

# AMERICAN.

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

a Family Dewspaper-Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Bomestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

NEW SERIES, VOL. 7, NO. 22

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 48

# TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday 'WO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly dvance. No paper discontinued until ALL arrearages

All communications or latters on business relating to All communications or latters on business relating to stoffice, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS. tree expires to one address.

Do Do Do Tive dollars in advance will pay ription to the American.

ne Square of 16 lines, 3 times, rery subsequent insertion, ne Square, 3 months, x months, ne year, usiness Cards of Five lines, per annum, usiness Cards of Five lines, payertising by the orchants and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

19 Larger Advertisements, as per agreement

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Nor umberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer tot

P. & A. Royondt, Lower & Barron, Somers & Snodgrass, Reynolds, McFarland & Co., Philad Spering, Good & Co.,

HENRY DONNEL, TTORNEY AT LAW Office opposite the Court House,

Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa. Prompt attention to business in adjoining N. M. Newnam's

alty's Row, Norwegian street, Pottsville, Penna. Plumbing Shop, AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUP ply of all sizes of Lead Pipe. Sheet Lead, ock Tin, Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Hydrants, sc, 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 imbing done in the neatest manner at the rtest notice.
N. B. Cash paid for old Brass and Lead.

Pottsville, Aug. 27, 1853 .- ly United States Hotel, Chestnut Street, above Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA. J. MacLELLAN, (late of Jones' Hotel,) has the pleasure to inform his friends and traveling community, that he has leased this use for a term of years, and is now prepared the reception of Guests. The Local advantages of this favorite establish-

nt are too well known to need comment. The House and Furniture have been put in t rate order: the rooms are large and well tilated. The Tables will always be supplied h the best, and the proprietor sledges himself t no effort on his part shall be wanting to tel in the Quaker City. Phila., July 8, 1854 .-

WM. MCARTY, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.

UST received and for sale, a fresh supply o EVANGELICAL MUSIC

Singing Schools. He is also opening a s time, a large assortment of Books, in every nch of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific Law, Medicine, School and Children's oks, Bibles; School, Pocket and Family, both h and without Engravings,—and every of vari-of Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds. Also just received and for sale, Purlons Di-d of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851.

ce only \$6,00. Iudge Reads edition of Blackstones Commen ies, in 3 vols. 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10,00, I now offered (in fresh binding) at the low ce of \$6.00. A Treatise on the laws of Pennsylvania re-

cting the estates of Decedents, by Thomas F rdon, price only \$4,00. Fravels, Voyages and Adventures,-all of ich will be sold low, either for cash, or coun-

produce. Pebruary, 21, 1852.—tt.

Shamokin Town Lots.

tHF 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 ing on the subscriber, at Shamokin. WM. ATWATER, Agent. shamokin, Oct. 15, 1853 .- tf.

LEATHER.

FRITZ & HENDRY. Store, 29 N. 3d street. PHILADELPHIA daracco Manufacturers, Curriers, Importers

mmision and General Leather Business.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Manufactory 15 Margaretta Street.

AWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

tHE subscriber respectfully informs the pub that she still continues to keep the above and public house, and that she has engaged . Weiser Ziegler to superin end the same. the has also received a new supply of good tors and wines, and trusts that she will be to give satisfaction to all who may visit her MARIA THOMPSON.

Sunbury March 4, 1854 .- tf.

ARDWARE, Nails, &c., Boots, Shoes Hais, Caps, Cedar ware, Brooms, Brushes, ool Books and poper just iceived and for sale I. W. TENER & CO. Sunbury, April 22, 1854,-

DARASOLS, in plain and fancy figured Sil and Gingham—Cotton and Gingham Um-llas—Trunks and Carpet Bags, just received I for sale by I. W. TENER & CO Sunbury, April 22, 1854.

NDIAN CHOLAGOGUE-An exceller article for the cure of Fever and Ague, Bileived and for sale by April 22, 1854. I. W. TENER & CO.

TAMS, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Codfish, Cheese, Raisins, Figs, Lemons & Oranges, 4 received and for sale by April 22, 1854. I. W. TENER & CO.

