EW SERIES, VOL. 7, NO. 13.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 14.

# TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday WO DOLLARS per amount to be paid half yearly vance. No paper discontinued until ALL arresinges entions or letters on business relating sure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS.

e Square of 16 lines, 3 times, ery subsequent insertion, e Square, 3 months, months. sinces, e.g., e.g.

H. B. MASSER. ATTORNEY AT LAW; SUNBURY, PA. imberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer tot P. & A. Royoudt, Lower & Barron, Philad. Somers & Snodgrass, Reynolds, McFarland & Co., Spering, Good & Co.,

HENRY DONNEL, TTORNEY AT LAW lunbury, Northumberland County, Pa. Prompt attention to business in adjoining

N. M. Newnam's atty's Row, Norwegian street, Pottsville,

Plumbing Shop, AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUP. ply of all sizes of Lead Pipe. Sheet Lead, ock Tin. Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Hydrants, see, Double and Single Acting Pumps and Wa-Closetts; also, all kinds of Brass Cocks for ter and steam. Brass Oil Cups, and Globes Engines. All kinds of Copper Work and ritest notice.
N. B. Cash paid for old Brass and Lead.

#### Pottsville, Aug. 27, 1853 .- ly LG WORTH & CO., loor, Blind, Shutter,

SASH DEPOT. East Side of Broad Street, below Wood, Philadelphia. ATHERE may be found, constantly on hand

an extensive assortment of Doors, Sash, inds, Shutters and Mouldings, warranted equal any that can be made. Orders by mail or despatch will receive prompt ention. Phila., March 25, 1854.-3m.

#### WM. M'CARTY, Market Street. SUNBURY, PA. UST received and for sale, a fresh supply

EVANGELICAL MUSIC

Singing Schools. He is also opening at a time, a large assortment of Books, in every much of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific orks, Law, Medicine, School and Children's poks, Bibles; School, Pocket and Family, both the and without Family. th and without Engravings,—and every of vari-of Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds. Also just received and for sale, Purdons Di-st of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851 Judge Reads edition of Blackstones Commer

ies, in 3 vols. 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10,00, d now offered (in fresh binding) at the low ice of \$6,00.

A Treatise on the laws of Pennsylvania reordon, price only \$4,00.

Travels, Voyages and Adventures,—all of nich will be sold low, either for cash, or coun-Pebruary, 21, 1852.—tt. Shamokin Town Lots.

HF subscriber is now prepared to exhibit and dispose of Lots in the new Town-Plat of amokin. Persons desirous of purchasing can ertain the terms and conditions of sale by ling on the subscriber, at Shamokin. WM. ATWATER, Agent. Shamokin, Oct. 15, 1853 .- tf.

## LEATHER.

FRITZ & HENDRY, Store, 29 N. 3d street. PHILADELPHIA

Morocco Manufacturers, Curriers, Importe immission and General Leather Business. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Manufactory 15 Margaretta Street. Phila., August 20, 1853.—1y.

#### AWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that she still continues to keep the above med public house, and that she has engaged r. Weiser Ziegler to superintend the same.

She has also received a new supply of good juors and wines, and trusts that she will be de to give satisfaction to all who may visit her

MARIA THOMPSON. Bunbury March 4, 1854 .- if.

Hats, Caps, Cedar ware, Brooms, Brushes.
chool Books and paper just received and for sale
L. W. TENER & CO. Sunbury, April 22, 1854 ....

DARASOLS, in plain and fancy figured Silk and Giogham—Cotton and Gingham Uncillar—Trunks and Carpet Bags, just received if for sale by

I. W. TENER & CO Sunbury, April 22, 1854.

NDIAN CHOLAGOGUE—An excellent article for the cure of Fever and Ague, Billous Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, just ceived and for sale by April 23, 1854. I. W. TENER & CO.

ADIES' Dress Goods. Spring and Summer Shawis, Black sitk, eith popline, De Laine, inghams, De hage, Lawns and calico, just revived and for sale by WM. A. KNABB. Lower Augusta, May 6, 1854.—

NY GOODS, Cloths, Cussimers, Sattinotts, Vestings, Tweeds, Summer cloth, Velvet and Tickings, Chacks, Muslins, &c., just rec'd and for sale by WM. A. KNABB. Lower Augusts, May 6, 1894.—

## SELECT POETRY.

#### I CANNOT CALL HER MOTHER.

BY SARAH T BOLTON.

