new letters, *o*, *u* and *g*, represented by ‡ ? and 3.

"Looking now, narrowly through the cipher for combinations of known characters, we find, not very far from the beginning this arrangement,

83(88, or egree,

which, plainly, is the conclusion of the word 'degree,' and gives us another letter, *d*, represented by †.

"Four letters beyond the word 'degree,' we perceive the combination

;48;88.

"Translating the known characters, and representing the unknown by dots, as before, we read thus:

th rtee,

an arrangement immediately suggestive of the word 'thirteen,' and again furnishing us with two new characters, *i* and *n*, represented by 6 and *.

"Referring, now, to the beginning of the cryptograph, we find the combination,

53‡‡†.

"Translating as before, we obtain

good,

which assures us that the first letter is *A*, and that the first two words are 'A good.'

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Writing is said by the Jews to have been invented by Seth, the son of Adam, and poetry by Lamech. Music, agriculture, cattle-breeding, building, and the working in metals, were also, according to the same authority, antediluvian arts.

The Chinese erected astronomical observatories 2295 years before Christ; and the Babylonians, 2235.

Letters were known soon after, and the most ancient manuscripts, 1732 B. C.

Implements of war, agriculture, wagons; temples, iron works, mills, books, gilding, cloths and leather, were all used by man prior to 1500 B. C.

Chess invented, 608 B. C.

Diagrams, and problems in geometry, sun-dials, maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 605 B. C.

Bellows invented about 560 B. C.

Silk was brought to Greece from Asia about 325 B. C.

Solar quadrant, invented 290 B. C.

Silver money coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

Clocks and watches invented at Rome, 158.

Glass made at Rome, 60 B. C.

Property was first insured 43 years after Christ.

Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Silk clothing worn at Rome, 246.

Painting on glass, about 250.

The Alexandrian library was founded 284.

Bells invented, 400. Saddles, 421. Stirrups, 520. Organs first used in churches, 660. Paper made from cotton, 1000. Guido Aretino invented musical characters, 1025. Furnaces were invented, 1086. The mariners' compass, (previously known to the Chinese,) 1180. Academic degrees, 1170. Lens, or magnifying glass invented by Roger Bacon, 1260. Gilding restored, 1275. The mariners compass perfected, 1302. Weaving, in England, 1330. Gunpowder invented by Schwartz a friar, 1340. (some say by Roger Bacon.)—Cannon and small guns used about 1380. Hats invented at Paris, 1404. Paper made from linen, 1417. Printing invented, 1440. Engraving on copper, 1459. Spinning wheels invented, 1530. Fans in Europe, 1572. Bombs, 1588. Barometers, 1626. Air-guns and air pumps, 1646. Chain shot, 1666. Bayonets at Bayonne, 1670. Prussian blue, 1710. Stereotype plate printing, 1725. Balloons, 1729. Lightning discovered to be electricity by Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia, 1732. Lithography, 1799. London streets lighted with gas, 1814. Engraving on steel, 1818. Safety lamp for mines, Sir Humphrey Davy. Daguerreotyping, by Daguerre, of Paris, 1839.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

THE RESULT OF SUPERSTITIOUS CREDULITY—A MAN CHOPS OFF HIS NEIGHBOR'S HEAD WITH AN AXE.

Another of those startling and horrible events which periodically agitate the community occurred yesterday in the vicinity of the quiet village of Swan Creek, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. It seems that a boy in the village has been and is credited with the powers of second sight, or a species of prophetic vision which has given him considerable notoriety. The most ancient female has sought his aid, and the avaricious have conferred with him concerning matters of monetary consideration. His powers of seership have have been doubted, but notwithstanding this many have flocked to his father's house to test his visionary mode of revelation. From this blind confidence a most horrible incident has occurred, in the death of a hard-working and probably an innocent man. It seems that a man named Kelson lost an axe, and suspected a neighbor named Watkins of stealing it. It being sugar time, Kelson needed the services of the blade, and proceeded with rather wrathful feelings to Watkins' shanty, for the purpose of getting the instrument. The peculation was indignantly denied, but so well satisfied was Kelson that Watkins had the axe in his posession that he openly accused him of it. A personal encounter ensued, during which Kelson received the worst of it. After this he went to the boy alluded to, and was told by him, after consultation with the stone, that Watkins had stolen the axe. Satisfied that it was true, he returned and renewed the quarrel. What passed between them is not known, but that a most fearful encounter took place cannot be doubted, as Watkins' shanty is besmeared with blood and other horrible evidences of a desperate fight are apparent from appearances.

Kelson was first discovered lying about fifty yards from the shanty, with his head literally cut in pieces, and a ghastly wound on his breast, sufficient of itself to have caused.

