

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Nine Days Later from Chagres—Sickness and Death among the California Emigrants.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon from Chagres, with arrivals to the 9th; Kingston, Jamaica, with intelligence to the 16th; and Havana, with accounts to the 22d inst., but nothing at all from California. It appears that the emigrants to California suffer very much on the route from Chagres to Panama, and at both of those places, before they get to the gold region. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Panama on the 7th inst., says:—

No urgency short of life and death should bring a man on this route; for a female it is utterly out of the question. It has taken most of our passengers eight days to get from Chagres to this city, and many of those by the John Benson and the Falcon are still on the road. The canoes from Chagres to Cruces cost \$25 for each person and \$12 for a mule bringing a single trunk from the latter place, have been paid by many. In fact, there are not half mules enough in the whole isthmus to supply the demand.

But the saddest part of our story remains to be told. At Cruces, several cases of virulent cholera morbus, some think it cholera, appeared among us.

Mr. Luckett, from New Orleans, was the first victim; then Capt. Elliott, of the quartermaster's department, and afterwards Mr. Bich, of New Orleans, and Mr. George W. Taylor, of Providence. The disease was of great violence and terminate in less than twenty hours. It is believed that all these gentlemen had been imprudent. Poor Elliott, who was beloved and admired, had certainly been so. He had pitched his tent in a low and wet place; he had eaten fruit, had taken violent exercise and then removed his flannel. He lies in consecrated ground at Cruces.

At Panama we think ourselves safe, since the climate, the provisions and accommodations are all very well.

The California has not arrived, and we are waiting for her with great impatience.

One word to our friends in the United States who are feverish to go to California.

- 1st. Stay at home.
2d. If you go there, take any route but this.
3d. If you insist on crossing the Isthmus, bring but one trunk, weighing not more than 125 lbs.; you should also bring tea and sugar, hard bread, and ham enough to last you from Chagres to Panama; brandy, to be used in moderation, do.
4th. Ten cent pieces, as many as you can get transportation for—eight of them make a dollar. A'DIEU.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]

THE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The New York Herald publishes a list of the vessels which have left the different cities in the United States for California, which includes ninety-nine vessels and 5,719 passengers. One hundred and fifty vessels more are advertised to go, which, it is estimated, will take eight thousand more persons. According to the last accounts from California, the gold diggers had increased to six thousand persons, which, with those from the United States alone would swell the number to nearly twenty thousand. A correspondent of the New York Courier writes from Platte City, Mo., that from the best sources of information he can gather, that next summer there will be an emigration from that State alone of 20,000 persons, which will go near to depopulate the State.

As all the islands and ports on the Pacific are adding to the number, it is plain that California will not lack for hands to gather the precious metal, no matter how abundant it may be. Twenty thousand persons, each gathering only five dollars worth of gold daily, will yield \$100,000, or thirty millions in a single year, allowing three hundred working days in the year. It is easy to estimate what 40,000 persons will produce, some of them gathering their ten ounces or one hundred and sixty dollars worth a day, and working only 150 days in the year, deducting the rainy season, and time when the ground is covered with snow. The figures will probably set some individuals to thinking.

The same correspondent of the Courier, to which we allude, lets down this enthusiastic coloring a little by giving the following account:

"A man, now in Weston, in this county, who came in from California in sixty days, and arrived in the middle of December, gives an account of operations in the gold region which bears less semblance of exaggeration than the newspaper accounts generally. He collected \$1000 worth of gold, and while he admits that in several cases individuals were very fortunate, in a great many others the miners merely got an equivalent for their daily labor, and, as in all other gold diggings in a number of cases they work for days in succession without finding as much as will defray their expenses."