The marriage rite is over, And though I turned aside To keep the guests from seeing The tears I could not hide; I wreathed my face in smiling, And led my little brother To greet my father's chosen. But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature, With a meek and gentle air, With blue eyes soft and loving, And silken sunny hair-I know my father gives her The love he bore another, But if she were an angel

I could not call her mother

To-night I heard her singing A song I used to love, When its sweet notes were uttered By her who sings above; pained my heart to hear it, And my tears I could not smother, For every word was hallowed By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine Of happy days to come, May half lorget the shadow That darkened our old home His heart no more is lonely, But I and little brother Must still be orphan children-God can give us but one mother.

They've born my mother's picture From its accustomed place, And set beside my father's A younger, fairer face; They've made her dear old chamber But I will not forget thee, My own, my angel mother.

## A Thrilling Sketch.

#### THE MOTHER'S DEFENCE.

A TALE OF THE PRONTIER WAR.

"My husband's rifle !" she shouted springing to her feet, and rushing across the cabin, she tore the weapon and accoutre-ments from the wall. But on trying the piece with the ramrod it proved to be unloaded. She thrust her hand into the pouch, but it contained nothing but musa few days before, to run into bullets suitable for his rifle. The powder horn was full, but of what use was the powder without the ball? Dropping the weapon she wrung her hands in despair. Suddenly an idea struck her—she seized one of the bullets, placed it between her teeth, and by a tremendous exertion bit it in two. Dashing a charge of powder into the barrel, she rammed down one of the fragments, primed and cocked the piece, and the next moment its muzzle protruded through the aperture, and covered the body of the chief now advancing at the head of the party towards the house. The quick eye of the savage caught the glimmer of the rifle sight as the sun fell upon it, and he stooped, but before he had time to make a rush, Miriam's finger pressed the trigger. When the pull of smoke from the distance had cleared away, she saw him clutching in the air in the vain effort to recover himself. Before the other Indians, who seemed paralyzed by the unexpected catastrophe, could afford him any assistance, he threw his hands above his head, and whirling quickly around fell upon his face.

A shout of triumph burst from the lips of Miriam as she saw the effects of the avenging shot, and then withdrawing from the loop-hole, she commenced re-loading

the rifle. The Indians remained motionless for a few seconds, transfixed with astonishment, and then lifted the body of their chief, withdrew to a respectable distance from the cabin, and the inmates half believed their peril was over. But they were deceived. After getting out of gun-shot, the sava-ges clustered together and appeared to be

in close conversation. At the expiration of their pow wow, having apparently agreed upon their plan of action, the whole gang took open order and dashed at full run, with wild yells, toward the dwelling. As the foremost came up, Miriam Cook, who was now stationed at another loop-hole again discharged her rifle, and the unlucky Wyandott shot through both legs, dropped in his tracks with an involuntary shrick of agony. The others kept on, and reaching cabin, six of them clambered on the roof, while the other five commenced firing

on the doors and cutting openings in the logs. Those on the roof quickly kindled a fire on the shingles, which were soon in a blaze. The destruction of the cabin and

its inmates now seemed inevitable. There was a hogshead half full of water in the house. Miriam, bucket in hand, mounted to the loft, and Hope and Alice supplied her with water from below; by which she contrived to extinguish the flames as fast as they broke out, while she herself enveloped and almost suffocated by steam and smoke, was invisible to the as-sailant. At length the water was exhausted, and one of the Indians observing that

remaining savages tearing the upper logs of the chimney, and presuming they intend-

ed to effect an entrance that way, she ran down stairs to prepare for them. "The feather bed! the feather bed!" she shouted as she reached the lower room, and this much prized article in a frontier-man's inventory of household chattles was quickly brought forth and thrown into the buge fire place. By this time one of the Indians had fairly got into the chimney. The savage made an effort to scramble up again, but the pugent effluvia of the feathers overcame him, and he fell heavily on the hearth stone. In the meantime Miriam had grasped the rifle and held it ready for his reception. Scarcely had he touched the floor, when the iron-bound point of the breech crushed through his skull. The other who had caught a whiff of the vapor in time to avoid a like fate, hastily descended from

