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

NEW SERIES VOL. 2. NO. 37.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER S. 1849.

OLD SERIES VOL. 10, NO. 11.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO OLLARS per annun to be paid balf yearly in advance, to paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. All communications or letters on business relating to the fice, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.

reat,
reat,
rest Cards of Five lines, per annum,
chants and others, advertising by the
ar, with the privilege of inserting difrent advertisements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUNBURY, PA. Business stiended to in the Counties of Nor humlerland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer to:

P. & A. Revount. Lower & BARRON, Philad SOMERS & SHODGRASS, RETNOLDS, MCFARLAND & Co. Spentso, Good & Co.,

JAMES GOOPER. COOPER & CAMERON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. POTTSVILLE,

Schuylkill County, Pa., WILL collect monics, attend to litigated cases, and act as agents in the management of Estates, &c. Persons desiring their services, may refer to the following gentlemen:-

PHILADELPHIA. David S. Brown, Issue R. Davis, Gideon G. Westcott, Francis N. Buck, Wm. B. Reed, Esq., Clus. Gibbons, Esq., Joel Cook, Esq., B. H. Brewster, Esq. C. Thompson Jenes, Esq.

NEW YORK. Hen. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Hen. James Monroe, Hon. Edward Curtis. Hen. Abbott Lawrence, Bosron. John Aikes, Esq. Lewin.t.

June 2, 1840 .--CHARLES W. HEGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Pottsville, Pa.

Will promptly attend to collections and all ness entrusted to his care.

June 16, 1849,—

SPERRY & COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Fish and Provisions. No. 9 NORTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA. Shad Cod and Dun Fish,

Salmon, Herring, Cheese. Philadelphia, May 5th, 1849,-1y. PRORGE J. WEAVER. DEDWIN H. FITLER.

George J. Weaver & Co. ROPE MANUFACTURERS

No. 19 N. Water St., and 11 N. Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand, a genera assortment of Mendia Rope, Tarred Rope, Italian Rope, Bale Rope and Twine, Tow Lines, for Canal Hoats, How and Stern Lines for do. Hemp and Cotton Seine Twine, Lines and Cotton Carpet Chain, Cotton Yath, Candle Wick, &c. Grain Bars, Lines and Cotton, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Onkurs, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Halters, Traces, &c., all of which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Ropes or any Size of Description, Made to Order, at short notice. Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1819.—17.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, SUCCESSOR TO JAMES M. BOLTON, DECD. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MER-CHANT.

No. 13 North Wharves

PHILADELPHIA. Goods forwarded with care, to all points on the Schwylkill, Union, Susquehanna and Junista

Salt, Plaster, Grindstones. &c., for sale at the lowest prices.
Philadelphia, June 2, 1849.—ly

SAMUEL HART & CO. 160 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of French, English and German Fancy and Stable Stationery,

WAFERS, Sealing Wax, Ink, Draft and Back-gammon Boards, Tape, Inkstands, Domi-noes, Gillott's and other Steel Pens, Ivery and Bone Folders, Papeteries, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Bristol Boards; Whatman's Drawing Papers, Envelopes, Bond's and Arnold's celebrated loks for making Linen, Portfolios, Dissocted Maps and Games, Chessman, Cards, Gold Pens, &c. Philadelphia, June 2, 1849.—3m

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT 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 necessary 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 very other information that is necessary to instruct person in making his own applications. Price 12½ cents single, or 12 copies for one dol-

rs—sent by mail to any part of the United States Address MUNN & CO., New-York.

STRAW BONNET & HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 30 North Second street, opposite the THE subscribers would call the attention of Country Merchants and Milliners to their extensive assortment of fashionable Sering and Bunner Bonners and Hars of the newest styles.

