A Family Dewspaper-Deboted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

NEW SERIES VOL. 2, NO. 18.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

OLD SERIES VOL. 9, NO. 45.

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NEW YORK Ron. Moses H. Grinnell. Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Hon. James Montese, Hon. Edward Curtis, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Boatos. John Aikes, Esq., Lowett. June 2, 1849 --

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REMOVAL.

DR. J. B. MASSER has removed his office, to the office formerly ocoffice of the Sunbury American, back of H. Massers store. Sunbury, Peb. 21, 1849.-

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MUNN & Co, publishers of the "SCIENTI-FIC AMERICAN," have favoured us with a Phamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessaty for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., a-mount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

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lars—sent by mail to any part of the United States.

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March 10, 1849.—

## BOARDING.

THE subscriber will continue to receive and accommodate a few transient or permanent Boauders, at her residence in Sunbury. The location is in a handsome and pleasant part of the town, commanding a fine view of the Susquehanna, Northumberland and the scenery adjacent—To persons from the city, who wish to seem a few months in the country during the summer season, Sunbury affords a delightful retreat

ANN C. MORRIS.

March 10, 1849. 6m

SELECT POETRY.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN BRANDY AND THE CHOLERA

BRANDY. Tell me dread plague, why goest thou forth, Sprending dismay and death, East to West, from South to North,

CHOLERA. Foul, poisonous drug! charge me no more, With crimes of such excess, My victims number many a score,

With pestilential breath?

BRANDY. That is not true, for I have sure Been often instrumentive, With pepper to effect a cure, I also am preventive.

But thine are numberless.

CHOLPRA Ay, brandy, thy untimely birth. Has caused perpetual tears, While I have coursed around the earth But twice in sixteen years.

The rich the poor, the young, the oid,
Are crushed by thee each day,
While death and evil manifold. Are strewed in thy pathway, Ah! many a widow thou hast made,

And many an orphan pair— On many a home has cast a shade Of darkness and despair, So, brandy, say no more to me Of Pestilential breath, Awhile, and I will leave to thee

To do the work of death

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

BY W. C. BEYANT.

Los Guines, April 18th, 1849. In the long circuit of railway which leads from Havana to Matanzas, I saw nothing remarkably different from what I observed on my excursion to San Antonio .-There was the same smooth country, of great apparent fertility, sometimes varied with gentle undulations, and sometimes. rising, in the distance, into hills covered with thickets. We swept by dark green fields planted with the yuca, an esculent root, of which the cassava bread is made, pale green fields of the cane, brown tracts of pasturage, partly formed of abandoned coffee estates, where the paims and scattered fruit trees were yet standing, and forests of shrubs and twining plants, growing for the most part among rocks. Some Estates, &c. Persons desiring their services, may of those rocky tracts have a peculiar appearance; they consist of rough projections of rock a foot or two in height, of irregular and creepers find openings filled with soil, cane from which the juice had been crushed ting.

We possed to be a constant of the process of t that foulest of birds, the turkey vulture, was seen sitting on the white stuccoed walls, or hovering on his ragged wings in circles over

> In passing over the neighborhood of the town in which I am now writing, I found myself on the black lands of the island .-Here the rich dark earth of the plain lies on a bed of chalk as white as snow, as was apparent where the earth had been excavated to a little depth, on each side of the railway, to form the causey on which it ran. Streams of clear water, diverted from a river to the left, traversed the plain with a swift current, almost even with the surface of the soil, which they keep in perpetual freshness. As we approached Matanzas, we saw more extensive tracts of dense blades, as if the coarse sedge of a river had been transplanted to the uplands.

At length the bay of Matanzas opened before us; a long tract of water stretching to the north-east, into which several rivers empty themselves. The town lay at the south-western extremity, sheltered by hills, where the San Juan and the Yumuri pour themselves into the brine. It is a small but prosperous town, with a considerable trade. as was indicated by the vessels at anchor in the harbor.

As we passed along the harbor I remarkplantains growing on one of those tracts which they call diente de perro. I could see nothing but the jagged teeth of whitish rock, and the green swelling stems of the plaintain, from ten to fifteen feet in height, and as large as a man's leg, or larger. The ceous, and of so yielding a texture, that with a sickle you might entirely sever the largest of them at a single stroke. How such an array of succulent plants could find imagine.

