AMERICAN

SUMBITRY AMOUNTS SEEMENTS

NEW SERIES VOL. 3, NO. 3.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

OLD SERIES VOL. 10, NO. 29.

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Spening, Goon & Co.,

Will premptly attend to collections and all busi ness entrusted to his care. June 16, 1849,-

COOPER & CAMERON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, POTTSTILLE.

Schuylkitt County, Pa., WILL collect monies, attend to litigated cases, and net as agents in the management of Estates, &c. Persona desiring their services, may refer to the following gentlemen:-PHILADELPHIA.

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Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Rost Ogden Hoffman, Hon. James Menroe, Hon. Edward Corris, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Boston, John Alices, Esq. 1,5well. Jane 2, 1819 .--

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Shad Cod and Dun Fish. Mackerel, Herring, Cheese. Philadelphia, May 5th, 1849.—1y.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PARTIES

March 10, 1849 .-ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. SUCCESSOR TO JAMES M. BOLTON, DECD.

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

1 Salt, Plaster, Grindstones, &c., for sale at the lowest prices. Philadelphia, June 2, 1849,—1y

THE CHEAP BOOK STORE. DANIELS & SMITH'S CHEAP NEW & SECOND HAND BOOK STORE.
No. 36 N. Sixth St. be ween Market & Arch,

Philadelphia,
Law Books, Theological and Classical Books, MEDICAL BOOKS BIOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Wholesale and Retail, TO Our prices are much ower than the amountar prices
To Libraries and small parcels of bioks purchased.
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Philadelphia, June 9, 1849—y

SETH & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE GROCERS Commission Merchants.

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and all other products of the farm. Baltimore, January 26, 1850 .- ly

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No. 30 North Second street, opposite the Madison House.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Country Merchants and Milliners to their ex-SUMMER BOXNETS AND HATS 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 Manufacturers, 30 North 2d street. Philadelphia June 2, 1849 .-

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SELECT POETRY.

MY EEN ARE DIM WY TEARS. My een are dim wi' tears, John, My heart is sair wil war. The and watch the stars, John, A wearying or the day : Yet it wanna' bring me rest, John, And it canna' bring me peace, Till the clay is on my breast, John, An' thocht and feeling cease!

I hae loved ye well and lang, John, An' shall while I had life; But ye've caused me many a pang, John Wha shoul has been your wif-Though ye never said a word, John, My trusting heart to win, Ye hae leed before the Lord, John, An' that is deeper sin!

Ye're hand leed seeking mine, John, When naebody could see; And ye kissed it many a time, John, An' wasna that a lee ? An' your een leed looking love, John, Whene'er they turned on me; An' your gifts, what did they prove John,

But love-or treachery? An' your step leed coming here, John, Sae oft in cauld an' rain, For mony a happy year, John, Whose memory is pain!
For I though the time would come, John

When ye nae mair would part; Yet ye gard without ae word, John, To ease my breaking heart!

Ye cam' o' your ain will, John, Ye saw that I was poor; Ye kemi'd I was nae light o' love, Ye should have passed our door. But I loo ye after a', John, An' pray to God in heaven, That I may be ta'en hame, John, An' you deseit lorgiven! Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

Dacific hail Road.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. After the usual preliminary action, and the reading of the original Resolutions ed by the Secretary, it was announced that a Letter and Plans had been sent to

evention by Colonel Fr-mont. The following was then read by the Secretary, and fistened to with deep attention.

Col. Premont's Letter.

miller . Oct. Gentleman .- It would have given me great peasure to have been able to accept your kind invitation, and to have met the interesting Mississippi and Pacific Railroad MUNN & Co. publishers of the "SCIENTI-FIC AMERICAN," lave favoured us with of a Chagres fever confine me to my room, a Flamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the and leave me no other mode of showing my 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., as meant of fee required at the Patent Office, and meant of fee required at the Patent Office, and meant of the meant of the meant of the required at the Patent Office, so that the mountain would be approached on the east at that elevation, and manifesting the bold, rocky mountain masses. From one that the dictates of our own judgments and the dictates of our own judgmen bute, so far as I can, to to the mass of the two to four hundred yards wide, the moun- and on the west the slope is wide, though that he was selfish, grasping and purse proud faithfully to the last. a person in making his own applications.