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—Great Success.—The Washington Union, in noticing the arrival of one Fulton's patent steam pumps at Richmond, from Baltimore, on its way to the gold mines of Major Heiss and Com. Stockton, says:

"We met a friend a day or two since who told us he had seen a certificate from the mint of nine thousand dollars' worth of gold deposited as the result of five or six day's work, with about as many hands, at the Whitehall mine in Virginia, of Messrs. Heiss Stockton, &c. Six negroes, we learn from another entirely reliable source, had obtained thirty-five pounds of gold from the 1st to the 6th or 7th of this month. The last day's working of three negroes was worth \$1,594. If this result be the product of a regular vein as we learn it is, who can foresee what a few weeks may not bring forth?"

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER.—Some eighty vessels are up for California in New York alone. That last report of the twenty-five pound lumps has done the business. The class of citizens now enrolling themselves are well educated, industrious men; the first who went being broken down adventurers.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARP, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, a regularly authorized receiver of advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1848, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Massey, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

The Auditors Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the county will be published next week.

We refer our readers to a communication in another column, on the subject of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

It commenced snowing on Friday morning, and there is now a fair prospect of more good sleighing.

COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this work in another column. It is one of the best arithmetics of the day, and should be generally used in all our schools.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—We copied an article from the Lancaster Intelligencer last week, recommending Alexander Jordan, Esq., of this place for Canal Commissioner. A correspondent, who signs himself "Old Berks," in the Reading Gazette of last week, is also out in a strong article in favor of Mr. Jordan. Mr. Jordan, is no office seeker, and should he be put in nomination, it will be without any effort on his part.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—Vigorous efforts are now making for the completion, of this Canal to the New York line, by the State. About one million would finish it and make the whole line profitable, on which the state has already spent over two millions. We have always advocated the policy of the State completing this important work.

We observe in the Millionian, and other papers a letter from that Mathematical genius and charlatan P. M. Deshong, offering, for \$3 sent to him, to communicate the secret of his mode of calculation. We have before stated, for the benefit of our readers, that we did not believe him capable of imparting this wonderful faculty, which he himself undoubtedly possesses, to another person. In a number of instances, to our knowledge, he has failed to do so. This is a most wonderful game for humbugs of all kinds. From all directions we see advertisements and notices by which persons, who are too idle to work, are offering to humbug the credulous and superstitious, in order to raise the wind.

POSTAGE.—A number of petitions are in circulation, asking a reduction of postage. These petitions are generally from the cities and nothing is said about the free circulation of country papers for 30 miles. This is what the country feels more interested in than letter postage. This clause should be inserted in all, or petitions with this simple request should be sent on without delay.

GOLD DOLLARS.—A bill has been reported in Congress, authorizing the coinage of Gold dollars by the U. S. Mint. As the measure meets no opposition, it will, no doubt, become a law. The Gold dollars, will be about the size of a half dime, and the only objection urged is, that they are liable to be mistaken for half dimes. A writer in the Washington Union suggests a remedy for this by coining the pieces with a square hole in the centre. We would prefer the hole being round, as better adapted for stringing up the pieces. By this means we can dispense with purses, and take one off the string, as we may want, provided always if we have any to string. It would also be convenient for Banks. A string of one hundred would make a handsome little coil. We are truly in a Golden Age. If the California mines should not run out, in a few years we may expect to find gold dollars rattling in every man's pocket.

BLUE HILL ROAD.—The Union Times says, a meeting was held at that place on Tuesday evening last to petition to the Legislature, for an appropriation to make a road around the Blue Hill, near Northum, berland to New Berlin. This much wanted and important road. This a few miles around the hill once made, the whole difficulty will be surmounted. But we doubt whether an appropriation can be obtained from the Legislature, however deserving the object. The best means to construct the road would be to incorporate a company to turnpike it. The stock, we have no doubt, would soon pay six per cent.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXAMINER is the title of a neat monthly publication, at 50 cents per annum, by Samuel B. Smith, 293 Broadway, New York. It contains much useful and interesting matter on Electro Magnetism, medicine and other subjects.

There is but little doing in Congress or in the State Legislature, worthy of note, at present.