Also, a large and general assortment of French and American Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Crown Linings, Oil Silk, Wire, Quillings, Buckram, &c, which they offer at prices that defy competition. N. B.—Palm Leaf Hats by the case or dozen. W. M. & J. E. MAULL, Bonnet and Hat Man

30 North 2d street Philadelphia June 2, 1849 .--

Wm. G. Cochran & Co., Wholesale and Retail, WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS, No. 72 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

HAVE always on hand a very large stock of Wines, Liquors and Segars, of their own spectation. Store Keepers, Hotel Keepers, and private gentleman, will be supplied on the most row morning."

SELECT POETRY.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers-like souls at restThe stars shine gloriously—and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother-I love thy grave !-The violet, with its blossom blue and mild Waveso'er thy head—when shall it wave Above thy child !

'Tis a sweet flower-yet must Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow, Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die--To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams By thee, as erst in childhood, lie, And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here To stain the plumage of my sinless years.

And mourn the hopes to childhood dear

With bitter tears?

Aye-must I linger here, A lonely branch upon a blasted tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee !

Oft from life's withered bower, In still communion with the past I turn, And muse on thee the only flower In memory's urn.

And, when the evening pale, Bows like a mourner on the dim, blue wave. I stray to hear the night winds wail, Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?—
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there-I listen and thy gentle tone Is on the air.

Oh come-whilst here I press My brow upon the grave-and, in those mild And thrilling tones of tenderness, Bless, bless, thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child, And o'er thy urn-religion's holiest shrine Oh give his spirit undefiled To blend with thine.

OUR NAVAL POWER.

BY MAJOR NOAH.

The London Times says that, considering the vigilance with which the Americans have maintained the general effectiveness of their navy, it seems singular that they should have taken no particular pains to augment it, although remarkably attentive to armaments and dock yards. There never has been, at any period, a desire on the part of our people to increase the navy protect the interests of commerce in various parts of the world. What have the 646 ships of war achieved for England! A heavy national debt, the title of "mistress of the seas," and a never-failing desire for war and glory. But we have a substitute worth more, and in fact more potent, than all the navy of England, and that is our private armed marine. In the event of war, more than 500 swift sailing privateers will scour the ocean in every direction .-Every large steamship, and every packet of 100 tons will have an armanent. There will be no navy in the world equal to it; but as such an armament could grow out of the contingency of war, there is no neces-For the sale of Grain, Flour, Seeds, Iron, Lum- sity to expend a dollar in anticipation of

such an issue. We are probably the most remarkable people on earth for promptness and preparation for war after it exists. A valuable corps of 200,000 men, armed, equipped, and disciplined, can be ready for the field in thirty days after war is declared, and so it may be said of ships of war. We will state one fact illustrative of this position.-During the war with England, and while stationed on the Barbary coast, we were surprised one day, while exploring the ruins of Carthage, to see a sharp clipper-built schooner under full sail, with the American flag floating to a brisk breeze, doubling Cape Bon and making direct for the bay. We rode down to the fortress of Goletta, ordered a launch to be made ready, and found ourselves alongside the schooner just as she had cast anchor.

"Where are you from sir?" "From Boston," replied the captain, "In what passage ?"

"Twenty-three days, Sir." We began to have our misgivings,wenty-three days from Boston? We susected she had been fitted out at Marseilles o cruise in the Mediterranean. It was the Abeleno, Capt. Wyer, of six guns and seventy-five men-a magnificent little craft. face." We went down into the trunk cabin.

"Now, sir," said the captain, "Pil convince you that we are from Boston, and will show you Boston notions of every kind, from pumpkins and smoked herrings down to wooden nutmegs." He soon filled the table with all the good cheer and solid comforts with which the Bostonians know so well how to furnish a ship. "And here," said he, "is the Boston Centinel, Major Russell's paper." All doubts were now at an end; and while we had been partaking of fare to which we had long been accustomed-homely fare, but more welcome on that account—the captain said :

"If you are surprised at our short passage so far up the Meditterranean, what will you say when I tell you it is just sixty days since the keel of this vessel was laid in Boston; yet here we are!" We could

"Nay, that's not all, sir," continued Captain Wyer. "On my way here, off Cag-liari, I captured two large British ships fill-ed with valuable cargoes, and ordered them for this port. They will be here to-mor-

"What! in a neutral port, in which the try. For this purpose it will assist, it is said, will never permit us to sell the cargoes."