Price 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents single, or 12 copies for one dollars—sent by mail to any part of the United States.

Address MUNN & CO., New-York.

Information which will be taid near the level of tide water.

Capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a learning abruptly on either side. With the vain-glorious condition that health does not permit even the labor negeneral information I am now able to give a profesship should bear his name, but not ties. The conclusion of his remaks is as followed by the distances and baromestic capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a learning abruptly on either side. With the vain-glorious condition that health does not permit even the labor negeneral information I am now able to give a profesship should bear his name, but not ties. The conclusion of his remaks is as followed by the distances and baromestic capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a learning abruptly on either side. With the vain-glorious condition that health does not permit even the labor negeneral information I am now able to give a profesship should bear his name, but not ties. The conclusion of his remaks is as followed by the distances and baromestic capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a learning to near the level of tide water.

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The foregoing remarks embody all the vain-glorious condition that health does not permit to the labor negree of the level of tide water.

Capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a learning to ne COMMISSION & FORWARDING MER. ed, to be prepared to accompany this communication, and which in exhibiting the prominent features of the country and gensufficiently full and accurate to illustrate reach the entrance of a pass in the Colorado one over the others. what I have to say.

Many lines of exploration through the wilderness country from our inhabited frontier to the Pacific Ocean, have conclusively satisfied me that the region or belt of country, lying between the 38th and 39th parrallels of latitude offer singular facilities and extraordinary comparative advantages for the continuation of the proposed road.

I propose, therefore, to occupy your attention solely with this line, for the clearer understanding of which, it will aid to keep under the eye the accompanying map, upon which the unbroken red lines are intended to show that the regions which they traverse have been already explored, while the broken red lines indicate what is known only from reliable information.

The country to be traversed by the proposed road exhibits but two great features -the prairies, reaching to about the 105th degree of longitude; and the mountains with which it is bristling from that point to the shores of the Pacific ocean. Some years of travel among these mountains, during which I was occupied principally in searching for convenient passes and good lines of communication, gradually led me to comprehend their structure and to understand that among this extended mass of mountains there is nowhere to be found a great continuous range having an unbroken crest, where passes are only to be found in the Will pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN | comparatively small depressions of the summit line.

Throughout this great extent of country -stretching in each way about 17 degrees -all these apparently continuous ranges are composed of lengthened blocks of er or less length according to the magnitude of the chain which they compose-each to attempt its exploration, as all accounts ortment of fashionable Segina and one possessing its separate, noted and prominent peaks, and laying parallel to each a road; and the information thus obtained other, but not usually so to the general di- was considered to be sufficiently reliable. rection of the range, but in many cases lying diagonally across it, springing suddenly structure of the country to which I have up from the general level of the coun- called your attention above, as forming a try; sometimes rising into bare and rocky system among the mountains, holds good, summits of great height, they leave openings through the range but little above this lieving that the road would readily avoid

1st. It is direct. The course is almost a general level, and by which they can be any obstacles which might be presented in straight line, from end to end. St. Louis is passed without climbing a mountain. Gen- the shape of mountain ranges, and easily between 38-39; San Francisco is about erally these openings are wooded vallies, reach the Basin.

discovery of this system, I became satisfied, from New Mexico to California. not only of the entire practicability, but of

with the Pacific Ocean. into three parts-the Eastern, reaching three or four hundred miles, traversing a mountains which go from that chain. cently beantiful-timbered, having many post. Sierra Mojada, or Wet Mountain. This railway science, sofficient to turn us from chain is remarkable among the Recky the direct route. A pass is known as indi-To Meers B. G. hard, and others, Com- Humalayas. Their naked rocky summats structure of the mountains is such as allow