OOPER'S GELATINE. For Jellies, &c. Jer sale by WEISER & BRUNER. Sunbury, June 24, 1804.—

# SELECT POETRY.

# THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

BY JOSHUA D. ROBINSON' ESQ.

[Four verses of this beautiful poem was published a few weeks since, as the production of Dr. Chalmers. The Boston Conrier corrects the error, and says they were written by Joshua D. Robinson, Esq, of Newbury. port, Massachusetts on the occasion of the death of his brother a loved and interesting Being an officer, my name known, and le- paid tor it. boy of four years of age.

I am all alone in my chamber now, And the midnight hour is near, And the fagot's crack, and the clock's dull

tic,
Are the only sounds I hear;
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide; Eor my heart and my eyes are full when

Of the little boy that died

I went one night to my father's house-Went home to the dear ones all, And softly I opened the garden gate, And softly the door of the hall. My mother came out to meet her son, She kissed me, and then she sighed, And her hand fell on my neck, and she wep!, For her little boy that died.

And when I gazed on his innocent face, As still and cold he lay,
And thought what a lovely child he had

And how soon he must decay;
"Oh death, thou lovest the beautiful," In the woe of my spirit I cried, For sparkled the eyes, and the forehead was fair, Of the little boy that died.

And I will go to my father's house-Go home to the dear ones all, And sadly I'll open the garden gate, And sadly the door of the hall. shall meet my mother, but never more With her darling by her side; And she'll kiss me, and sigh and weep again

For the little boy that died. shall miss him when the flowers come In the garden where he played; I shall miss him more by the fire-side, When the flowers have all decayed. I shall see his toys and his empty chair,

And the horse he used to ride; And they will speak with silent speech, Of the little boy that died. I shall see his little sister again, With her playmates about the door, And I'll watch the children in their sports, As I never did before;

And if in the group I see a child That,s dimpled and laughing-eyed, I'll look to see if it may not be The little boy that died.

ke the United States equal in comforts to any We shall all go home to our Father's house To our Father's house in the skies, Where the hope of our souls shall have And our love no broken ties :

We shall roam on the banks of the River of Peace, And bathe in its blissful tide; And one of the joys of our heaven shall be

The little boy that died. And therefore, when I'm sitting alone, And the midnight hour is near, When the fagot's crack and the clock's dull

Are the only sounds I hear, Oh sweet o'er my soul, in its solitude, Are the feelings of sadness that glide;

Though my heart and my eyes are full when Of the little boy that died.

# A Select Cale.

### MY FIRST EVENING IN WALACHIA.

BY A HONVED.

My readers will recollect the melancholy occasion on which the picked men of the Hungarian army, after the two extraordinary days of the 9th and 13th of August, 1849, were compelled to abandon all hope of liberty, and to escape the monstrous cruelty of Russia and Austria by emigrating into Turkey. That day was a bright day for the Sultan-it was a bad day for Russia. The men who were driven by the force of Russia to seek refuge on the territories of the Turk are those who since have drilled and organized the Turkish forces, while many of them are at this moment burning for the time when they shall come into the field against Russia. It matters not now, nor why-but I, in those days, was in the service of the Hungarian revolution.

I was at Hatzeg, just recovered from wound, when I received the fatal intelligence of the surrender of Lazar and Torok. and of the inexplicable day at Villagos. I, like all my companions, cried out with fury against the treachery of Georgey. But rage and lamentations were too late. The only thing we could do was to join General Bem. All was confusion and doubt .--Some said that all was over; some thought that there was falsebood in much of what was said. None would decide. I decided for myself. I had a good horse, a warm cloak, arms, and a portmanteau. I accordingly, knowing the country tolerably well, determined, alone and unassisted, to join the general and ascertain from his lips what