"Well, sir, we can only try."

Sure enough, next morning early, the ancient city of Tunis, honored once by the presence of Scipio Africanus, Hannibal, and other distinguished personages known to history, was thrown into the greatest commotion on seeing two large and deeplyladen ships entering the port, the stars and stripes floating over the union jack. It startled the British consul and all the corps diplomatique, and we soon saw the whole bevy on horseback making for the palace.

"I smell sulphur," said the captain.—
"There's a storm brewing, and we shall have it soon." In an hour a message arrived by a mameluke that we were wanted at the palace.— After making our toulette, Sidi Ambrosio, our chancellor, and Mustapha, the drago-man, were soon mounted, and off we paced

at a moderate rate for Bardo. The consular corps were al! present when we entered the salla. The Bey, reclining as usual on his large crimson cushions, was busily en-gaged combing his long black beard with a tortoise shell comb studded with brilliants, and looking unusually grave.

British prizes entering our port, and for what purpose ?" "To sell them, your highness!"

"What! against our treaty with England ?" "Certainly not, if there is such a prohi-

bition in the treaty."

The British consul, a most excellent man,

reading as follows:

"It is further stipulated, and agreed upon, that no European power at war with England shall be permitted to fit out privateers or other armed vessels to cruise against the com-merce of Great Britain from, or bring prizes into, the Tunisian ports." "Well, sir," said the Bey, "what have

you to say to that ? Is it not full and conclusive P "Entirely so; but it does not apply to us.

We are not an European power."
"That, sir," said the British consul, "is a mere evasion of the spirit of this section of our treaty. It was intended to apply, and

does apply, to all Christian powers.' "Very probably, sir; but we are not a Christian power!" The whole court looked amazed. The Bey raised himself up from his cushions, took a hearty pinch of snuff from a splendid diamond box, and gave us an anxious and inquiring look.

"How will you make that appear, sir ?" said the British consul. "Very easily, sir." We then read the following section from our treaty with

"As the United States is in no manner a Christian Government, and entertains no hos-tility towards any denomination; it is hereby understood that no disturbance shall arise between the two powers on any religious ques-

It was useless to argue the point further. We did not in any shape come within the purview of that treaty, so permission was given to land the goods: and the ships and cargoes, consisting of every variety of mer-chandise, were sold in a single day. The consul sent for a British blockading squadron from Malta; but the privateer slipped out of the bay, ran up the Archipelago, de stroyed nearly two millions of British property, was chased round the Meditterranean by two ships of the line and two frigates, escaped through the Gut of Gibraltar, and arrived home safely.

The commerce of any power would, by this private marine, be utterly destroyed in a war with the United States; and all the navy of Great Britain could not blockade ports so as to prevent privateers from esca-ping. We should find them on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans, the Baltic and the Meditterranean. They would be everywhere.

Cost of PAINT .- Some years ago there lived in Berkshire county, Mass., two physicians of considerable skill and eminence. One of them used no spirituous liquor-the other drank freely, and while the one had acquired considerable property, the other remained poor. Meeting each other one day, when the former was returning from a distant town with a richly painted and well made carriage, the latter accosted him :- "Doctor. how do you manage to ride in so costly a manner! I have been in practice as long and extensively as you and charge as much but I can hardly live and drive the old one." "The paint on my carriage," he replied, didn't cost half as much as the paint on your

LOOK OUT FOR A FRAUD .- There are in cir. ulation spurious notes purporting to be of the Lancaster County Bank, which are calculated to deceive those who are unacquainted with he genuine issues. The spurious note has for its vignette, Neptune in his car drawn by horses-a locomotive train at one end-and at the bottom (enclosed in a circle) these words "Real estate pledged and private property holden." The signatures are well executed, but the note is easily distinguished from the genuine one, by observing the above marks .- Phila. Bulletin.