> and affording practicable wagon routes. This section of the route, so far as the entrance to this pass, covering twelve de- the U. States. grees of longitude, I am able to speak of

of its course. In the whole distance there is not an ele-

vation, worthy of the name, to be suris gained almost without perceptible ascent. Up to the Kansas and Huerfano river valleys, the country is wooded and watered; the valley of the Del Norte is open, but tains, and land fit for cultivation is found ses, from the mouth of the Kansas to the

head of the valley of the Del Norte. A journey, undertaken in the winter of more to the southward, the rugged mountain of St. John's, one of the most impractileaves only for this middle portion of our line such knowledge as we have been able The information thus obtained had led me concurred in representing it practicable for

According to this information, the sam

where the mountain springs from either In pronouncing upon the practicability lels, or nearly between them the whole side collect together, forming often the main of a road through this section, I proceed way. Pairabelphia,

Where every variety of French Calf Skinbranches of some mighty stream. Aggregated together in this way, they go on to
form the great chains of the Rocky Mounter boots, of the best style and workmanship, are
constantly kept on hand or manufactured to order.

March 16, 1850.—6m

side collect together, forming often the main
branches of some mighty stream. Aggregated together in this way, they go on to
form the great chains of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, as well as the
smaller and secondary ranges which occupy
not only been travelled, but at all seasons of
east of that river. It is also central to busi-

the intervening space. With the gradual the year, and is one of the travelling routes | ness and population, and unites the greatest

the easy construction of a railroad across | Wab-satch mountain to the Sierra Nevada, on the coast of the Pacific. this rugged region. As this peculiarity in and thence to the Bay of San Francisco .the country forms the basis of my informa- This route traverses the Creat Basin, pre- king and preserving the road, wood, water tion, I desire to state it clearly at the outset, in order that I might be more readily will find indicated on the map. Repeated 4th. It is a healthy route. No diseases understood in proceeding to show that this journeys have given me more or less know- of any kind upon it; and the valetudinacontinent can be crossed, from the Missis- ledge of the country along these lines, and rian might travel it in his own vehicle, on sippi to the Pacific, without climbing a I consider all of them practicable, although horse, or even on foot, for the mere restomountain, and on the very line which the question of preference remains to be ration of health and recovery of spirits. every national consideration would require settled. The Northern line is that of the | It not only fulfils all the conditions of to connect the great valley of the west Humboldt river, which, although deflecting national route, but is preferable to any from the direct course to the Bay, com- other. It is preferable to the S. Pass from

from the mouth of the Kausas to the head Basin has not the same freedom from ob- upper Colorado) directly crossing its line. of the Del Norte; the Middle, from the struction enjoyed by the open river line of There are passes at the head of Arkansas, head of the Del Norte to the rim of the the North, is still entirely practicable, and in the Three Parks, and north of them, but Great Basin; and the Western, from the possesses the advantage of crossing the Si- none equal to this by the Rio del Norte .rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean. Be- erra Nevada at a remarkably low depres- There is no route north of it that is comginning near the 30th parallel of latitude, sion, called Walker's Pass, more commonly parallel to it; I believe there is no practiat the mouth of the Kansas, the road would known as the Point of the Mountains, and cable route south of it within the United extend along the valley of that river some being in fact a termination of one of the States. The disaster which turned me

beautiful and wooded country of great fer- This pass is near the 35th degree of lati- sent me down the valley of that river, and tility of soil, well adapted to settlement and tude and near the head of the beautiful and to the mountains around the Upper Gila, cultivation. From the upper waters of the fertile valley of the San Joaquin, which the enabled me to satisfy myself on that point. Kansas, falling easily over into the valley road thence would follow down to its junc- I went a middle route-a new way-beof the Arkansas, the road strikes that river tion with the Sacramento or to some point tween the Gila river and the wagon road about a hundred miles below the foot of the on the Bay. This route deflects to the through the Mexican province of Sonora, mountains, continuing up it only to the South about as much as the other does to and am satisfied that no route for a road can mouth of the Huerfano river. From this the North, but secures a good way, and be had on that line, except going through point the prairie plans sweep directly up finds no obstacle from the Sierra, turning Mexico, then crossing the great Colorado to the mountains, which dominate them as that mountain where it has sunk down of the west, near its mouth, to cross the highlands to the Ocean. The Huerfano is nearly to the level of the country. Among desert to arrive at San Diego, where there one of the upper branches of the Arkansas, the recent proceedings of the California is no husiness, and still be six hundred miles and following the line of this stream the Legislature, resolutions were introduced in by land, and three or four hundred by waroad would here enter a country magnifi- favor of bringing in the railway at this ter, from the bay of San Francisco, which