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY of the most remarkable events of all nations from the earliest period to the present time, forming a complete history of the world by G. C. Hebe, L. L. D.—Dewitt and Davenport, Tribune buildings, New York.

We have received the seven numbers of the above valuable work. We have not had time to peruse them, but the work comes to us highly recommended by the Press. It is got up in an elegant style in numbers of 112 pages each at 25 cts. per number. The work will be completed in about twenty numbers at intervals of about a month. The New York Tribune, speaking of the work, says: "It seems one excellently adapted to the wants of that large class who desire a general knowledge of history, but have no time to read a great many volumes for it. The style is forcible and the facts well chosen and arranged."

The appearance of the Cholera in the South, has given rise to considerable discussion in regard to its treatment. A writer in the Port Gibson (Miss.) Herald, who is a Homoeopathic Physician, in reply to an article from Allopathic Physician, in regard to the treatment of this terrible disease, furnishes the following statistics:

I propose to show the relative efficacy of the two methods of treatment as tested in Europe, as at the time of the first invasion of the cholera, Homoeopathy had not been introduced into this country. The following statistics, are from authentic documents which never have and never can be disputed.

Table with 3 columns: Hospitals, No. of Patients, Died. Lists data for Hotel Dieu, Venice, Padua, Genoa, Turin, Naples, Palermo Carmine, Sesta Casa, St. Francisca.

Table with 3 columns: Places, No. of Patients, Died. Lists data for Lemburg, Vienna, Berlin, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Paris, Marselles, Palermo.

In Vienna the cholera appeared in its most frightful form, all the hospitals were ordered to be fitted up for the reception of patients attacked with this plague, and the Homoeopathic among the rest. A Government commission was appointed to examine into the treatment of the different hospitals, and to report daily the exact state of matters. When the reports were laid before Government, and the reports published, the superior efficacy of the treatment in the Homoeopathic hospital was so manifest, that it gave a great impulse to the system. The Homoeopathic hospital is now largely attended by students, and the Government have established a professorship, to instruct in its principles and practice.

In fact the surprising results wherever tried, as the above tables show, was to spread the new system over the entire civilized globe. In face of such developments in treatment of such a disease as the cholera, as well as the remarkable results of the treatment of the yellow fever by Dr. Davis, of Natchez, by Homoeopathic medicines,—to denounce Hahneman as a charlatan, to assail his disciples as visionaries or knaves, and to scoff at Homoeopathy as a humbug, is it not puerile, undignified and presumptuous?

I leave the above facts to speak for themselves, feeling that this community have a right to know what can be done for the cure of this dreadened malady should we be so unfortunate as to experience its violence.

E. W. ADAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1849. SENATE.—The bill supplementary to the act in relation to counties and townships, and county and township officers, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Danville and Pottsville Telegraph Company, was passed.

HOUSE.—A letter was presented to the House from Lemuel Paynter, Esq., a citizen of Southwark, relative to opposing Sheets street, in said district.

The Governor sent in a message stating that he had signed the bill to authorize the State Treasury to borrow money on temporary loan to pay the interest falling due on the 1st of February on the public debt.

Mr. Diehl offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Inland Navigation to inquire into the expediency of the State resuming the exclusive right to carry passengers on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which was agreed to.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1849.

SENATE.—After the usual preliminary business, a number of petitions on various subjects were presented and referred.

The Vice President presented a memorial in favor of a telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Niles moved to take up Whittier's bill for a railroad to the Pacific.

The merits of the bill were discussed somewhat at length by Messrs. Niles, Foots and Borland, in which the importance of early action in the matter was dwelt upon. A motion finally prevailed to postpone further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Embree moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution making the bill for reducing postage to a uniform rate, and correcting abuses in the franking privilege, the order of the day at one o'clock to-day.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 121, nays 47.

Mr. Cobb then offered an amendment to Embree's resolution, changing the time from one o'clock to-day to one o'clock to-morrow.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative—yeas, 70; nays, 115.