The editor of the Reading Herald has seen stalk of corn grown in Reading, which is sixteen feet two inches in height. It bore two fall ears, the lowest being ten feet three nches and the highest eleven feet from the

use of voluntary emigration as a means to get out of the public Treasury, those who are no able to defray their own expenses.

DOINGS AT OUR SCHOOL OCSE.

"First class of vagabones, rise!" thundered our schoolmaster. Well, the vagabones rose. "Now answer every question correctly, or I'll break every bone in your odies," was the next pronunciamento of the old autocrat of our red school house .-Sapient old pedagogue! thy years were many and full of knowledge. Looking back through a long vista of birch rods, I can see his restless grey eyes darting in quick glances from pupil to pupil, in search of the "graceless scamp" who threw the last spit ball with such wonderful precision as to barely escape his nose, and stick fast on the adjacent wall. And, now I recol-lect, he had a most perplexing squint—a squint accommodating; for if he appeared to be looking directly at one, that one might "go it," and no longer fear of being detected; but if his eyes were fastened squinted your heart was as true as the nee-"What does all this mean, consul—two die to the pole—your affections had no squint; you thrashed all alike! and alike shared your wonderful store of knowledge. This was the last day of the quarter—for a week our individual store houses of lore had been progressing through the various stages of mental ventilation and renovation; our memories jogged; dormant ideas awakened, wax was appended nearly as large as one of our western cheeses, and commenced and all our energies scoured up to a high

"John Brown, what do you understand by acoustics ?"

"Why, a stick to drive cows with,

"Get out, you young vagabone! did I not just see you reading about the science of sound ?

"Guess not-that was about Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist." "It was, ch? Sarah, you are John's ounger sister ?"

"Yeth thir." "What is acoustics?" "I know thir-it ith, it ith the art of making a poith, and hearing a poith."

"You are right-explain it." "Yeth thir. If you stick your finger in our mouth, and then pull it out thudenly, the cold air rutheth into the vakkum and produtheth a thound, thriketh on the tympan of the ear, whith maketh the thound audible, and it ith called the thienth of a

coushtixth." "You are quite right, Sarah. John, can you now tell me what is meant by acoustics? Be careful, sir; or you'll feel my

"Yes, sir. A cow sticks your finger in her mouth and kicks over the tin pan, which sounds awful, and is called the science of a cow's kick."

"Well; John-you do credit to your teacher. You may take your books and run home. Willy Chase, what is the currency of the United States ?" "Cash and money."

"What are its denominations?" "Coppers, boguses, and Bungtown cents. pennies, fips, pics, four-pence, ha'penys, levys, ninepences, Spanish quarters, pista-reens and shinplasters." "That will do. Jones, what is the stan-

dard weight of the United States ?" "Scale weight, and wait a little longer." "What is hundred weight !"

"One hundred and twelve pounds." "Samuel, how many kingdoms are ther n the material world?"

"Three, only three." "Four, I think, sir."

"Well, name them-what are they !" "Mineral kingdom, animal kingdor vegetable kingdom, and kingdom come." "Now, how many kinds of motion are there !"

"Four." "Two; voluntary and involuntary." Simon says there's four."

"What does Simon say they are !" "Point, point up, point down, and wig-"You rascal! I've a mind to wigwag your jacket! Hadn't you better describ

the motion of my stick?" "I can sir."

"And its effect !" "Yes, sir. Up stroke, and down stroke the up struck, regular and easy; the down stroke, spasmodically electrifying, and its effects are strikingly indescribable. "You understand that, I see. Susannah what is matter?"

"There is nothing the matter with me." "I ask you what is matter, matter. "Yes sir-matter is every thing that has substance. There's animated matter, and

vaccine matter, and"-"No matter about the rest. Speaking of vaccine matter, puts me in mind of something else. There has been a case of smallpox appeared in the village, or rather valioroid, which is the botanical name for smallpox—and Mr. Scalpel says he has some prime vaccine matter, of his own manufac-ture, warranted to take—and he will vaccinate the whole village for eight cents a piece, and take his pay in potatoes. All recollect, and when you go home, tell your parents. George Smith, do you recollect the story of David and Goliah!"