Four of the thirteen Indians were now killed, but these casualties only added new that the cabin was occupied by women onin the eyes of these swarthy warriors than to be batiled by a parcel of squaws. They now furiously assailed the door with tomahawks. To this proceeding the inmates could offer no resistance. In striking the savage who had fallen down the chimney, Miriam had broken the lock of her husband's rifle, the only one they had, and now handing the weapon to her sister-inlaw, she armed herself with the axe of young McAndre, which stood in the corner, and prepared herself for the last extremity. Alice betook herself to a very formidable weapon, the slaughter knife of the establishment, and thus armed, the three women ranged themselves on either side of the door, determined to sell their lives as dearly

In half an hour the Indians had nearly cut two planks out of the door, beneath the bar, a space just sufficient for a man to adjacent pile, and using them as battering language. rains, soon beat in the weakened portion of the door, and at the same time driving the articles which had been placed against the door into the middle of the room. Taught caution by the losses they had sustained, they did not immediately attempt to enter through the aperture, but thrusting in and crossing their rifles, discharged them into the house. In this they had a double design-that of killing or maining some of patriotic citizens. the occupants, and getting in under cover

a stooping posture, on entering, Miriam's axe descended with tremendous force, cutting through the collar bone into the chest. He dropped with a wild cry-half defiance, half agony. Another savage followed-and another-each to sink in turn under the axe of the courageous matron. The fifth she missed-but instantly she grappled bosom. Of the next two that entered, one from Hope's rifle, and the other very nearly decapitated by Miriam's well-directed

Of the thirteen bronzed warriors who had left their war tribe for the war path a (a few days before, only two were unwound- the ed and capable of service, and they, seized with a panic at the havoc among their companions by the 'long knife squaws;' abandoned the siege and fled back to the village. To the wounded left behind no quarter was given. To have spared them would have been treason to the dead .-Miriam's axe and the long knife of Alice made short work of them, and the duty fulfilled, the family lost no time in proceeding to Frankfort.

## ATTACHMENT TO HOME.

It has been said of Americans that they manifest less attachment to the place of their birth, and less regard to their friends of other days, than any people in the 1853, 119,634 Germans to 113,164 Irish; civilized world. They have their triends and their homes, and cast themselves upon 20,000 Germans to 9,000 Irish. the tide of uncertain and often unpropituous adventure; but not because the society of friends has become irksome, or the home of their childhood has jost the charms of its pristine beauty : No! deep, bitter, and abiding are the sorrows that entwine the heart of a dutiful son and affectionate daughlook upon the form of an aged mother, whose years admonish all, that ere long the cold hand of death will consign her to a resting place forever. Who that has ever ing mother, who with stricken heart heaving bosom, would clasp the hand of her departing child, and as the last maternal office, point him to a faith which leads to a happy spirit-land; who on the whole earth that has seen this, can say that an American does not love home and triends? Thank Heaven our countrymen are industrious, enterprising and bold, though they are generally poor; and their footsteps are directed for fortune and for honor. And the homes and the friends that they love 

GERMANS VS. IRISH.

Miriam now thought she heard the two The Journal of Commerce publishes an asserted licentiousness and infidelity (religimost widely circulated papers.

bath which distinguishes our native, and por- Soil and non slaveholding. tions of our adopted population, but we believe this an evil to be overcome in the regu- bly be assisted to take immediate possession lar order of events. It is confined chiefly to of the Territories, to say nothing of the aliens the generation of emigrants, and is only a who may also be permitted to settle in them. habit of the Fatherland.

The Sabbath on the Continent, is the great holiday, and the Germans are a people slow to rid themselves of a national habit. Their fury to the remainder. They well knew children, however, will come to regard, ly-and nothing could be more degrading and observances of the adopted country. If ed, was, that, while North of the line Slavery the Germans were a less thoughtful and intelligent people, we should have more fear South of the line, at the option of the inhabiof their permanent adherence to practices that are evil, according to our habit of thought and action. Let them be convinced, as contrast must convince them, that their social order is not the best, and they will