bays or valleys of great fertility; having a The third line, which is the middle and tre of commerce, wealth and power on the mild and heautiful climate; having through- direct line, and that to which I gave a de- American coast of the Pacific ocean. out the valley country short winters, which cided preference, is less known to me than In conclusion, I have to say, that I bespend their force in the elevated regions of either of the others; but I believe fully in lieve in the practicability of this work, and the mountains. The range of mountains in its practicability, and only see, as the prin- that every national consideration requires which this stream finds its head springs is vipal obstacle to be overcome, is the Great at to be done, and to be done at once, and distinguished by having its summits almost Sierra itself, which it would strike near its as a national work, by the United States. how brief—how rapidly passing—is the peconstantly enveloped in clouds of rain or centre. That obstacle is not considered insnow, from which it obtains its name of surmountable, nor, in the present state of

have caused a skeleton map rudely sketch- more properly a continuation northward of connoisance. It is ready for the location tween the mountains, and encountering no explorations, to determine, not upon prac-

costomed to traverse it at all seasons of the cal road engineers, would be sufficient to year, and who represent it as conducting to lay out the whole routes, and clear and the waters of the Colorado river through a open a common road in the course of the handsome rolling grass-covered country, next Spring and Summer, so as to be passable for wagons and carriages, and as rapidly traversed as any of the common roads in

line described is not only practicable, but and the temporary one from the hostility of from the great elevation of the central part

of the route. They are dry and more readily passed mounted; and a level, of about 8000 feet, through, are thin in the valleys, and remain on them only during a very brief winter. The winter of my last expedition was one of unprecedentedly deep and early snows, yet in the valley of the Kansas and wood is abundant in the neighboring moun- Arkansas, it was thin; in the valley of Hu- was nothing to the relentless creditor. He erfano, none; and in the valley of the Del almost continuously along the water cour- Norte, at the end of November, but a few inches deep. Even in this severe winter, on the 5th of December, at the greatest elevation crossed by the eastern section of the 1848-49, (and interupted here by entering line-being in the narrow pass between the Arkansas and Del Norte, the snow was only three feet deep; the thermometer at cable on the continent,) was intended to Zero near mid-day. The weather in these make a correct examination of this pass and high mountains and deep vallies is of a the country beyond to the rim of the Great character adapted to such localities -ex-Basin. The failure of this expedition, tremely cold on the mountains, while temperate in the valleys. I have seen it storming for days together on the mountains in a mountains, separate and detached-of great- to obtain from trappers and Indian traders. way to be destructive to all animal life exposed to it, while in the valley there would pleasant sunshine, and the animals feedng on nutritious grass. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, the cold is less, and the snows become a less and more transient obstude.

These are my views of a route for the road or roads, (a common one is first wanted,) from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It

the same; the route is between these paral-

commercial point in the valley of the Mis-The third section of the map is from the sissippi, with the greatest commercial point

3d. It combines the advantages for ma-

In describing the belt of country through which the road should pass, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line which is only 4500 feet above the sea. rising of great rivers. Its course is parallel The Southern line, which in crossing the with the rivers, there being but one (the south from the head of the Del Norte and now is, and forever must be, the great cen-