The resolution was then put on its final passage and decided in the negative—yeas, 130; nays, 61. Two-thirds not voting for it, the resolution was lost.

(From the New York Herald.) THE VERY LATEST NEWS FROM THE GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

Important Despatches for the Governor of that Territory.—Tremendous Snow Storm on the Placer, &c.

MARATLAN, Dec. 20, 1848. J. G. Bennett, Esq: Sir—The last dates from California, arrived here by the schooner Buro, are equally flattering in relation to the gold region. The washings had ceased, owing to the cold weather, and the whole region was covered a foot deep with snow.

Some parties had built log cabins, and intended to pass the winter on the spot. The richness of the placer, as well as the extent, far surpasses any account yet published of it—gold being found nearly a hundred miles south of the original discovery.—It is supposed that about \$4,000,000 will have been extracted since the discovery. This appears to be too large; but judging from the number of persons working—say five thousand—and their average gains per day, it will pass \$2,000,000.

Immense numbers from this coast are leaving, and preparing to leave; more would were there any conveyances. Those most anxious and impatient, pass over to Lower California, and thence proceed by land.—This port is entirely deserted, or nearly so, of the working classes. Several expeditions have been fitted out, both here and at San Blas, with money and provisions; and this country goods are very much in demand here—more so than our own goods—a singular prejudice.

Mr. Parrott, United States Consul and Navy Agent, arrived overlaid on the 13th inst. It is said that he is bearer of important despatches to the Governor of California, in relation to the gold region. The despatches are still here—there being out of so many, not one of our ships of war on this coast.

A GOLD DIGGER'S EXPERIENCE.—A correspondent of the Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Friend, who was out surveying in the gold region, and went, like the rest of them, to gathering the "root of all evil," gives his experience as follows:

I found digging gold by no means the enchanting employment many might dream it to be, but a matter-of-fact, back-aching, wearisome work—most nearly resembling, for all the world, the heavy toil of a mill-race. The climate of the gold region, from April to October, is dry, with a cloudless atmosphere and cool nights—the middle of the day being warm, especially at the diggings nearest the plain. While at the mines, I was, of course, obliged to turn moutaineer—sleep under the blue canopy, or part of the time in a tent, and take care of my domestic concerns as best I could. Life in the mountains, with plenty to eat and a good appetite, produced by hard work for sauce, is not so repulsive a thing as one only accustomed to in-door existence might suppose. For variety's sake, it will do for a time; but for my part, gold digging is a business I do not fancy, although it pays pretty well, and you are sure of getting your pay in hand the moment the work is done. Still, I would rather be at my old business with one-third the profits of this. Some who recently went up the Sacramento river, came back a week afterwards, well stored with fever and ague, if not with gold. Many who came will make money doubtless; but some will make themselves sick, and perhaps make themselves poorer than ever—if they do not make a shipwreck of good morals and die, like some already, as the fool dieth, in revelling and drunkenness. If any man is doing a tolerable business at the islands, let him stick to it. He will, ten chances to one, be better off in the end.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—An exchange paper says:

Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; but give him only a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will soon convert into a desert.

SCHUYLKILL CANAL BOATS.—The Trustees of the Boat Fund have abandoned the idea of running their own boats and are now disposing of them to boat captains over very accommodating terms.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—By the report of the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, it appears that the number admitted into the institution during the past year was, boys, 129; girls, 29. Total, 158. Of these, 94 boys, and 23 girls, were committed by magistrates in this county, and seven boys by our courts making 127 from the city and county of Philadelphia, or nearly one half of the whole number.—Phila. Ledger.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE BY THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The intelligence brought by the Canada, at New York, is not very important politically.