"Yes, sir-David was a tavern-keeper, and Goliah was an intemperate man." "Who told you that ?"

"Nobody. I read it, and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliah, and Goliah got slewed with it." "Wasn't Golish a giant, a strong man !"
"Yes, he was a giant, but he had a weak

"How so ?" "Wh-y, to get so easily slewed." "Yes, George; that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the sling. Wasn't David a musician?"

"Yes, sir—he played psalms on the harp; a favorite instrument with the Jews, and BY NIX OF GOWANUS. at the present day it is called a Jewsharp. I have one in my pocket—here it is.— Place it in your mouth, thus—breathe on the tongue gently, then strike with your finger, this way—and the psalms, in har-monious corncob, fructily on the air as natural as thunder." "That's sufficient—you can pocket your harp. Julia Wright, can you write rite "Do you mean write, did wrote ?" "No, r-i-t-e." "Yes, sir. There it is-did I write it right." "Yes, Julia; you did so." "Yes sir-did you mean I did sow so, or ew so ?" "I said you did so !" "Yes, sir-If you mean I did sow so, didn't sow so; and if you mean I did sew so, I didn't sew so." "I mean nothing of the kind-I said you

did so; so-o, so; meaning, you wrote rite right. Francis, answer questions in mathematics. Multiply two by four, divide by six, and give the product.' "Two by four, is eight; divisor into the

divisoree, and the dividend is one and twosixths." "One and two-sixths is how many?"

"Well, four times two, is how many?" "Three-sixths of the same number." "Add three to two-and two to two,

"Three-sixths."

"Yes, sir. "Divide twice two by two, too." "Yes, sir." "Add the dividend to two, too."

"Yes sir. "Add to the divisor, two, too." "Yes, sir."

"Add the product to two, too-and add he whole to two, too, and divide by two -and give the mathematical total of the whole.

"Yes, sir : three and two is five-five to two, too; is eleven-divide by two, two, too; is two and three-fourths-two added to the divisor, too; is four; the product added to two, too-is O, thunder; and the whole added together, and divided by two, too-is Jee-mima! the mathematical total of the whole."

"Certainly, certainly, Francis; you are correct as a bran new multiplication table. Simeon, how many points to the compass! "One! father broke the other off, opening an oyster."

"Thirty-two-can you box the com-"No, sir."

"Master ?" "I guess he can box it, for I seen him boxing with Jack Smith, and he hit him

first rate, bim! right in the nose; yes, I guess he did! he didn't do nothing short-"Squat yourself down! Jane, what is

time ? "Something that flies, any how." "How do you make that out ?"

"Why, tempus fugit." "What's that ?" "Latin: it means that time flies, and how can time if it flies, be anything else than

something that flies?" "Excellent. What is the meaning of requiescat in pace !"

"Rest quiet cats in peace." "Well, Jane: at Latin you are perfectly au fait-which translated means perfectly awful: it is a Greek phrase, from the classics, and applicable to this class, particularly. Now take off your jackets, and I Those will give you 'rewards of merit.' who get more than they merit, can keep the overplus as a token of my special affechave the mistake rectified by mentioning it to me—you will find me quite obliging.— Pope says, 'as the twig is bent the tree is inclined;' and that is very true, for I have used up whole trees, thrashing your jackets for you."

From the Vicksburg Whig.

Put some sugar in a tumbler, Turn in "right smart" of brandy, And sprinkle on some nutmeg If there's any handy.

Wet the whole with water And give it quite a shaking; Raise it to your "aperture,"
You'll find it easy taking!

Repeat the dose often, They'll raise you high and higher; And then perhaps they'll drop you, All glorious in the mire.