The day after arriving at Matanzas we made an excursion on horseback to the summit of the hill immediately overlooking the town, called the Cumbre. Light, hardy horses of the country were brought us, with high pommels to the saddles, from that of making the Muscovado, so far which are also raised behind in a manner as concerns grinding and the boiling. making it difficult to throw the rider from his seat. A negro fitted a spur to my right heel, and mounting by the short stirrups, I crossed the river Yumuri with my companions, and began to climb the Cumbre.-They boast at Matanzas of the perpetual coolness of temperature enjoyed upon the broad summit of this bill, where many of the opulent merchants of the town have their country houses, to which the musqui-toes and the intermittents which infest the town below, never come, and where, as one of them told me, you may play at billiards in August without any inconvenient

perspiration.

From the Cumbre you behold the entire extent of the harbor; the town lies below the mould into three parts, called first you with its thicket of masts, and its dusty pasco, where rows of the Cuba pine stand rooted in the red soil. On the opposite shore your eye is directed to a chasm between high rocks, where the river Canital and third quality, according to their whiteness. These are dried in the sun on separate platforms of wood with a raised shore your eye is directed to a chasm between high rocks, where the river Canital and third quality, according to their one of the Sons soon."

The State Tax—Berks county has paid its State tax for the current year; amountured to join one of the Sons soon."

the west was much finer; there lay the pointment.

Before me lay a deep valley, surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains, with wood of intense green, where I could what manner it is made. almost see the leaves glisten in the sunshine. The broad fields below were waeach with its tuft of bamboos and its little grove of plantains. In some parts the cliffs almost seemed to impend over the valley: but to the west, in a soft golden haze, rose summit behind summit, and over them all, loftiest and most remote, towered the mountain called the Pan de Malanzas.

We stopped for a moment at a country seat on the top of the Cumbre, where this beautiful view lay ever before the eye .-Round it, in a garden, were cultivated the attention was attracted to a little plantation of damask roses blooming profusely. They were scentless; the climate which supplies the orange blossom with intense odors exhausts the fragrance of the rose. At nightfall-the night falls suddenly in this latitude-we were again at our hotel.

We passed our Sunday on a sugar estate at the hospitable mansion of a planter from the United States about fifteen miles from Matanzas. The house stands on an eminence, once embowered, in trees, which the hurricanes have levelled, overlooking a broad valley, where palms were scattered in every direction: for the estate had formerly been a coffee plantation. In the huge buildings, containing the machinery and other apparatus for making sugar, which stood at the foot of the eminence, the power of steam, which had been toiling all the week was now at rest. As the hour of sunset approached, a smoke was seen issuing from its chimney, presently puffs of vapor issued from the engine, its motion began to be heard, and the negroes, men and women, were summoned to begin the work of the week. Some fed the fire under the boiler with coal; others were

such as I had not seen in Cuba. The sound of the engine was heard all night, for the work or grinding the cane, once begun, proceeds day and night, with the exception of Sundays, and some other holidays. I was early next morning at the mill A cutrent of cane juice was flowing from the mill in a long trunk to a vat in which it was clarified with lime, it was then made to pass successively from one caldron to another, as it obtained a thicker consistence by boiling. The negroes, with huge ladles turning on pivots, swept it from caldron to caldron and finally passed it into a trunk, which conveyed it to shallow tanks in another apartment, where it cooled into sugar. From these another set of workmen scooped it up in moist masses, cane clothing the broad slopes with their carried it in buckets up a low flight of stairs, and poured it into rows of hogsheads pierced with holes at the bottom. are placed over a large tank, into which the moisture dripping from the hogsheads is collected and forms molasses.

This is the method of making the sugar called Muscovado. It is drained a few days, and then the railways take it to Matanzas or to Havana. We visited afterwards a plantation in the neighborhood, in which clayed sugar is made. Our host furnished us with horses to make the excursion and we took a winding road, over hill ed an extensive, healthy-looking orchard of and valley, by plantations and forests, till we stopped at the gate of an extensive pasture ground. An old negro, whose hut was at hand, opened it for us, and bowed low as we passed. A ride of half a mile further brought us in sight of the cane fields of the plantation called Saratoga, belonging stalks of the plaintain are juicy and herba- to the house of Drake & Company, of Havana, and reputed one of the finest of the island. It had a different aspect from any plantation we had seen. Trees and shrubs there were none, but the canes, except nourishment on what seemed to the eye where they had been duly cropped for the little else than barren rock, I could not imagine, mill, clothed the slopes and hollows with their light green blades, like the herbage

