

SUNBURY

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



AMERICAN.

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic News, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

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H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

JAMES J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all professional business, in Northumberland and Union counties. He is familiar with the German language.

OFFICE: Opposite the "Lawrence House," a few doors from the Court House.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
EVERYBODY should embrace this opportunity to buy CLOTHING for Men, Youth and Boys, at such prices as have never yet been known in this City, at GEORGE CULIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, South-East corner of Market and Second Streets, Philadelphia, embracing a choice of the best, most desirable, and fashionable styles.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
Tailor Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c. &c., together with a great variety of Boys' Clothing.

consisting of Silk Coats, Tails, Jackets, Mantles, Vests and Trowsers, made of best quality, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alpaca, Kersey, Dueskin, &c., &c.
Particular care has been taken to procure the materials for Men and Boys' Summer Coats, Trowsers, Vests, &c., to which he would invite special attention.

Furnishing Goods.
consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of which are offered at the lowest possible prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing in the Union.
Persons who desire Boys' Coats are early invited to examine the Stock.

Country Stockkeepers can be accommodated at low rates.

GEORGE CULIN,
7, Corner of Second & Market Sts. Philadelphia, 19, 1851.—1y.

LIGHTNING RODS.
The subscriber has constructed a LIGHTNING ROD on the most philosophical principle, which buildings supplied with them are perfectly secure against destruction by lightning. The connection and insulation of the rod, as well as the preparation of the ground rod, are entirely new plans, making a more perfect conductor than any heretofore in use. Persons who have been taken to secure letters for the improvement.

Persons desiring of securing their lives and property from destruction by lightning, can have rods put up to their buildings in the most safe and substantial manner, by applying either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, the following prices:

40 ft. with a gold plated point \$10.00
50 ft. with gold plated point 12.50
Twenty cents for every additional foot over 50 ft.

T. S. MACKAY,
Hilton, Sept. 6, 1851.—1y.

Best Condensed Reports of Pennsylvania.
Published, and for sale by the subscriber—the Second Volume of Alden's Condensed Pennsylvania Reports, containing the three volumes of Yeates' Reports, and two volumes of Binney's Reports. The first volume of Alden, containing Dallas' Reports, 4 volumes, and Yeates' Reports, volume 1, is also on hand for sale. The above two volumes are sold within themselves, and contain all of Yeates' Reports, 4 volumes, and all of Binney's Reports, 2 volumes, besides the two first volumes of Alden's Reports. The third volume is ready to be put to press immediately.

H. B. MASSER, Agent.
Sunbury, Aug. 16, 1851.—1y.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SHAMOKIN,
Northumberland County, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends of the public generally, that he has opened a Hotel in the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, on the corner of Shamokin commerce streets, nearly opposite to the site formerly kept. He is well prepared to please his guests, and is also provided with stable. He trusts his experience, attention to business, will induce people to continue the patronage he has heretofore received.

WILLIAM WEAVER,
Shamokin, April 19, 1850.—1y.

MES H. MAGEE
removed from his old stand, No. 118 on street, to

Hillegay St., (behind Col' Hill & Willow,) has constantly on hand,

W. N. STOUT, PORTER,
Ale and Cider,

HOME CONSUMPTION OR SHIPPING.
—Coloring, Bottling, Wire and Bottles, &c. For sale as above.

WILLIAM WEAVER,
April 26, 1851.—1y.

Mutual Insurance Company.
MASSER is the local agent for the Insurance Company, in Northumberland, and is at all times ready to effect against fire on real or personal property policies for the same.

April 26, 1851.—1y.

area's celebrated milk, and also Confectionery for sale, wholesale and retail by
H. B. MASSER.

SELECT POETRY.

MARCH.

BY WILLIAM C. DRYANT.

The stormy March is come at last,
With wind and clouds, and changing skies,
Near the rushing of the blast,
Liar through the snowy valley files.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to northern lands, again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou hast joined the gentle train,
And sweetest the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills,
And the full springs from frost set free,
That, brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides
Of wintry storms the sullen threat;
But in thy sternest frown abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bringest the hope of those calm skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wild bloom, on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

A Sketch.

THE BAZAARS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The finest bazaars in the world are at Constantinople. Having visited those of Cairo and Damascus, and seen that they were very curious in Syria, and made little purchases in all, I can praise those of Constantinople with a good grace.

Like the Eastern shops elsewhere, each article is sold in its separate quarter; here jewels, there nothing but shoes; here drugs, there only fruit.