Had I waited a few hours longer I should have found that Bem was at all events trying to resist, trying to save the nation from the fearful blow it had received. I took my way toward the Iron gate. I traveled at night for fear of meeting with Austrians or Russians, though I chiefly dreaded the former. I succeeded in reaching the Iron gate about twelve at night. I passed i and made for Weislowa. This city was calm and still, as if the savage dogs of war had never been loosed, and as if a nation's liberty were not crushed under the iron heel of the rothless Czar, against whom few in high places then cried as they do ough he was the same ambitious despot he is now. I mistrusted the stillnese, and sent my horse dashing through the streets without halting-

therefore, to keep very close until these

gally in the service of the empire, death good handful of grass for the horse, placed my pistols under my head, laid a carbine I had provided myself with by my side, and sought repose. I slept until near midday, no drink but raw brandy since I started. I knew not what to do, and was about to rise which we did by a mountain path that to seek for water, even in some pool, for myself and horse, when I heard the steps army. We were in an instant made prisof a man and horse, the clanking of heavy oners, and taken back to the front carriage, boots, the rattling of cavalry sword, and in which sat a man in a gray blue coat,

cocked my gun. "What is that ?" said a voice as of one exhausted and worn out-a gentle voice

"A friend," I replied, recognising a Hungarian uniform, and hastening forward. "Heaven be praised!" continued the stranger, who was sinking with exhaustion. "I have been chased ten miles by five Austrians, but a trumpet calling them, they

joined some comrades." "Some comrades," said I-"an army .-The knaves will bring a cloud upon us. We must to horse."

"I can go no further now," replied the stranger, who was not more that eighteen, and yet an officer; but this was nothing in Hungary, where boys did deeds of manly

"But death will be our portion if taken," I said. "I can but die once," he continued,

sinking on the ground. "What is in that gourd!" I said almost fiercely.

"Water." I snatched it, drank a draught-oh, how delicious to my parched lips! and time mixed with the coarse brandy of the country. The stranger would have resisted, but his strength was gone, and I forced the liquid down his throat. I then moved away and watched, for I heard the Austrians moving. But it was the whole divi-

I returned to my companion; he lay still upon the ground, and I understood he asked for tood. I gave him bread, meat, and a knife. He began slowly to eat, and as his strength revived, I thought I had never seen so handsome a youth. The small Kossuth hat, the hussar uniform, set off to advantage a regular and rather effeminate visage, on which there was not even a sign of down. He explained that, having fled from Lagos, ne too was proceeding to join Bem, when a patrol of Austrians with a sham flag of truce chased him, and drove him to this extremity. Having said this much, he wrapped himself in his cloak and

went to sleep.

I woke him immediately it was dusk, and saddling both horses, assisted him to mount, and away we sped toward the point where we believed Bem to be. We avoided towns and villages; we halted before turning a corner. We were making for Kayanseher.

In the middle of the night we found a roadside inn, and here we heard for the first time that all was over, and that all those who had to dread Siberia or the gallows from the tender mercies of Russia and Austria had determined on emigrating to Turkey, convinced that the Turks would treat us far better than either of the two Emperors. This was horrible-this was fatal news.

"What is to be done?" I said wildly. "Go to Turkey," replied my companion gently.

"But how !" "By what meens we can. On!"

And the young man struck his spurs in his horse's flanks, and lead the way. It was a stupendous journey for two men to perform, across the mountains of Moraul, the volcanic ridges of the Carpathians, up hill and down dale. But death by the Austrian hangman was worse, and we neither of us then or now utterly despaired of

santry called the Mautzen, who are so attached to Austria; but that morning we found a hut, where a man recognising us as Hungarians, cheerfully offered to give us shelter. My companion besitated, and shook his head. I laughed at his fears, and he agreed to chance it. We accordingly locked our horses in a small out-house, after giving them food, which we paid for, and went up into a kind of a loft to rest. We wrapped ourselves in our cloaks, saw that our primings were all right, and laying our heads on a bundle of straw, slept.

I was awoke at last by the sound of several voices conversing in a mysterious whisper. I moved not, but I listened. We were in a room which could only be approached by a ladder; it was steep; at its foot were about a dozen of the rascally Mautzen discussing who should go up first I had my pair of American pistols which I brought over in 1847 from America. I liar position, and the affection which she cocked one and peered through a crack .old pistols, pikes, while two held cords to

I rose to my feet with a bound, rushed

I soon, however, pulled up, as I found cleared. My companion was by my side; obscurity, and without regret for the rank jous or powerful classes, Courts would cease myself in the very act of falling into an we roshed down stairs, and I again let fly Austrian corps of observation. Luckily I at the retreating crowd. Four were sedrew up just as the first sentry came in verely wounded, among whom was our view, and walking my horse slowly back, treacherous host: I could not but feel glad I retreated into a little wood, where I that his case was hopeless. We then chose a close thicket, fastened my horse to walked out into the open air, and while I a tree and took some refreshment. I levelled my trusty carbine at the scounfound that by standing on my horse's back drels, my companion brought out our horand holding on to a branch, I could just ses. We mounted, and giving the fellows see the Austrian tents. I determined, another volley, rode off.