of a prairie. We were kindly received by the administrator of the estate, an intelligent Biscavan, who showed us the whole process of making clayed sugar. It does not differ When, however, the sugar is nearly cool, it is poured into vessels of conical shape, with the point downwards, at which is an opening. The top of the sugar is then covered with a sort of black thick mud. which they call clay, and which is several times renewed as it becomes dry .-The moisture from the clay passes through the sugar, carrying with it the cruder porthe draining is complete. We saw the workpeople of the Saratoga

estate preparing for the market the sugar thus cleansed, if we apply the word to such a process. With a rude iron blade they cleft the large loaf of sugar just taken from mar comes forth through banks of romantic and beating them smaller with wooden paid its dues, \$16,666.

beauty-so they are described to me-and mallets and clubs. The sugar of the first WHAT THE LADIES DO IN CALIFORNIA. mingles with the sea. But the view to quality is then scraped up and put into boxes; that of the second and third being valley of the Yumuri, and a sight of it is moister, is handled a third time and car-worth a voyage to the island. In regard ried into the drying room, where it is exto this my expectations suffered no disap- posed to the heat of a stove, and when sufficiently dry, is boxed up for the market like the other.

The sight of these processes was not of the little river Yumuri twining at the bot- a nature to make one think with much sattom. Smooth round hillocks rose from the isfaction of clayed sugar as an ingredient of side next to me, covered with clusters of food, but the inhabitants of the island are palms, and the steeps of the southeastern superior to such prejudices, and use it with corner of the valley were clothed with a as liftle scruple as they who do not know in

In the alternoon we returned to the dwelling of our American host, and taking ving with cane and maize, and cottages of the train at caobas, or Mahogany Trees-so the monteros were scattered among them. called from the former growth of that tree on the spot-we were at Matanzas an hour afterwards. The next morning the train brought us to this little town, situated half great way to the south of either.

## THE DESTROYER.

Truly the destroyer is in our midst .-Among us is "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noonday."-Week after week hundreds have fallen most showy plants of the tropics, but my around, and, as yet, there is but little abatement in the number of deaths. Death is everywhere. We see his traces by the crape upon the door, by the "weeds" upon cessions which pass our streets.

Nor is it merely an individual here and there who falls a victim. Whole families are swept away, and large buildings are left desolate. Directly between our office and residence the disease assumed a most malignant aspect. The locality is elevated from one to three hundred feet above the level of the river, and for a few weeks but little indication of sickness was manifest; but it came suddenly like the falling of an her own house, and is "well to do" yet. avalanche, and the whole hill-side became a

scene of suffering and wo. With one family we were personally acquainted. The parents were members of the Church in Pittsburg, where we were rush to California is alluded to in connection stationed in 1834, and frequently had we with schemes for sudden enrichment in formet together in the house of God and in a mer times. The writer says : Notwithstandpraying circle. On Sunday, their son, a ing the severity of the lesson taught by the attacked, and on Monday morning a daughter passed rapidly into collapse. We visited them on Monday, and the rest of the family appeared to be in good health. We seen rushing to the mill with their arins expected to have called again, but that af- bable, ridiculous and absurd, that viewing full of the stalks of the cane, freshly cut, termoon we were ourselves put upon a bed them in a calm state of mind, at the present which they took from a huge pile near the of sickness. By the following Toursday, day, we can scarcely believe it possible, that

ing the boy while the parents were more Whatever company was formed, had shareparticularly employed in behalf of their daughter, who was in severe pain. We noticed the countenance of the lady as she sat by the bed-side. No tear dropped from her eye, no word of sorrow broke from her lips. grief. She was their next door neighbor, losses they might sustain by their servants, a stranger recently from Baltimore. The capital £300,000. There was one for extractday before she had lost three children, and one of them then lay unburied, while she was watching with her neighbors, who had been attentive to her poor departed ones. She, too, passed away, and the husband alone remained, having, in a few days, buried his wife and all his children. Poor woman, we thought, she had met her chil-

aration of a few hours! Immediately across the street the entire family died at the same period, while in adjoining houses many were suddenly tut off. Thus has the cholera performed its office among us, removing alike the old man bending under the weight of years, and the child full of life and buoyancy .-The poor and the rich have bowed before it; and though its greatest ravages have for stock and deposited each his £2 per share. great numbers of them are interred. been among the foreign population, yet many of the most estimable and pious of our native population have perished. We only to the clever schemer, who decamped two years. Already the whole space is occu- wet, and in this instance, when her ladyship now hope that we have passed through the severest of the attack, and that henceforth it will diminish: but this is known only to God .- Cincinnati Christian Advocate.