A more horrible or sickening sight than the body of the wounded man presented would be impossible to conceive. His skull was battered in, and a gaping wound on the left side of the head, of the measure of the axe, exhibited how fearful a blow had been given. When our reporter left the body was still at the shanty where the terrible affair occurred, awaiting the arrival of the coroner of the county. Watkins, after the occurrence, left the place, and it is reported gave himself up to the authorities of Monroe, but how far this is true remains yet to be told. He is spoken of as a bold, vicious bad man, whose ill-temper has made him the terror of the neighborhood. Many regard the massacre as the evil results of the boy's representations.—*Detroit Post, March 29.*

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Amongst the people generally there is but little knowledge in regard to our new territorial acquisition—Russian America—either as to its geographical position, population, productions or extent. The public mind seems to have settled down into the belief that it is a region near the North pole, given up entirely to eternal snows, glaciers, stunted pines, hardy moss, white bear, reindeer, dogs, and blubber-eating Esquimaux. In this however, the public mind has not been far wrong. It occupies the extreme north-western point of the North American continent; faces the Arctic Ocean on the north; the North Pacific on the South; British America on the east, and the sea of Kamskatka and Behring's Straits on the west. Nearly half of it is north of the Arctic circle, and is therefore, within the frigid zone. A narrow strip extends down the coast along British America to Vancouver's Island and the extreme northwestern point of Washington territory. A glance at the map will show that it is very much detached from our other territorial possessions.

Although the first impression in regard to the acquisition of the territory is decidedly unfavorable, from the facts stated, it seems that there is a brighter side. It appears that it has been explored by the direction of the Smithsonian Institute, and found to be far more valuable than was generally supposed. In the report made it is stated that the temperature of climate at Behring's Straits, although it is the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude, is about the same, in the winter season, as that of Washington City. This fact is owing, it is stated, to a sort of gulf stream, or current similar to the gulf stream of the Atlantic, which flows from the equatorial regions and tempers the frigid atmosphere with its warm vapors. In consequence the west coast produces excellent barley and other hardy cereals, roots—such as radishes, turnips, parsnips, etc., lettuce, cabbages, and plants of that class.

However, there is but little need in that section for vegetables, let the climate be as mild as it may be. Animal flesh and fat, fish and train oil will always constitute the "staff of life." We need never expect to create a market up there for breadstuffs. The fisheries are said to be valuable, and the fur trade of great importance. The population at this time is estimated at about sixty thousand Esquimaux and a couple thousand European fur traders.

There cannot certainly be much lost in paying seven million dollars for so large a territory, but the immediate advantages do not seem to be very evident to many persons except Secretary Seward and the people of the Pacific coast. Perhaps, hereafter, it may serve to cut up into States so as to create a few more Radical United States Senators to maintain a Rump majority. Further than this is not just now apparent, notwithstanding favorable reports.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE HISTORY OF TROUSERS.—There was one striking difference between the dresses of most of the other known nations of the ancient world and those of the Greeks and Romans. Trousers, or pantaloons, were worn by the oriental nations—Medes, Persians, Assyrians, Parthians—and by the principal western nations of Europe known to the ancients especially the Deelans and Gauls. The first women who are known to have assumed this dress were the Amazons; but even these ladies, unlike their successors the bloomers, modestly limited the time of imprisonment in such masculine habiliments to the period of warlike expeditions, after which they resumed the customary and graceful attire of their sex, laying aside the garb of manhood with the helmet, shield and spear. These garments were made of skins of richly wrought cloth, sometimes fitting tightly to the limbs, like those in use here, and sometimes loose and hanging in folds over the shoes, like the Turkish trousers. The Greeks never wore them at all; nor did the Romans until the time of the Emperors, who attempted to introduce breeches among their subjects, as a means of making them forget their ancient liberties.

A HEARTRENDING EPISODE OF THE GERMAN WAR.—A farmer, living in a hamlet near Possnitz, had a wife and two children, and such was the woman's terror of the Prussians, when she heard they were coming, that her husband to satisfy her, placed her in an underground cellar, with the two little ones, and built up the doorway, leving some food inside. The Prussians entered the place, and among others, obliged this poor man to accompany them, with his horse and cart, for a day's journey, they said. But he was brought on from place to place, and at last, when he was suffered to return and reached his own house, several days had elapsed.

On the way back he began to calculate how little food he had left with his wife and children; and horror-stricken at the dreadful thought that their cries might not be heard, his hair is said to have turned white on his homeward journey. His fears were but too real. He tore down the masonry, searched for those so dear to him, but only found three lifeless bodies half devoured by rats. Reason left him at the dreadful sight, and he is now in the hospital, a lunatic.

AT sixteen a woman prefers the best dancer in the room, at two and twenty the best talker; at thirty, the richest man.