Some other things will follow, And, rising, you will see That you've taken quite a course Of practical high-drop-athy! And if you feel no better Than you did before you tried it, Why—go and join the "Somies" And help 'em to deride it. se

ANECDOTE.-Rev. Rowland Hill used ride to and from church in a carriage. This gave offence to one of his members at least, who went so far as to hand in among the notices one requesting "the prayers of the congregation for the pastor, who, yielding to pride, is in the habit of riding in his carriage

not content like his divine Master, to ride upon an ass." It was not until Mr. Hill had read the paper, and observed the sensation created, that he noticed its import-then. laying it down, he said, "It is true, brethren and friends, I ride in my carriage, but if the author of this notice will appear at the door at the conclusion of the service, saddled and bridled, I will do my best to ride him home."

The Hon. J. P. Gaines, Governor of Oregon, ogether with his family are in Washington.

FUNNY ANECDOTE OF LORENZO DOW. Dow was very exact in the appointments he made to preach, and sometimes arranged

them a long way ahead. He once preached near one of the small towns of Upper Georgia, and told his congregation, on that day one year he would preach to them again! The next season, on a Saturday afternoon preceding the Sabbath of the appointed time

the old man was jogging along the main road in the direction of his congregation. He noticed before him a stout little negro boy, of peculiarly active step and manner who carried in his hand a small tin horn, such as are used to call the people to their meals. The custom among many in the South is to

allow married men to go to their wifes' houses, and children to visit their parents or Saturday evening, to stay with them on Sundays, and as the negros are musically inclined they carry a fife or a horn, or a banjo, to give notice of their approach, and to beguile the way. In other cases they whistle, sing or shout. A healthy, cheerful negro, of honest intentions, uses generally some means of association, even if he is obliged to talk to him-

Dow, accordingly to his usual manner, entered into conversation with the boy, and found he was about to visit the congregation he had appointed to meet. If the truth must be told, Lorenzo had an idea that the character of his flock was that of a reckless; frolicsome kind, careless people, upon whom it was necessary to make a very decided impression, or his time would be thrown away among them.

"What is your name, my lad " asked

"Gabriel, sir," replied the boy, lifting a new straw hat, and showing his ivory, while he actively stepped along to keep page with the preacher's horse.

'Cin you blow upon that horn?' Oh, yes, master I can toot a little.' Well, let me hear you."

So the negro inflated his velvet cheeks, and made the woods resound. 'Do you know a tall pine tree near the

stand of Sharon?' said Dow. 'Yes, that I does, very well, master.' Lorenzo then put his hand in his pocket, and pulling out a silver dollar, showed it to the boy, and told him if he would climb up in the pine tree before the people met at the meeting, and keep quiet there until the would give him the silver dollar, if he did is now on exhibition in that city:

offer, and promised punctually with secresy. On the Sabbath, a large meeting assembled at Sharon to hear the famous Lorenzo Dow. -Serious old men and their wives, wild boys and their sweethearts, almost all on horseback, sometimes by twos and threes, besides negroes from a great distance, on foot, being readily captivated by the eccentric preacher, for they love anything that has a laugh attached to it, for they knew that Lorenzo was good for a joke, even if he did hit hard. Dow selected rather a brimstone text, and made honest hearted people, who were hard to frighten. He enumerated the enormity of they were so used to them that words slid over them like water over a duck's back. At length he boldly described, in the calmest kind of language, the appearance and character of the last great day, and what would be tion for them; and those who get less, can their condition when that day came. Suppose,2 exclaimed the preacher suddenly, and then paused-that this were the day!' he saw that some of the women became a little on which it is constructed. Yet notwithfidgety, and andged the fellows into silence standing this great weight, its deflexture and attention. 'Suppose,' repeated he, eleva- was very inconsiderable. ting his voice "that this day Gabriel should

blow his trump! At this moment the negro showed he was a trump,' and from the top of the lofty pine, a loud and clamorous blast overwhelmed the the terrified negroes changed their complexsuprise and astonishment, more promptly ex-

hibited.