Your obliged fellow citizen,

J. C. FREMONT.

Mountain ranges for the singular grandeur cated by the line upon the map, which laof its winter scenery, which has been char- bur would render practicable. Other pas- against Dr. Webster, for the mander of Dr. to yield ourselves to the animosity of party acterized by travellers who have seen both, as are also known, to the north and south; Parkman, we may glean a moral from the feeling-how wrong it is to indulge in those as unsurpassed either in the Alps or the and if tunnelling become necessary, the whole affair. The philosophy of explating unhappy and hot strifes which too often missacrifice seems to have an illustration in this lead us in the discharge of the high duties are grouped into numerous peaks, which tunnels to be used with the greatest advantagrouped into numerous peaks, which we are called on to perform? In conrise from the midst of black piney forests, tage. Narrow places are presented where for sin in one or both of the parties, may be clusion, Mr. President, I desire to express whence issue many small streams to the opposite gorges approach each other, and a the salvation of others, and we will not lose the most condial sympathy and the sentiments whence issue many small streams to the valley below. Following by an open wa- wall of some two or three thousand feet the occasion of printing so sad a tale with a of the deepest condelence for those who gon way the valley of the Huerfano, the often separates points which may not be road reaches the immediate foot of the more than a quarter or half a mile apart at mountain at the entrance of a remarkable its base base. It will also be remembered was a very rich man. His sole care was his that we shall all profit by the singular merits pass, almost every where surrounded by that the Great Basin, east of the Sierra Ne- great estate. But we want no other evidence of his character, and learn relying upon our information which will be laid before it .- tain rising abruptly on either side. With descending to near the level of tide water. capable of giving a few thousand dollars to a upon this line. The first section of it, from capable of judging kindly an unfortunate debtrical elevations along the route which I shall offer for your consideration, but I here some forty or fifty miles broad, or Norte, is explored, and needs no further reach for the levations, and forgiving him any Crossing this flat country, or opening be- second and third sections require further admit that he had been, prodigal beyond his means. He could be so no longer. He had eral direction of the line, will be found water course in its way, the road would ticability, but upon the preferences due to given Dr. Parkman all the security in his power for the claim against him-and he remountains, familiarly known to the New A party of 300 men, skillfully directed, lied for the support of his family, and for the Mexicans and Indian traders who are ac- with the assistance of three or four practi- provision for approaching age, upon a small income gained by his labor. What does Dr. Parkman do? He persecutes and badgers Webster for years, and goes about full of the base and petty malignity of a gold-grubbing soul, to rob the poor man of his only possession, his good name. He forgets even law, The obstacles which I have not mention- to say nothing of decency, in the pursuit of from actual exploration, and to say that the ed are, the winter impediment of snows, his debt, and attempts to extort it from the receiver of the College fees, who had no right affords many and singular facilities for the Indians. The latter can be surmounted by to pay them over to any one except the Colconstruction of a railway, and offers many military stations, sending out military pa- lege professors-a fact which Parkman must advantages in the fertile and wooded coun- trols to clear and scour the line. The snows have known. But avarice is often without try through which it lies in the greater part are less formidable than would be supposed head, as it is always without heart. Parkman knew too that although Webster was receiving several hundred dollars in the beginning of his course of lectures, yet that hat fund must constitute the bulk of his year's income, and if paid for an old debt. would leave no sufficiency for the wants of Webster's family for the year. But this most have his bond's penalty. He is punctool to his appointment, as he was all things one of those very houest men who pay all that they owe, but who never felt that di- speak of him to those who are coming after vine sympathy for want, which Christ enjoins us. When the time shall come when we in his parable of the debter and creditor, and ourselves shall go, one after another, in sucwhich the spirit of His religion proves to be cession to our graves, we shall carry with us of more value to the possessor, in His eyes, than the wealth of Solomon. Dr. Parkman was penetual to his appointment with Dr. Webster, and he was paid, not as he determined he would be, but as insult, defamation and persecution prompted. We mean no apology for Dr. Webster for the course which caused his poverty, much less for his shedding of human blood. But we present this lesson to hard-hearted creditors, and those the miseries of debt or want. Had Dr. Parknan been a generous, as well as an honest man-had he felt for his neighbor as he would have had his neighbor feel for him-had he even truly appreciated the holy charity which it is the mission of his own brother to preach he would be alive at the moment; and the wretched man, who may expiate on a scaffold the crime of his murder, might be in the midst of his innocent wife and daughters, blessing the friendship which was open hand-

THE CLOWN in the circus at San Francisco

in the home of misfortune .- Phila Sun

MESSRS. CLAY'S AND WEBSTER'S RE-MARKS UPON THE OCCASION OF MR. CALHOUN'S DEATH.