Each merchant has a very small stock, and his office is in proportion, six feet by four; just room enough for a row of shelves behind him, and space in front to lie down and sleep, pray or smoke.

The Oriental fashion of smoking and drinking coffee before the conclusion of a bargain is not thought of now, except for large purchasers. I never was offered the chibouque by a shopkeeper in Constantinople, and but twice at Damascus. But the peculiarity of the Constantinople bazaars is, that they are so well built; and, instead of being covered with ragged mats, like those of Damascus, or only here and there a grim arch, as at Acre, the vast extent is covered with a solid stone roof, arching over the street for miles.

From the main trunk run smaller ones, also arched, at right angles, and at intervals occur the khans or lodging houses for strange merchants, and exchanges for the whole sale trade.

These bear the name of some Sultan or Sultana by whom they were built, and are pretty nearly free to the public. In these the storage room is of course larger, but not to compare with what our own merchants require, and I found them everywhere dark dingy and old.

In Damascus the shops were framed of rough, unpainted wood, and the covers or shutters, which were locked every night, but never closed if the merchant only went to the mosque, were no better than the common barn door in Connecticut.

In Constantinople, these were always finished with neatness, with a low, carved balustrade in front; the same idea very differently expressed. The most striking articles here were some Persian embroidered merinoes and silks, which attracted much notice at the London Exhibition. It struck me there were fewer conveniences for sleeping, and fewer still so pleasantly occupied, than in the other great Eastern cities.

The truth is, the almost daily arrival of steamers in the Golden Horn has sadly disturbed this Sleepy Hollow; has really excited many a quiet Mussulman; has made sad havoc in all his habits, good and bad, and made him familiar with cheating in business, intemperance in drink, intrigue and inhospitality.

The slave market, I have said, was nearly closed. My dragoman insisted upon it that the vigorous efforts of the British Ambassador had entirely swept it away. He has done all he could, and no single man could do more. Long familiar with this court, his tact, decision, energy, fearlessness, have all but triumphed. Yet, in the old spot, right under the most magnificent mosque in the world, in a number of small apartments, were sundry sordid damsels and a few white ones, very anxious to find a purchaser; and occasionally a Turk was observed studying the hand and form, or moving round the persons of the living merchandise. Being alone, excepting my timid servant, which was worse than being quite by myself, I could not discover much.

I had seen—far better than the almost naked things on the Nile; that they had the muffled face like Turkish ladies, were exceedingly jocose, even to singing out to me "Good, good," and desirous to "find a new home" somewhere as soon as possible. I saw no beauties among them—those are reserved for Sultans and Pachas; but none so filthy and chimney-sweepish as at Cairo and Assouan.

I was struck by the honesty of a mosque servant close by. We were alone; I offered him several dollars just to enter the sacred edifice, which was empty at that moment. There can hardly be a doubt that he was poor enough to be tempted; but he would not yield; perhaps he said with the apostle, "Thy gold perish with thee." I had to be content with a distant peep at the large, carpet-covered floor, and the fine dome hanging with many lamps, and remember how many Turkish houses,

of prayer I had already seen. For, without a Sultan's firman and janissary, what I had freely seen at Cairo was forbidden fruit here.

The peculiarities of the Constantinople mosques is not their size or age, nor their costliness or peculiar sanctity. The "Fagnions" at Cairo is far older, and the "Omur at Jerusalem far holier. But these, besides having more domes and minarets, have more spacious grounds, better conveniences for bathing, finer sepulchral monuments, and larger colleges of priests.

One of them is very remarkable for a pile of chests and boxes of jewels and treasures, deposited by individuals for safe keeping, which remain from century to century untouched, quite as secure in an open gallery of the place of daily prayer, as if guarded by all the bank vaults of Christendom.

Some of the fountains or Sibeels are very singular structures. Imagine a round marble house, with large windows grained with bronze, and men standing within all day long to pass fresh water to the windows—each cup a present in fact from some pious deceased person to the public. Sometimes you ascend a flight of marble steps, and suck the water from a little brass knob; and often the overhanging roof, or the entire building, is very fantastically decorated.

In a sultry land, and a general scarcity of water, there is a mercy in all this. The whirling dervishes, very improperly called "dancing," seemed utterly spiritless, compared with the howling brethren of the same name whom I had met in Egypt.