Lorenzo Dow looked with grave but pleased attention upon the successful result of his ex- ing the pressure of seven tons; while each periment, until the first clamor has subsided, and some began to estimate the character of in the bridge, will sustain a weight greater the artificial angel, and were about to apply a little kickory after the pine! But this suggestion was arrested by the loud and solemn tones of the preacher, who looking very firmly into the faces of his disturbed audience, as he leaned over them to continue his discourse, impressively remarked-'And now, if a little negro boy, with a tin horn, on the top of a pine bush can make you feel so, how will you feel when the day does come?' -Spirit of the Times.

A lad named Charles Forster, was very eriously injured in Muney, Pa., on Tuesday ast, by being caught by the strap of a thresh-

Damages .- Mr. F. K. Somers, who was in ured by the upsetting of a stage coach in Ohio, some time ago, last week recovered \$2500 damages from the proprietors, in the his New Quincy Granite Store, 101 Ches-U. S. Court at Cleveland.

A cotemporary announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starve some man's daughter as anybody else.

OLD TIME WINTERS.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches

thick. Almost all the birds perished. In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sen for several miles from the shore. The ground was frezen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost all destroyed; nor have they vet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden. In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle

and sheep were buried in the snow. In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze. In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow

fell in Portugal to the depth of 23 feet on a In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in 15 minutes with ice one-eighth of an

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom. In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feather and finny tribes perished.

meh thick.

The winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over. From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were

remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

AN AERIAL BRIDGE.

ANOTHER OF THE WONDERFUL DISCOVEmeeting, and keep quiet there until the preacher called out his name, and then blow of the 12th inst., is responsible for the followloudly on his horn, as he had just done, he ing description of a bridge, a model of which

not tell any body about it. The negro ex- "It may be remembered that about six pressed himself highly delighted at such an months since Mr. Remington and his selfsupporting bridge were the subjects of extended and commendatory notice in the English papers, extracts from which were published about that time in the United States. This gentleman has recently arrived in this city, and has erected in the bar-room of Bank's Arcade, for public inspection, a model of his wonderful bridge. It is undoubtedly an extraordinary result of mechanical genius.

it is constructed on principles hitherto unknown to the student of natural philosophy. the application to suit, but he torced his It certainly appears to set the laws of graviway slowly among the mercurial, healthful, tation at defiance. It extends across the barroom, a space of 96 feet, and is elevated some ten feet from the floor. Its appearance the vices he thought to prevail, but they is so fragile that few men, judging from this alone, would willingly trust themselves upon it. Yet while there, yesterday afternoon, among a number of other spectators, we saw ten gentlemen all together on the centre of this bridge. It will be noticed that it has no support from the ground, its resistance, as well to gravitation as to the pressure of so many persons being secured by the principles

"The first impression on seeing it is, that

"From a memorandum handed to us by Remington, it appears that the bridge has a span of 90 feet. This space is crossed by four longitudinal supporters, each less than one inch square at the centre, but increasing audience. The women shricked, the men gradually in size, until at the ends or points rose in great surprise, the horses, tied round of fastening they are 21 inches square. The the camp, neighed, reared and kicked, while bridge has one catenary and two parabolic curves, by which strength and beauty are sion to a dull purple color. Never was alarm both secured. The flooring is attached diagonally, and is made to sustain a portion of the strain. The deflexion of the supporters is 224 inches. It is capable of bearof the supporters, occupying their place than the absolute strength of the timber and the direct cohesion of its fibres. "Mr. Remington states that if one of his

> centre, the parts severed would neither sink nor separate so much as to render it impassable. He informs us, beside, that a bridge on this principle could be made to span a space of a mile and a half. REV. JOHN MURRAY FORRES.—The reported secession of this elergyman to the Roman Catholic Church, is confirmed by a formal

bridges were ent through transversely at the

him to the President of the Standing Committee of the diocese of New York. GUTTA PERCHA TIBES -John Thornley has just finished a pair of Sulky Wheels with Gutta Percha Tires, which may be seen at nut Street, under the Telegraph Office, during

announcement of the fact in a letter from

The dies for the new gold \$20 please are expected at the New Orleans mint in a few

the week.