Mr. Clay-Mr. President, prompted by my own feelings of profound regret, I wish, on raising to second the resolutions which have just been read, to add to what has been so well and so justly said by the surviving colleague of the illustrious deceased, a few words My personal acquaintance with him commenced upwards of thirty-eight years ago. We entered at the same time, and together, the House of Representatives at the other

end of this building. The Congress of which we thus became members, was that among whose delibera. tions and acts was the declaration of war against the most powerful nation, as it respects us in the world. During the preliminary discussions which arose in preparation for that great event, as well as during those which took place when the resolution was formally adopted, no member displayed a more lively and patriotic sensibility of the wrongs which led to that awful event, than the deceased, whose death all unitenow in deploring. Ever active, ardent, able-no one was in advance of him in advocating the cause of his country and in denouncing the injustice which complied that country to appeal to arms. Sir, this is not the proper occasion nor am

I the proper person, to attempt a delineation

of his character, or of the powers of his mind I will only say, in a few words, that he possessed a lofty genius-that in his powers of generalization of those subjects of which his mind treated; I have seen him surpassed by no man; while the charms and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have ever witnessed them. I am his senior, Mr. President, in years, and in nothing else. According to the course of nature, I ought to have preceded him. The Divine Ruler of human events has determined otherwise. I feel that I shall linger but a short time, and shall soon follow him, and riod of existence allowed even to the youngest amongst us .- Sir, ought we not to draw from it the conclusion how unwise it is to indulge

5Mr. President, he had the basis, the indispensable basis of a high character, and, that was unspotted integrity, unimpaired honor and character. If he had aspirations, they were high, and honorable and noblethere was nothing grovelling or low, or meanly selfish that came near the head or heart of Mr. Calhoun. Firm in his purpose, perfeetly patriotic and honest-as I am quite sure he was-in the principles that he espoused, and in the measures that he defended, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction which conducted him to eminent station for the benefit of the Republic-I do not believe that he was imbued with selfish feelings. However, sir, he may have differed from others of us, in his political principles, those principles and those opinions will descend to posterity, under the sanction of a great name. He has lived long enough -he has done enough, and done so well-so honorably-as to connect himself for all time with the records of his country. He is now an historical character. Those of us who have known him here, will find that he has left upon our minds and hearts an impression of his person, his character, his performances that, while we live, will never be obliterated. We shall hereafter, I am sure, indulge in it. as a grateful recollection, that we have lived in his day, that we have been his contemporaries, that we have seen him, and heard him, and knew him. We shall delight to a deep impression of his genius and character-his honor and integrity-his amiable deportment in private life, and the parity of his

exalted patriotism." from Indiana complain that some of the pigeon roosts cover the forests for miles, des troying the timber .- A letter from Laurel says: "I am completely worn down. The who, having enough themselves, think not of pigeons are roosting all through the woods, and the roost extends for miles. Our neighbors and ourselves have, for several nights, had to build large fires and keep op reports of fire-arms to scare them off. While I write, within a quarter of mile, there are 30 gens firing. The pigeons come in such large quantities as to destroy a great deal of timber break limbs off large trees, and even tear up some by the roots. The woods are covered with dead pigeons, and the hogs are getting fat on them. Our old friend Hendrick killed 50 at four shots.

ed in the day of need, and sought not its own and concealing a great deal of ignorance.

A BIT OF A STORY.