The California fever raged in England quite as violently as it has done here. Great numbers of vessels were up for the gold region—some carrying passengers to Chagres, others to Galveston, &c.; rates ranging from £25 upwards. All sorts of schemes for raising companies and capital are advertised. One of the companies alone proposes to raise a capital of £800,000, reserving half to be taken in the United States. The Times cautions the public against these schemes, many of which were mere swindles. It says:—

That the country will be a pandemonium long before any one can reach it from this side is hardly to be doubted, unless, indeed, the United States Government shall have been able to establish a blockade and cordon in which case the new arrivals will have to get back as well as they can. But there is no question that the first comers stand the chance of large gain if they are able to fight for it, and there is little danger of starvation, since the district abounds with deer and rabbits, and grain will flow there in quantities from the Southern republics, while as regards articles of manufacture, the Sandwich Islands, long overlooked, will be able to send supplies. Those who go out have, therefore, at all events, some compensating prospect for their risk, but for those at home who may be deluded into parting with their money, not a shadow of its return can exist.

In France the new President seems to encounter serious difficulties. He had demanded of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Malleville, certain documents, and made the demand in a tone which was deemed unpeu civil, whereupon the whole Ministry resigned. The President then made explanations which satisfied all but the Minister of the Interior, who withdrew, and was replaced by M. Leon Foucher. M. Bixio withdrew with him from the Department of Commerce, and is replaced by M. Buffet.

The President also attempted to supersede a large number of prefects in the provinces and to appoint the sons of Ney and M. Boissy to high diplomatic posts, but was forced to give way. His popularity has been seriously injured. The Assembly is petitioned constantly to dissolve, and a committee has submitted a proposition for a new election on the 4th of March.

OUR FLAG ABOARD.

The fine frigate St. Lawrence, commanded by Capt. PAULDING, has been displaying the American flag in the North sea, the Baltic, and in the British Channel. Everywhere it has been greeted with distinguished attention.

A letter from one of the officers who accompanied Capt. PAULDING, states that throughout the excursion the uniform was a passport to hospitalities of the most flattering and liberal character. The King of Prussia, in his reception of them, left nothing undone that could render their visit gratifying. Besides being conveyed to the palace and back to the depot in the royal carriages, they were driven through his grounds, attended by an officer of high rank, for three or four hours, and were then received by the patriarch of travel and science, Baron Humboldt, the King's principal and confidential counselor, and entertained with a royal breakfast. The following is the conclusion of the officer's letter:

"A committee of the Frankfurt Assembly (they represent all the states of Germany) entertained us in magnificent style; our navy and country were toasted in every way that could be thought of by the assembled wisdom, and speeches were made and everything done to gratify us. About fifty were present—as many as the room would hold—and we were pressed to remain longer and dine with others of the Assembly on the following day. The Arch Duke John, a very important personage now in Germany, also invited us to dine, and the most splendid private hospitalities were provided for us, if we would only remain. We were even impetuned to do so, but Captain P. was apprehensive that our noble frigate would be frozen up in the Weser, if he remained as long as the good people of Germany would have us.

"You cannot conceive, and it is really incredible, the sensation produced by the arrival of this frigate on the shores of Germany. Every body, until our departure, smiled upon us, and I may say received us with open arms. There has been nothing too good for us."

SCENE AT MARRAST'S SOIREE.—A French paper gives an account of an aristocratic young dandy, one of the most exclusive of the present fashionable lions, in Paris, who, as he declares, was lately present, merely out of curiosity, at one of President Marrast's receptions, when he was invited by the mistress of the house to take his place at a carte table, where was already seated a gentleman waiting for a partner. The lion obeyed with scornful compliance, and took the chair opposite to the stranger, who was already beginning to shuffle and sort the cards with an agreeable anticipation of amusement, after long expectation. No sooner, however, was the dandy seated than he started with amazement on beholding in his partner the visage which will sometimes strike into the bosom of the bravest of mankind—the tailor to whom a long bill is owing. The latter, however, as willing as the dandy to avoid recognition, merely bowed in answer to the stare of surprise of which he was the object, and said quietly, as he drew his purse from his pocket "What are our stakes?" "The coat on my back," replied the impudent dandy without moving a muscle. The tailor was a man of honor, and rather enjoyed the joke than otherwise. He played for the coat and lost, and the dandy walked away rather embarrassed at the novel position in which he stood as wearer of a coat which was really paid for.