Beyond question the German is a more powerful element than the Irish, in this country. Not perhaps because of numbers, though for the last few years the German emigration has been greater than the Irish but because the German character is, in every respect, more substantial. The Gernans can boast of their intelligence and in dustry over any other foreign class. They have, too, a bond of power in their foreign tongue, the preservation of which is fostered force his body through in a stooping pos- by a press, numbering about one hundred ture. They brought heavy pieces from the and twenty journals, published in their own

In Pennsylvania, their language has been kept from fussion with ours for over a century by a German press and German schools And this is, to our mind, the chief ground of

The Germans have, indeed, very freely dis- ton Correspondence of the Journal of Com. cussed what they conceive to be faults of our Before the deafening sounds had ceased institutions and government, and have, now the feather crested head of the Wyandott and then, put forward radical declarations, warrior parted the smoke cloud that had but every year they grow wiser and quieter, obscured the interior; but, as he rose from as the influence of Fatherland wears off, and whatever they may say and do among them: selves, they do not hold themselves politically marketable, nor have they ever come in conflict with, or made themselves obnoxious to good Americanism. They come here in earnest, and betake themselves to honest pursuits and in a short time are indewith him and held him powerless in her pendent. As a class they are of a higher arms while Alice plunged the knife in his and better order of emigrants—than come and better order of emigrants-than come from Ireland. Few of them, comparatively, was disabled by a severe blow on his head ludge in our cities, and those who do are peaceful and industrious. When has there been a breach of peace by Germans?

According to the last census there were

ind we he	ope	111	1038	concerned,	will bour
e fact) in					
MARTHAMITA				Irish	Germans.
Ohio,				51,562	115,661
Indiana,			N.	12,787	30,091
Illinois,			٠	27,786	40,301
Missouri				14,734	46,222
Wisconsin, .				21.043	40,526
Iowa, -				4,885	8,536
				120 707	091 227

In these six States, there are upwards of twice as many Germans as Irish, and the proportion is growing, every year, more favorable to the former, not only in the west, but, also in the East. In 1852, there landed here 118,126 Germans to 115,537 Irish; in and, during the last month, there were about

beetle of such extraordinary character, that

THE PUTURE OF NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska bill, having been enrolled, elaborate editorial on the subject of our Ger- has gone to day to the President for his sigman population, in the course of which the nature. The agi ation which it produced is the influence of a good newspaper upon the the Emperor Napoleon to obtain writer sketches their character as a class, already subsiding in this quarter, and cannot and concluded that, "as much as we fear the be kept up. The cry of "repeal" is, accord-Irish, we fear the Germans more." The ing to Senator Wade, to be raised in all the chief reason gives for this conclusion is the Northern States, and the next House of Representatives it is asserted, will embrace ously speaking) of the Germans, particularly a large majority of Anti-Nebraska-bill men. in the West, as indicated by the tone of their There will however, be nothing for them to repeal but an abstraction; for, by the time It is true that a large class of our German of the meeting of the next Congress, it will citizens have not that reverence for the Sab- be found that the Territories will be Free-

Colonies of Northern Freemen will proba-The south, finding themselves cheated, ought not the cry of repeal, for they will find that while they secured the addition of twelve free States to the Union, they have interposed an obstacle to the future admission more reverently, the prevailing institutions of a Missouri Compromise line, now repealshould never exist, it might be tolerated tants. The parties to the question are now restored to their original status, and the North will not be restricted by the compact from opposing the admission of any new Slave State, from territory South of that line. No new Slave State, even from Texas, will be suffered to come in without serious opposition; and the admission of Cuba as a Slaveholding State will also be resisted with more pertinacity than it would be, had not the Compromise been

repealed. The Northern members, therefore, will not promote the Anti-Slavery cause by a re-

peal of the repealing Act. If the Anti-Slavery party really obtain a majority in the next Congress, they will make an effort not to repeal the Nebraska Act, but the Fugitive Slave Act, and throw the fulfilment of the Constitutional obligation for the rendition of fugitive slaves upon the naked Constitutional clause, without legislative aids for its execution.