The cream of the exercise was merely that forty men, in long but full woollen robes, sailed round their circular hall to some monotonous music, bowing to their superior once in each revolution, and receiving the same civility in return. There was no religious frenzy about it, nothing of the mad excitement I had witnessed before; the whole affair was formal and stupid enough.

They had attended prayers at the mosque before, and generally have the Koran read or recited afterwards, and profess to be still a body of monkish ascetics, but are charged with being sad hypocrites, making only a cloak of their godliness. When fanaticism expires, in a body like this, it is succeeded by the worst kind of Phariseism.

A good story about the present Sultan is that, a voice coming from a previous Sultan's tomb, saying, "I burn," instead of praying for prayers to get the poor fellow out of the fires of purgatory, he tore open the tomb, and found a rascally dervish, whose "burning" was quickly cooled down in the Bosphorus.

A very strange sort of cistern is that which bears the name of "the thousand and one columns," containing at present less than half that number in an underground area of two hundred and forty feet by two hundred, occupied now by wretched-looking silk weavers—not so naked, however, or sickly as the books declare. Every part of this structure marks the barbarous period of art.

The Seraglio is supposed by strangers to be merely the residence of the Sultan's ladies; so far from that, the principal government officers are included within its walls, and you have perfectly free entrance as far as the outer court. Near the ever praised mosque of St. Sophia is the "Salihine Porte," the outside gate of the Palace, a name now transferred to a stiff pile of state offices at a little distance; then on the right as one enters is a Pacha's palace, evidently a great place of resort, but a huge pile of meanness. Opposite to it stands the arsenal of ancient armor, once the church of St. Irene; and adjoining that some red tombs of an unknown antiquity, but placed here by the Turk for safe keeping; there come the mint and treasury. An ordinary gateway leads to the palace proper, whose grounds are filled with trees and occupied by buildings of every shape, the beautiful or magnificent, erected by different Sultans, according to the caprice of the moment; an irregular and vast expanse (those say who have visited it all) of kiosks, baths, fountains, and cypress groves.

The common streets of Constantinople are mean, filthy, and uninteresting in the extreme: not named or numbered, nor laid down upon maps, a stranger is absolutely helpless; and, as there are no lamps at night, and some danger of dogs, and an awkward feeling that you might be robbed and murdered without anybody's knowing it, and then the most miserable of stone pavements to stumble over, and a very raw, uncomfortable wind from the Black Sea, one may be pardoned for not liking Sunboul any too well. Byron says that "five days out of every seven you might die in the climate, and complain of spleen" at Constantinople." The never cleaned streets, the half-open graves, the extensive burial grounds in the city, the extreme filth of the greater part of the population and the absence of suitable medical treatment, more than explain the frequency of disease and death.

To leave Constantinople and not mention a bath would be unpardonable. Even the smallest Oriental town is thus provided, and the "queen city" has over three hundred for the public, besides many private ones for the wealthy. The exterior is always unpromising. The first apartment to which I was admitted was very lofty and spacious, dome-lighted, and pierced with numerous air holes. In recesses along the walls persons were reclining with sherbet and the chibouque, as if to recover from extreme fatigue: a small cafe makes a corner of this reception and dressing-room. A half-naked fellow assists you to strip, ties up your clothing in a separate parcel, and girding a towel around your loins, and putting clogs on your feet, leads you to the next warmer apartment. Not familiar with the mystery of patters, I preferred to walk bare foot over the warm marble, but actually fell with terror from the inner apartment, where the heat exceeded a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. After a while, however, muttering courage for the worst, I gave my-

self up to a half-naked, chaven-headed Turk, who laid me on my back, and watered and soaped, and rubbed with a hair-glove, and bathed, till with the excessive perspiration I felt quite dissolved. Then a white napkin was bound round the head, and a dry linen around the waist, and the same attendant led forth to a lounge in the great hall, with whatever refreshment I pleased to order. After passing a sort of dreamy half-hour, to a Turk the highest joy in existence, I returned to my lodgings in a paraded state, enervated and indolent, unfit for work, and hardly fit for play, freshly equipped with fleas, and quite unmoved to the customary extravagances about the unequalled delights of the Turkish Bath.—*Zm. Whig Review.*

POETRY.

OUR FARMER GIRLS.

BY IRA LOUIS LITTLE.

Some may talk of girls in the circles gay,
Where the gleaming lights on their jewels play;
But give me the form of the farmer girls,
As the breezes sweep through their soft rich curls.

While over the meadows they trip along,
And cheerily warble their morning song.