By the late census, the population of the Canadas are said to be, Upper Canada, 715,000, and Lower Canada, 760,000.

The Canada legislature assembles next week, for the first time for several years.

STEAM ENGINES IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The Miners' Journal says the whole number of Steam Engine used in pumping, hoisting, and breaking Coal in Schuyllkill county, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number. Lists locations like Pottsville and Mount Carbon District, West Branch, Schuyllkill Valley, Mill Creek, Tamaqua, Donaldson and Tremont.

Total, 142. With an aggregate power of about 4,500 horses, which, at the estimate of 10 men to a horse power, (a large portion of these engines run day and night,) they perform the labor of forty-five thousand men.

Twenty engines for breakers and slopes were added during the last year, all of which were built in Schuyllkill county.—One of these was of 90, and four of 50 horse power. Thirty engines for various purposes were built by the machinists of Schuyllkill county during the year 1848, and their facilities for turning out engines are perhaps greater than in any other section of the State. The engines and machinery turned out in Schuyllkill county, for several extensive Rolling Mills, surpass anything of the kind manufactured either in this country or in Europe.

THE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The most intelligent journals of the country are taking ground in favor of a route to the Pacific lying entirely within our own territory, instead of government connecting itself with a private enterprise in a country, for such is the character of the application for the establishment of the Panama route, now before Congress.

The government is asked to give \$250,000 for twenty years, or \$5,000,000 to the Company, and guaranty the neutrality of the territory through which the road passes. Besides the objectionable feature of giving such a guarantee, which at some time may involve us in a quarrel with other nations, a policy that our government has always avoided, there does not appear to be any particular advantage to accrue for the outlay, beyond what is extended to every other nation, none of whom contribute a cent towards the enterprise. No preference is to be given to citizens or merchandize of any country. The Company agree to transport either passengers or freight without distinction of national character. The rates of toll and freight are left to the Company's option. All money and merchandize to be free of internal duties. Again, the grant is for less than fifty years, at which time it is provided that the Grenadian government may take possession of the works without paying any thing for them. They may even take possession of them in twenty years, on the payment of \$5,000,000 to the Company; and in case it does so, what is to pay the United States government for its outlay of \$5,000,000? It seems more desirable that our government should establish a route through its own territories, which it will have in perpetuity, instead of expending its money to build up one that may endure but for twenty years, in a foreign soil, over which it can have no control, and which, from the nature of its government and people, may be subjected to internal discord and convulsions that would render nugatory the terms of the treaty, without the presence of troops, a very dangerous and expensive piece of business.

RESPECT FOR ART.—A nobleman having called on Holbein while he was engaged in drawing a figure from life, was told that he could not see him, but must call another day. Foolishly taking this answer as an affront, he very rudely rushed up stairs to the painter's studio. Hearing a noise, Holbein opened his door; feeling enraged at his lordship's assumption and intrusion, he pushed him backwards from the top of the stairs to the bottom. However, reflecting immediately on what he had done, he repaired to the king. The nobleman, who pretended to be very much hurt was there soon after him, and having stated his complaint would be satisfied with nothing less than the artist's life; upon which the king firmly replied, "My lord, you have not now to do with Holbein, but with me; whatever punishment you may contrive by way of revenge against him shall assuredly be inflicted upon yourself. Remember, pray, my lord, that I can when I please make seven lords of seven ploughmen, but I cannot make one Holbein of even seven lords."