We sought no more hospitality after

One day we were in the mountains, awaited me if taken. I accordingly wrap- climbing a rocky path, when, suddenly ped myself in my cloak, after cutting a reaching the crest of a hill, we saw beneath our feet a small army, hussars in front, a carriage next, staff, several carriages, some infantry, and then two squadrons of hussars. We knew what it was: it was the sad when I awoke much parched, having had remnant of Hungary's heroes. The reader may imagine our hurry to descend the hill, brought us out on the road ahead of the other alarming signs, close at hand. I with gold embroidery, torn by bullets and sabres, with a Kossuth hat on his head. It was Bem.

> "Good day, lieutenant," said he to me, and then his eyes dilated with surprise;

> "Miss Katerina B ----, have you escaped?"
> "Miss!" I exclaimed, wild with surprise, while my companion smiled and blushed, and the old general and his staff laughed

heartily at my unfeigned astonishment. I was overwhelmed with confusion, but it would have been pleasant to remark the change in my manner to my companion in misfortune. I treated her at once as a woman, and was rejoiced when she joined a party of refugee ladies. I then heard that, after joining the army with her brother and father, she was, by the death of them, left alone in the world; she would not leave the army, and her sex and courage had

been universally respected.

Our journey over those hills, through the Carpathian mountains, those glorious scenes, our dangers, and our difficulties, are historical. At last we crossed the Turkish frontier, were welcomed gladly by the peasantry and authorities; and will the reader be surprised to learn, considering her forlore position in that country, that I then held it to those of my companion, this found a priest, and was married to my present good and gentle wife on the very first evening I spent in Wallachia?

#### THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES

It has been stated that Mr. Jerome Napo, arrived in France. The Siecle publishes the following details respecting them:

"It is on the invitation of the Emperor and Empress that these two members of the family have come into Europe. Their stay will not exceed two months. Perhaps, however, the son, who is a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States, will remain in Europe, and go to the theatre of war in Turkey. It has been rumored that he had manifested the desire to serve in the French army; but, as the young man himself says; this is not true. As to his father, it is not from personal ambition that he has come to Paris. Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is proud of his title of American citizen; he is wealthy, is the head of a numerous family: and does not meddle with the political

affairs of Europe. "Our readers no doubt remember that he is a son of Prince Jerome and of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, whom the Prince married in 1803, when he visited the United States. The Emperor Napoleon refused to recognize this marriage, and he annulled it by decree; but Pope Pies VII. refused to sanction or ratify that decree. The wife of the Emperor's brother was not allowed to enter France. She retired to England, where her son Jerome Napoleon was born at Camberwell, in 1805. The Baltimore citizen is then at present in his 49th year. His son, who has passed his examinations at the Military School of West Point, is 22 years of age. One of the passengers of the Franklin, the sleamer in which the two Bonapartes arrived, has told us that they caused themseives to be generally remarked during the voyage by their modesty, the simplicity of their costume, and their desire to remain unperceived in the crowd.

The father is a living portrait of the Emperor Napoleon I, as represented by painters We took still more care than ever to and sculptors. He is very tall, has a dark avoid any communication with the people complexion, black hair and expressive eyes, about this part, they being that slavish pea- The son is still taller than the father, but he has not the family air. His mother was Miss Williams, of Baltimore. Mr. J. N. Bonaparte was carried by Mrs. Patterson to the United States, and there received an exceilent education. On leaving the University he studied law, and was admitted an advocate in the State of Maryland. His private fortune has been increased by that which his wife brought him, and by a legacy of Cardinal Fesch, uncle to the Emperor. The present is not the first time that Mr. Bonaparte has visited Europe. In 1827, the ex King Jerome received him in his palace at Florence with the greatest marks of affec-