No midnight revels have invaded their cheek,
Nor circled their eyes with a sable streak,
But their forms erect in their beauty and health,
Are dearer by far than the rich one's wealth.

Then seek the love of the farmer girl,
And surely treasure the priceless pearl.

No fancies engendered by wild romance,
Will steal from her eye its truthful glance,
Still forever the same as the years roll by,
And storm-cloud and tempest shall darken your sky.

Still forever the same, all loving and true,
She'll loyally cling, unchanging to you.

Then a hearty toast to our Farmer Fair,
As they blithely dance in the evening air;
O, their thoughts are all pure as the zephyrs that float
Away with its burden of laughter notes;
Then drink their health in the gleaming gray,
And merrily list to the bird-like lay.

ANIMAL HISTORY.

HISTORY OF THE ANIMAL RACES.

The following is from Prof. Silliman's last lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City.

The history of the animal races was resumed, and reference was again made to the discovery, some years since, of a few fragments of the jaws of three very small mammalian animals in the quarry of Stonesfield, near Oxford University. A species of opossum was identified, and it there be no mistake (for the matter occasioned grave discussions) three species of mammalia have been made out here in the lower member of the oolite formation. This is bringing down the introduction of mammalia much lower than had been before admitted; for none had been discovered below the eocene tertiary. It remains to be seen whether other mammalia will be found to connect these points, so distant both in stratigraphical and chronological position.

The fossil *elephas primigenius* was next named—a magnificent elephantine animal, equalling in surpassing in magnitude the largest living elephants. From the abundant and well-preserved remains found in numerous localities there can be no doubt that the *elephas primigenius* was extensively distributed both in the Western and the Eastern continent, and especially in the northern latitudes. A large fossil tooth of this animal was exhibited from Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, and the structure in plates of enamel of ivory passing through the tooth vertically was pointed out and also its peculiar adaptation to the preservation of life, by affording fresh cutting surfaces as the tooth is worn down by mastication.

A brief narrative and description were given of the discovery of the fossil elephant (the so-called mammoth) on the coast of the Northern Ocean, a little more than half a century ago. The animal had been preserved in a natural ice house, being a bluff or bank two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high, composed of layers of clay and ice.

The progress of thawing caused the animal to fall upon the beach, where the fine tusks of perfect ivory, nine or ten feet long, were sawn off by the romantic Tanguassian fishermen; and the skin, when peeled off, required many men to lift it. It was covered with fine curly hair, and there were long hairs like a mane. The tusks and skeleton were removed and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now are. The muscles of this elephant were found and afforded a repast for the dogs. Thus we learn that the primitive elephants of the boreal regions were provided with protection against the cold, and they could masticate even the harsh spines of the evergreens, and, if necessary, they could, in winter migrate a few degrees further south in search of food; the climate, although doubtless milder in those regions than at present, was cold enough to produce ice, otherwise this animal would not have been preserved.

Remains of the *elephas primigenius* are found all along those northern seas, and river banks and islands, and the tusks form a regular article of commerce. The lecturer has seen them in the museums of Europe in perfect preservation. This race of elephants have, ages ago, perished from the earth; and, if living now, they could not be sustained where their remains are found.

The *Rhinoceros* has been found frozen in Siberia. The mastodon was also widely diffused, and in the same countries with the primitive elephant; perhaps more abundantly in North America than on the Eastern continent. From the skeletons several of which were discovered near Newburgh, New York, by the late Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, and recently in Missouri and New Jersey, have afforded still more perfect specimens, and all are now well acquainted with the structure of this truly elephantine family. The skeleton from New Jersey, now in the possession of Dr. Warren, senior, of Boston, is quite perfect, and retains the gelatine in the bones.

The mastodon has teeth not furnished

with parallel plates of ivory like the elephant, forming low transverse cutting edges the teeth of the mastodon are constructed in high ridges or processes, indicating great crushing power; and these ridges are subdivided crosswise into nipple-like points; whence the name imposed by Cuvier. The enamel of the tooth was only superficial, forming a sheet of plating over the proper bone, and therefore it was liable to be worn through by mastication, so that in old individuals it was often worn down to the dentine.

Teeth of the mastodon were exhibited, and in one specimen the enamel had parted entire from the tooth, and presented concavities below corresponding to the ridges and points above. These specimens also were obtained from Big Bone Lick, a saline marsh to which the wild animals were attracted by the salt, and probably become mired.