THE WAY TO TEND A BABY.—A Chippewa Indian has been lecturing in Hartford, where, in a lecture on Tuesday evening, according to the Times, he advised the ladies of Hartford to tie their babies, as soon as they were born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time till they are ten months old. "Put a hoop around the head," he says, "and then when the board gets knocked over, it won't break the child's nose." He sums up other advantages as follows: "you see, ladies, (holding up a specimen,) the child's hands are tied down, so it can't scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch its mother's breast, too; it can't twiddle about and get very tired; it can't bend over, and must grow straight—when the mother goes out after herbs, she can hang it on a tree, and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back and rock it so—(swaying its body to and fro); and can carry it great distances in this manner, too; can sit it up side of the wigwam, very handy; and when canoe turns over, the child swims off on the board, not drown; and its back don't break across his mother's arm, because the board supports it; the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—no I think this much best way, ladies—much best!"

The ladies gave their assent by a general laugh.

A revival of religion has for some time been going on at Lawrenceburg, Ia., and 180 persons have joined the Methodist church.

The corner stone of the Jackson monument to be erected in Washington, will be laid on the 4th of July next.

The members of the Iowa legislature have voted themselves each a gold pen. They have thus become State pensioners.

DECEASED.

In this place, on the 25th ult., by C. Bower, Esq., Mr. JOHN MARTZ, to Miss HARRIET SAVAGE, both of Augusta township.

In Danville, on the 5th of December, 1848, by Rev. Dr. Yeomans, H. S. PHILIPS, (Printer,) of Danville, to Miss MARY A. BAYAN, formerly of Linden, Lyncoming county, Pa.

In M'Evansville, on the 24th ult., by Rev. S. S. Shedden, Mr. A. J. QUIGGLE, Merchant, to Miss HARRIET JANE, daughter of John Vincent, Esq., both of that place.

In Lewisburg, on the 20th ult., by John A. Marts, Esq., Mr. B. F. MOZIER, to Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, both of Milton.

In this place, on Friday the 26th ult., Mrs. BARBARA SHAEFFER, relict of Henry Shaeffer, doct'd., aged about 90 years.

In Milton, on Tuesday, the 23d ult., HARRIET C. daughter of Mr. Moses Chamberlin, aged 5 years, 4 months and 20 days.

In Cattawissa, Columbia county, Pa., on the 14th ult., the Hon. CHRISTIAN BROBST, aged 81 years and 4 months.

At Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 24th ult., of Billious Pleurisy, Mr. JOHN BUDD, late of Sunbury, aged 45 years.

The shafts of death are flying around us thick and fast. We have scarcely time to recover from the shock occasioned by the death of a friend or relative, until another victim is added to the list. Frail indeed is the tenure of this life, and yet with what pertinacity do we all cling to it (last thread—its vain desires and its evanescent hopes. The death of Mr. Budd, came upon us suddenly and unexpected. Until within a few weeks past, the deceased was a resident of this place. He came amongst us about eight years since, a stranger, and has left behind him a large circle of friends who knew and appreciated his worth as a man, and his consistent and irreproachable conduct as a christian. The deceased had a wife and two children, to whom he was most devotedly attached, to mourn their sudden bereavement. Although in the prime of life, his health, of late, had become infirm, probably by a too close and assiduous attention to his duties, which he discharged with the most scrupulous exactness. The deceased was a zealous and efficient member of the Baptist Church, and his death will be regretted, not only by his fellow members of that church, but by all who have a regard for moral worth and christian rectitude.

EDITOR AMERICAN.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinburgh" he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists in the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown to be of a dangerous tendency. These remedies act in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

A List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

- Physic balls, 75c. per box.
Alterative ball, 75c. do.
" powders for bad condition, 75c. per package.
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs, 75c. do.
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 75c. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 75c. do.
Cordial drink for inflammation of bowels, 75c. per bottle.
Liquid blister, 75c. per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 50c. per pot.
Mighting balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 75c. per bottle.
Worm powder for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 75c. per package.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 75c. & \$1 per bottle.
Dieter powder for red water, \$1 per bottle.
Worm powder for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 75c. per package.
For sale by STIMPSON & REED, 36 Merchants Row, also at DADD'S HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE DEPOT, Nos. 1 & 3 Haymarket Square, Boston.