INCIDENTS OF THE WRECK OF THE CHARLES BARTLETT -A tady passenger in the steamer Europa, in a letter to the National Intelligencer, relates the following incidents in that terrible catastrophe:-

brother, wife, and their children, and his hands and tore his hair-it was heartrending board. . . ton, as soon as the accident took place, pulled off his coat and shoes and plunged overboard rope in hand, to do all he could; he saved one poor man, who died before he got him alongside the ship. A more heroic deed I never saw, and sturdy men shed tears when he came back to the cabin safe among us. The captain of the wrecked bark is a sunburt old sailor, with thirty years of his service to look back to, and, as he told us this is his first accident; he had never buried a soul tions, which form molasses, in a few days from any ship he had commanded. The tears ran down his rough and sunburnt face as he told us the scene before his vessel went down."

A lady was asked to join a division of the Daughter of Temperance. She replied, "It is unnecessary; as it is my intention to join

A gentleman who made the trip to California via the Isthmus, writes an interesting account of his travels to a relative in Salem, which is published in the Register. We give the closing part of his letter, dated Monterey, April 22:

SABBATH-A bright and beautiful day Distributed tracts this morning to soldiers. Monday-All very still now in Monterey. Men at the mines. There is good society her-Mr. Botts and family, (brother of Hon. John M. Botts, of Va.;) Gen. Riley and family: Capt. Westcott and family; Major Canby and family; Mr. Larkin and family; Mr. Little and do., and others. There are several Pianos in town, and next to nobody to play. We do not go to the mines to preach, because of the enormous expenses of living there-\$8 or more a day-and because people are enway between Matanzas and Havana, but a tirely scattered and moving. No service can be obtained, of any sort, without the greatest difficulty. Ladies have the worst of it. Mrs. B. never did any work in Virginia, among roops of servants, but now she does all, and obliged to do all her work, I think, including washing. Very good-when she saw she must do it, she doffed all ceremony, and does nobly, and is none of the worse for it yet. So Mrs. C., a woman of complete education and refinement-she can do no other way, and lamenting friends, and by the many pro- she grows fat ou it. Mrs. W. is a beautiful woman, and was brought up in luxury at home by an uncle. She brought out hired servants, and they had not done the first house cleaning, to move in, after they arrived, before they announced their intention to leave at

once. Well, Mrs. W. cried awhile about it, and her husband offered \$20 per month to the maid; but it was no inducement, and away she went, and Mrs. W. has cleaned GULLIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC .-- The Halifax Morning Chronicle has an article of some

length on "Bubbles," in which the present lad of some fourteen years, was severely South Sea Bubble, dupes were still to be ever wild and visionary its projects might be-Some of those schemes were really so improby them. Such, however, was the case. holders-whateverscheme was proposed took. There was one for a wheel for perpetual motion, capital £1,000,000; another for importing walnut trees from Virginia; and another But she sat as if communing with for insuring masters and mistresses against ing silver from lead, and one for fixing mercury, and transmuting it into a fine malleable metal. We really are surprised that a company had not been formed, to fit out an expedition to go in search of the philosopher's stone. But we have not yet reached the climax. There was one ingenious scoundrel, Why should she weep for the sep- superior to all the rest, who is worthy of especial notice. He must have had a natural turn for swindling. He proposed "a Company for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is" of £100 each-deposit £2 per share. In five The reader anticipates the result. The "unnext day with £2,000 in his pocket.

> PETER PENCE AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY. The New Orleans Cresent argues that our government should interfere, by its neutral obligation, to prevent the collections taken up ment is as follows:

"It is clear that according to the views promulgated by Mr. Clayton in regard to the "The wild despair of one poor man I shall steamship United States, that the American never forget; he literally lost his all-his Secretary of State must seize and sequester wife and four children, his aged parents, the sums which have been collected, for the relief of the Pope. The Roman Republic whole fortune. The poor creature wrung his has been in existence for five months, and is incontestably the government de facto of the to see him. There were 35 children under Roman States. But the United States being sixteen, and seven under eleven months on strictly neutral in all foreign quarrels, must . Capt. Forbes, of Bos- necessarily recognize the de facto government of a country. If it recognizes any other it cannot remain neutral. The collection in aid of the Pope is for the service of a set of rebels aiming at the overthrow of an established government. How then can Mr. Clayton let these funds for the Pope leave the country? Let him sequester them. No ber; while, as a preliminary, he removed bond and security can be taken from the bishops who have made the collections; for menting relative had, no doubt, erected there money circulating freely from hand to hand in the foud hope of its being allowed to recannot be traced, and hence the money must be actually detained if we wish to be certain that it will not be used for belligerent purposes. Let the Secretary of State act prompily. The matter requires immediate and decided

action. We hope the Secretary will not evade the question by saying that the United States government is bound to prevent aid from being given to liberal neutrals, but that it may wink at the assistance given to legitimate sovereigns. If Mr. Clayton's ideas of international law are correct, they should be the same for the Papal rebels as for the German liberals.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Some desperate villain or villains, managed to cut the straps attached to the canvass which covered the U. S. Mail, in the small thumberland and south of it, from the boot, evident that the robbery was committed with watching, and to preserve their health, exceedingly dark and rainy, and precisely a few moments, calmly folded his arms and such an one as witnessed the memorable said, "I have lived long enough in this world catastrophe recorded by Robert Burns-"The wind did blow, as 'twould blow its last, The gathering storm roared on the blast; The light'nings flashed from pole to pole, Near, and more near the thunders roll'd: That night a child might understand,

The De'il had business on his hand." Lucoming Gazette.

A MONKEY'S MEMORY.

Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining a bed, his feet and hands immediately began lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events call in a short time, he was dead. it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free had frequently seen the men servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fire place, take down a powder horn that stood on the chimney piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they always did on such occasions very prettily. Pug watched his opportunity, and when all was still, and he had the kitchen entirely to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder horn, perched himself very gingerly on one side of the horizontal wheels placed for the support of sauce-pans, right over the waning ashes of an almost extinct wood fire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the shape and full of holes: they are called disoliding; others lighted fires under a row ente de perro, or dog's teeth. Here the trees of huge caldrons, with the long stalks of swept away, the son alone slowly recovertool by the public, or that the swept away, the son alone slowly recovertool by the projectors would have head the effrontery to lay them before the public, or that the was a snug, trim, well-conditioned monkey ture, in an avalanche of burning soot. The thump with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house closed singed begrimmed, and looking scared and devilish. He recovered with care, but, like some other great personages, he never got over his sudden elevation and fall, but ecame a sadder if not a wiser monkey. If Pug forgot himself, and was troublesome, you had only to take down a powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like shot, screaming and clattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

THE LAST OF EARTH." - The Irish have ease, as might be expected from the mode of -capital £500,000, divided into 5000 shares life of vast numbers of them, their poor ac- to step into his bath, to take his usual morncommodations, improper diet, and exposure. hours after the projector had opened his office. Three or four miles east of Williamsburg, prim as a newly dipped candle, directly in about a thousand infatuated dupes subscribed there is a Roman Catholic Cemetry where the bottom of the bath, and our hero, think-

pied with graves; yet bodies are still interred found retreat cut off, and the water coming been an average of more than 100 interments used the gentleman's legs, arms, back and a day. During an hour and a half that we neck, as clawholds to assist her in making remained there, 25 bodies were brought in her exit through the top opening of the bath. for the Pope to be sent to him. Its argu- and interred. The graves are dug about It is said that the water emptied from the above each other, with a layer of earth be- with scarlet. tween-the upper coffin being within three feet of the surface. The fees are very high viz: ten dollars for a grave guaranteed not to has been made in Glasgow, which promises be disturbed; seven for one with the possi. to be of great service in the process of baking. bility of disturbance, two for an infant, and As it has not yet been patented, we are not in proportion for older children. The chances at liberty to enter into details. Some idea of for continuance, even for those in whose be- its effects may, however, be formed from the half ten dollars have been paid, our informant thinks, are very slight, if what he saw is pearance, standing upon a table less than a to be taken as a specimen. A grave had to yard long, and only half as wide, is fully cabe made for some person recently dead; and bable of doing the work of five or six bakers the ground being too full to allow the sexton's man to conveniently select uncut earth, he thrust his spade into a grave which had received an occupant so recently as last Decemfrom the head the memorial that some la-

main.
This three acres of ground must be exceedingly productive to somebody, as the fees for 100 bodies at an average of \$7 each would be \$700 a day. Our informant supposes that excellent quality. - Glasgow Citizen. bodies are interred there not only from this city, but from Brooklin and elsewhere. The number of grave-diggers on duty was ten. Journal of Commerce.