Dr. Kaup, at Hesse Darmstadt, asserted the lecturer that the remains of the mastodon found in Germany were much larger than those found in North America, and indicated an animal eighteen feet high and twenty feet long.

The tertiary strata of the eastern flanks of the Himalaya Mountains, which rise two to three thousand feet, abound with fossils, and some of them are of a very remarkable character. The *Stenotherium* was amongst the largest of the tertiary, and was furnished with a proboscis; it had four horns, and in form resembled the gnu, or the African antelope. As the lecturer stood by the skeleton of this animal he reached only to the top of its limbs.

An immense tortoise is also found there.—The largest measured eighteen feet across the carapace, and was seven feet high—Here also were found the remains of the mastodon, elephant, hippopotamus, horse, rhinoceros, giraffe, boar, antelope, struthionian birds, fishes, gravalis, crocodiles, carnivora, and monkeys. Wherever the streams cut through the tertiary, fossil bones are found.

The fossilized animals of South America were stated to be very peculiar, and, in general, have a resemblance to the animals now living in that continent, but were much larger. The glyptodon may be regarded as a gigantic armadillo; it was covered with a complete coat of mail.

The catceae, the whales, and marine animals of a similar character do not appear in the fossil state until the era of the tertiary animals. Being warm blooded, viviparous, and breathing the air with lungs, they may be regarded as terrestrials in the water. The lecturer has seen the skeletons of large whales in Italy taken in the interior of the country. Similar facts exist in Scotland and other countries. The *Zygodon* of Alabama exists in that country in the fossil state, in great abundance; the vertebrae are so large as to resemble logs of wood, and are used by the negroes as backlogs for their fires.

It is obvious that lower Alabama, which is every where replete with marine fossils visible all along the banks of the rivers, was once occupied, when it was under the ocean, with imnumerable cetaceans, of the whale family, indeed, but differing from all modern whales, and among other particulars in the form of the tooth, which was arched like a yoke, and hence the name.

The quadrumanus appears to form, in their structure, a natural transition to man. They are brutes notwithstanding their almost human form, and man rises infinitely above them in his intellectual and moral power, and in his responsibility for a future life.

Man, then, is found nowhere fossil except in the superficial deposits, and he is found by geology just where he is placed by the history in the Genesis.

SLEEPING NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is contended by scientific writers that to sleep sound at night, and to be freed from all nervous disturbances, one must place his bed with the foot to the South, and the head due North.

The reason assigned for this is that both the earth and the human body are alike magnets, and that when the body is laid out due North and South, with the head North, the magnetic currents of the earth and the body will harmonize. It is an easy matter to make the experiment. We have heard men say, recently, who have tried it, that the doctrine is sound, and that there is something in the theory.

FREE GOSPEL.—The Louisville Examiner tells a story of a church member who had always been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say amen than for opening his purse. On one occasion, after a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands and cried out in a kind of ecstasy—"Yes, thank God! I have been a Methodist twenty-five years and it never cost me twenty-five cents." "God bless your stingy soul," cried the preacher.

FROM THE Catholic Almanac for 1852, we learn that there are in the whole United States, 6 archbishops, 26 bishops, 1385 priests, 1411 churches, and a Catholic population of 1,800,000, which includes 115,000 in Oregon, the California, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory. In England and Scotland there are 694 churches and chapels and 972 priests, and in Ireland 2205 churches and 2252 priests.

FRESH SHAD sell in Baltimore at \$1 to \$1.25 per pair.

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The tertiary strata of the eastern flanks of the Himalaya Mountains, which rise two to three thousand feet, abound with fossils, and some of them are of a very remarkable character. The *Stenotherium* was amongst the largest of the tertiary, and was furnished with a proboscis; it had four horns, and in form resembled the gnu, or the African antelope. As the lecturer stood by the skeleton of this animal he reached only to the top of its limbs.

An immense tortoise is also found there.—The largest measured eighteen feet across the carapace, and was seven feet high—Here also were found the remains of the mastodon, elephant, hippopotamus, horse, rhinoceros, giraffe, boar, antelope, struthionian birds, fishes, gravalis, crocodiles, carnivora, and monkeys. Wherever the streams cut through the tertiary, fossil bones are found.

The fossilized animals of South America were stated to be very peculiar, and, in general, have a resemblance to the animals now living in that continent, but were much larger. The glyptodon may be regarded as a gigantic armadillo; it was covered with a complete coat of mail.