But it is not probable that, upon such question as the Nebraska bill, the North complaint against the Germans. They do could elect a body of Anti-Slavery members not seek to coalesce with our people by tak- large enough to form a majority of the House. ing to our language, though they have, in all If they can, the chance will be very fair for first session of the next Congress - Washing-

## poetrn.

## GOING HOME.

The warrior's heart wild and high, He cheers his gallant land, And joy beams forth from every eye The sound of home doth sweetly fall, Each heart is light as air, And merrily they heard the call,

To greet the loved one there. 'We're going home!' the sailor cries; Spread every inch of sail! Right swiftly now our vessel flies, All hardy men and rough are we,

And far away we roam. And never on the stormy sea Forget the joys of home. Whence comes the brilliant flame that

plays Around the Pilgrim's eye, And with its bright and sparkling ray Tells of some refuge nigh; Though he had wandered long and far In this dark world of tears He find at last life's guilding star-The home of early years!

Where shall the faithful Christian turn, When low and weak in frame, When soon for aye shall cease to burn Life's dim, uncertain flame ? Bright aspiration now will come, His dying stay to prove, And softly whisper going home!' Home to thy rest above.

#### FREAKS OF LIGHTNING. On Monday evening, during a thunder

shower, the house of H. Ellis, in Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward, was struck by lightning the fluid descended the chimney, the house THE FRANKLIN MONUMENT .- The Boston being one of a block of three, protected at Transcript states that the Committee to the end opposite to Mr. Ellis, by a lightning which has been intrusted the subject of the conductor. It came down the chimney into erection of a statue of Franklin in that city, the Library, scattering the books in every dihave so far progressed with the work, as to rection, and driving the plaster from one side ter, when perhaps for the last time, they feel authorized to engage ah artist and adopt of the room into the hand wall, on the oppoa model for the statue. It is proposed to site side. It entered a large chest of clothhave four bas-reliefs on the pedestal, for the ing and silver ware, the lid of which was representation of the leading events of Frank- acrewed down, bursted the chest open in the lin's life. The four pannels upon the base, centre, and knocked one end completely out beheld the streaming eyes of a fond and lov- measuring about three feet three inches of it. It descended into the closet, scattered square, will enable the artist to illustrate as and broke the crockery, tore the closed door many of the prominant acts of Franklin's life, off its hinges, and piled many of the utensils presenting a series of interesting historical in- in the centre of the room. A tin peper box cidents, and introducing portraits of several was shown to us, which had a small hole in of the distinguished persons with whom he the side near the bottom, perforated as if by a buck shot, through which the lightning passed, melted the sodder from the lid, and A PUZZLE FOR ENTONOLOGISTS .- A gentle- passed out the top, throwing the lid into the man of Manchester, England, possesses a centre of the room. The house had fourteen occupants in it, and not one of them was in

#### INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed minds of a family of children, writes to the from the Empress. We are glad editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows: that in this respect the "nephew of his" I have found it to be a universal fact, is not disposed to follow the bad exact

without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are,

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a practical knowledge

geography, and in almost half the time it who spare neither money nor pains to pr requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the im- it is alluded to as having gained much er portant places, nations, their governments in Paris. I contradict again, in the n and doings on the globe.

4 They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of siderable credit in this capital. Nothis style in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the texts and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more information and more connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years taking the lead in the debating society ex- ly impossible to fix upon him a single fact a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, and clear. ness in their use of language.

APHORISMS OF LORD BACON.-Virtue is nothing else than inward beauty, and beauty nothing else than an inward virtue.

Beauty makes virtues, vices blushes. Riches are a good hand maid; but the vorst mistress It is a great blessing to enjoy happiness

but to have the power to confer it on others is far greater. The stairs to honor are steep, the standing slippery, the regress a downfall.

The praise is an honor which comes from voices freely conferred.

What is a good man to do with the dull approbation of the vulgar?

frame was built without a Deity.

beast or a Fury. it represseth it from doing hurt.

spare the life of another.