Many years ago, when the state of Ceorgia was thinly inhabited and the Indians occupied a large portion of her territory, undisturbed by the white man, a son of the Emerald Isle, weary and hungry, about mid-days presented himself at the door of a wealthy farmer and asked for work. The Irishman told the farmer he had travelled far and was enterely out of money, and unless he gave him a bit of a job he would not be able to make a "dacent living." The farmer told him he had nothing particularly for him to do, but that if he really wanted work, he thought he might be able to hunt him up a ob. "Let's see," said the farmer, "I believe as I have a large stock of poultry and plenty of corn, that I will get you to take care of them; but mind, you must see that every one gets enough and that no one gets more than his share; this you must attend to twice a day; morning and evening," Pat pledged his word that he would strictly carry out his orders. The necessary arrange-

vocation. Pat performed his duty well, and the poultry under his good management, were cept in the best of order. For some time however Pat's discerning eye perceived that an old drake was getting more than his share of com; this could not be allowed, for he was strickly charged to see that every one get enough, but no one was to get more than his share. Now pat had no idea of disobeving the commands of the farmer, so he was resolved, by some means or other, to put a ston to it.

ments having been made as regards wages,

board, &c., Pat was duly installed in his new

One evening, as usual, while Pat was disributing corn to his fowls, he commenced soliloquizing in the following manner: "Arrah, be jabbers, an' here ve are agen, divilish spoonbill quadruped! ye lay under the barn all day, an' whin I say chicky, be St. Pathrick ye are the first one here, and be jabbers you pick up thra grain o' carn to a chickens one; now be jabbers an' I'll fix you for that, an' so I will.11 Sure enough Pat toll'd the old drake close up to him ; made a grab and nabbed him. "An' its welcome ye are, blast yer ugly picther, when I'm done with ye, to pick up more than yer share." With that Pat pulled out his knife and trimmed the drake's bill off sharp and slim, like a chicken's and then he exultingly threw him down. saying: "Now, be jabbers, ye can pick up carn 'longside that bob tail rooster!''- The Wilkinson Whie.

A GREAT INVENTION.

Dick's Anti-Friction Press is one of the noplest and most perfect arrangements of power ever discovered. Its applicability to the various purposes in the arts where immense ness, renders it almost invaluable in the construction of all kinds of printing, embossing and other presses. We have seen an embossing press in the Methodist Book Concern. that is superior to anything in use. For punching the power is so intense that a boy can punch cold plates of iron an inch in thickness with ease. The machine used to hoist the piles in the cofferdam, at the Navy Yard, only weighed thirty-five hundred, yet it exerted the force of 680 tons lifting power, by the aid of four men. We have seen a stump machine, that weighs only about a ton, that wil draw any stump in America, worked by three men. The strongest testimonials have been received from the "Book Concern," and numerous other sources, confirming all we have seen and more. The vast establishment, corner of Jane and Washington streets. N. Y., is thronged with orders from all parts of the country, and the number of uses to which this invention is applied, make the manufactory a curiosity shop of the first water .- N. Y. Tribune.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION .- In the conrecof a month or six weeks there will be a semiweekly steam communication with Europe, twenty steamers running across the Atlantic to various ports in Europe. The Herald says: "The weekly trips of the Cunard steamers,

nine in number, will commence on Saturday next, from Liverpool, and on the 1st of May from New York and Boston. The Colline steamers, five in number, will commence their semi-monthly trips on the 27th instant. and their weekly trips about the 1st of June. The Franklin will begin her trips to Havre next month, and her mate will be ready in the fall. The Bremen line, two steamers now leave Southampton and New York once a month. The City of Glasgow will leave Glasgow on the 16th instant for New York, and thereafter leave each port in alternate months. The Helena Sloman is to leave MILLIONS OF PIGEONS ROOSTING .- Letters | Hamburg on the 10th instant, and her trips will be bi-monthly.

> ALARMING TO UNDERTAKERS .-- The deaths in New York have diminished since 1847 at the rate of three thousand a year. A chronothermal practitioner ascribes it to the different treatment of diseases, and the abandonment of the use of the lancet. He makes a calculation that the same ratio of diminution of deaths throughout the United States, estimating at 22,000,000 of population, would show a saving of 150,000 lives a year.

THE EDITOR of the Gloucester News, a bachelor, with no wife, no responsibilities, no comforts, and nothing of that sort, threatened to board round among his delinquent subscribers to "take out" the amount of their To Skern and denounce is a very easy dues, but this was too much for them, and way of assuming a great deal of wisdom, they all paid up the old score, and something