In a region not a hundred miles from this place, where the "young idea" is taught "how to shoot," they hang out a sign in the it was meat and drink to you; by my sowl, words and figures following, to wit: bOrn- it's a much better thing, for it's washing and ing SkeOl."-Cin Despatch [edging too.

A SAD STORY.

FFFECT OF THE WILL .-- We have the fol lowing from a source perfectly reliable;

A few days since there came to the Fourth vehicle which conveys it between this place street Hospital, a family of six persons, hus and Muncy, on Friday evening last, and suc- band and wife, two sons, and two daughters. ceeded in taking the through bag for Nor- The females were all sick-the mother in the last stages of cholera. The resident unperceived by the driver, and conveying it physician told the father and sons, that the to parts unknown. The robbery was first dis- wife and mother were dying and could not be covered by the post master at Muncy, when saved. She was, however, received, and about to examine the side mail for that place, with the girls cared for as well as the nature when a number of citizens returned in search as the circomstances would admit. The girls of it, but no trace, except portions of the were not very sick-but the father and sons straps, which were found on Tool's Hill, about | determined to stay and nurse them and the six miles from Muncy, could be discovered. mother. They were told that they could do From a careful examination of the road, it is them no good-were already weary with while the vehicle was going up the above had better go away and get at least one hill as the foot prints of a man were observed night's rest. They were persuaded; on the for some distance west of this, apparently following morning early, they called and were following the object coveted. Diligent search informed that the mother had died-but the has since been instituted in all directions girls were getting better. They were shown from the supposed place of robbery, but into the room where the corpse was lying .hitherto without success. The night was The father (a middle aged man) looked at it

> -- I am ready to die." Efforts were made to cheer him, but to no purpose. He walked back in the yard, paced through it a short time, with his arms folded and his eyes fixed on the ground--returned into the hospital, and said he was sick. The physician told him he thought not, urged him not to give way to his feelings, and wished him to walk out. He replied, "I am sick, and must lie down." He threw himself upon to cramp, and, without purging or vomiting,

Soon after the father was attacked, the two boys sank down in the same way, and it was not long after his death, before they were both in the spirit land.

The girls are convalescent. This may, in a measure, account for what some have considered contagion, in cholera taking one after another in a family, until they are all gone. The progress of the disease is so rapid, many of the death-bed scenes so heart-rending, that, upon sympathetic minds, not accustomed to such scenes, they must have a powerfully dangerous influence Cincinnati Gazette.

THE PRESENT FASHIONS AND THE PURI-TANS .- The Puritan fathers watched over not only the conduct of persons, but the cut of their garments. The present style of dress, it will be seen by the following order, was not much admired by that straight-laced

July 7th, 1639 .- No garment shall be made with short sleeves whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves. shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms

to the wrist with linen or otherwise; and that herafter no person whatever shall make any garment for women, or any of their sex. with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest place thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

A BATHING COMPANION .- The Boston Pathfinder tells the following story :- A gentleman "Down East" was accustomed to fill his bath with water at night, so as to have it been grievous sufferers by the prevailing dis- ready for use when he stepped out of bed in morning. On one occasion, as he was about ing shower, he saw Miss Puss sitting up as ing he would have a little fun, stepped quiet-The grounds occupy about three acres .- ly in and closed the door. It is well known dertaking was one of great advantage," but They have been used for interments about that cats have an utter abhorrence of being there in great numbers. The grave-diggers in upon her in torrents, she soon became told us that for last two months there had desperate, and making a virtue of necessity, eight feet deep, and several coffins are piled bath that morning was considerably tinged

> NEW INVENTION IN BAKING .- An invention fact that a little model, a mere toy in ap--a class of men whose labor is well known to be none of the lightest. The dough is both made and moulded by the machine int loaves of the required size and shape; and, by an original and ingenious process of mixing and kneading, which can be done either with or without barm, the usual loss of weight, attributed to evaporation in "raising the sponge," is avoided; and a great saving in flour, as well as time and labor, is consequently effected. The bread manufactured by the model of the machine is of the most

> PORTER IS EVERYTHING .- An Englishman once told an Irishman that porter was his meat and drink and soon after Pat found him, having become heavily loaded lying in a ditch. After surveying him for some time. he exclaimed; "Arrah my honey, you said