SPAIN-AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS .- How sad has been the decay of this once powerful nation whose very name was formerly emblematic of splendor and power, now, alas! a melancholy memorial of departed greatness .-Under the Moors, the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now less than thirteen millions. The Clamor Publico, a Madrid newspaper, says: "Granada, before its fall in 1487, contain-

ed 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms, It now contains but 60,000 souls all counted. Malaga, in the 17th century, contained 80'000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now posses ses only 5,000. In the 16th century, the diocese of Salamancha, had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; now has thirteen only. Segovia, in 1725, had 5,000 families; now 2,000. Seville, in the 17th century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufact tures; it now contains 96,000 son's all told' Toledo, in the 15th century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600, counted a population of 600,600, now hardly numbers 60,000, In 1778 there were counted 1,511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been. President; then cut of power and esteemed increasing from that day to this."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOSIA -The Newark (N. J ) Advertiser is requested to re-publish the following, said to be a preventative of hydrophobia, as discovered by a French physician, M. Cossar: - Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of time, mix it with a half pint of water, and with this wash keep the round constantly bathed, the lotion being frequently renewed. The chloride gas posseases the power of decomposing the trementhat venom, against whose resistless attack ong directed in vain; it is necessary to add. that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of patients admitted into Breslau Hospital, was 184, of whom only two died; 1784 to 1824, into the letter from Mr. Crittenden, in relation to his

### NAPOLEON AND HIS EMPR

The Paris correspondent of the Times contradicts the rumored inte of his relations:

I have already contradicted, and froty

good anthority, the rumor which was out

that the Emperor contemplated a dissen of his marriage with the Empress. A lusion to the rumor was, perhaps, more to than was necessary, even with every ble consideration for the delicacy of the ject. The remor is still current, for are some members of the legitimist gate it; and in several of the foreign jour peremptory manner, the rumor itself, also the statement of its baying gained c whatever has occurred to warrant even t supposition that there is any ground for des ring a divorce on political grounds, and stil less for supposing that if the hope of direct issue had diminished, such a circumstance would affect the union of the distinguished personages alluded to. I could mention twenty facts to show that if the political career of the Emperor has presented incidents which would justify severe criticism, his soseen readers of the newspapers, are always cial relations are such that it would be utterhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon to indicate that his political ambition, great as it may be, would ever preponderate over his affections. All that is necessary now is to assert that there is not, and never has been the slightest ground for the imputation which is now cast upon him. As to the question of the probability or improbability of there being direct issue from the imperial marriage, I will only say that no communication has been made, either private or official, that the event is improbable; and that, on the con-

COUNT NESSELRODE, it is said, has been insulted by the people of St. Petersburg. On passing through the streets in his carriage he ders of any religion than that this universal was hissed, booted and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He that delights in blood is either a wild He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war, of not having taken suffi-Though Justice cannot extripate vice, yet cient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negli-He that is prodigal of his own life will not gence. But whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular indigration were not to be mistaken. It is probable that the inhabitants of St. Petersburg have already begun to feel more severely than the peasants of the interior the evils which war brings with it. They are nearer to those parts which are exposed to hostilities, and they must be among the first to suffer.

trary, there is at this moment a strong rumor

in the court circles that the Empress is likely

soon to gratify the hopes of the Emperor,

and disappoint those of the persons who have

real or fancied interest in his leaving no di-

EXACTLY So .- There is not a county in the world where people are becoming so extarvagant in the mode of dressing and living as in the United States. It is one of the worst signs of the times. The habits of the mushcom aristocracy are really disgusting. How ludicrous it looks to see boys sporting diamonds by the thousand dollars' worth at a time, whose fathers were accustomed to wheel barrows, and whose children are pretty certain to be in the workhouse. And girlssilly, simpering things, weighed down with jewels and bracelets-whose mothers broke their backs at the washing tubs, sconning floors and picking oakum. The real, substantial aristocracy never indulge in such fopperies and fooleries.

GEN SAM HOUSTON first entered Congress as a Representative (from Tennessee) thirty years ago. He has since been Governor of Tennessee; then a fugitive from her borders; then an Indian chief; then a pioneer of Texas; then leader of her revolution; then a dissipated, broken-down demagogue; then President again; a reformed man and Temperance advocate; then and finally Senator of the United States, which position he has held for the last eight years. He may yet

WORD PAINTING .- The New York Times gives the following portraiture of fashionable life and society in New York :- Our fashionable society in this city is a sham from be ginning to end. It is atterly unsound, lous poison, and renders mild and harmless | depraved, and unnatural-a deceptive piece of rotten wood, made to look shiny with the artiflery of medical science has been so French polish, and glittering with the phosphorescent light of corruption-a copper cent, trying its very best to look like a five franc piece, and, what is worse, in nine cases out of ten succeeding.

> LETTER FROM J J. CRITTENDEN. - A private connection with the Ward case, published in