"Mrs. Patterson, whose divorce was ratified and regularized by a law of the Legislature of Maryland, visited Paris after the return of the Bourbons in 1816. Her pecuentertained for her husband, though separat-They were eleven men, armed with knives, ed from him, attracted to her the sympathies of the first females of Paris. Mme, de Genlis, who has devoted some pages to charges as rapidly as possible. Yells and great friendship for her. Mrs. Patterson judge would depend on the accordance of his has threatened to apply the Maine Law to soars succeeded, and then the house was still lives in the State of Maryland, happy in answer with the wiebes of the most numer.

she has lost. Her brother, Mr George Pat- to be "places were justice is judicially adterson, is one of the richest farmers in Ma- ministered," and become a mere ministeral ryland. Mr. Bonaparte has occupied him- organism for registering the foregoing deself a good deal with literature, science and crees of conventions and other public assemagriculture. In agriculture he is practically blies. What, then, would become of the experienced and has obtained unprecedented | weak and unpopular for whose protection the results. The two American Bonspartes have law was made? been received at the Tuilleries and St. Cloud in the same way as Princes of the family."

TEMPERANCE STATE COMMITTEE. To the President of the "Prohibitory State

Sir.-It appears that the friends of a pro hibitory liquor law, who met here some months ago, appointed a committee to interrogate the several candidates and lay their replies before the body over which you preside. The Chairman of that Committee has addressed me, inquiring whether I believe that a law prohibiting the manufacture and

sale of intoxicating drinks, except for certain

specified purposes, is constitutional. I suppose I cannot mistake the meaning of this interrogation. It is, of course, not prompted by motives of mere cuuriosity.-My private sentiments are not worth to you he trouble of ascertaining them. But you desire to be informed how far my judicial decisions may be counted on, as favorable to your views of the subject. If I reply in the affirmative, you will regard it as a promise to be with you when the question comes before me; and if I break the promise, after being elected by your votes, I will be justly exposed to charge of obtaining the office by neans of false pretences. If my answer be the other way, you will know how to disarm an avowed opponent of the power which he might use to your disadvantage. These I think are the only reasons that could induce

you to question me on such a subject. I know the value of your votes. I do not underate the power you will probably exert in the next election. And even if I were not a candidate at all, I would feel a natural anxiety to win your respect and escape your censure; for no man is better assured than I am, that some of the best hearts and the in the present movement for a prohibitory iquor law. Nevertheless, I cannot answer propriety; and I am not without the hope, that my reasons for declining will be entirely satisfactory.

When you speak of a law to

manufacture and sale of liquors, I take it for granted you do not mean so senseless a thing as a mere naked prohibition, without affixing a penalty, or providing the means for its exoution. The law passed in Maine is the nodel on which the other States have generally framed theirs. I believe the one proposed of the last session of our Legislature was almos a literal copy of the Maine law .is constitutionality did not seem to be loubted by any one of its numerous and able advocates. But it was violently opposed, on onstitutional grounds, by others, who are as itelligent and conscientious men as any I know in the Commonwealth. In some of the States, the power to pass it was not chalenged. In New York, on the other hand, the Governor declared it to be wholly inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and for that reason refused it his signaturesuch, also, was the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; nd the highest tribunal in Miehlgan, composed of eight judges, stands at this moment qually divided. You probably think it quite elear. But you must not forget that there are others who think it equally clear against on. It is, at least, doubtful enough to have procured conflicts and divisions among statesnen, judges and lawyers, as well as among he masses of the people. It is, moreover, question of great magnitude: Everything is important which touches the Constitution .judge never acts under responsibilities so igh as when he deals with the great charter y which a free State hold its liberties; and any part of the Constitution is more sacred han another, it is that which marks the boundaries between legislative authority and he reserved rights of the people. Besides, the law on which you ask my opinion, is one which will directly affect the character, mords, property and business of the whole poplation of the Commonwealth. Here, then, is a much debated and vexed nestion of constitutional law-Important in

very aspect-which must come before the supreme Court for final adjudication; and I candidate for a seat in that court, am askal to determine it in advance, without notice to the parties interested; without hearing he arguments on either side; without even seeing the law; without having any one of he materials from which a judgment ought o be made up. If I would do this thing I would render myself utterly unworthy of conr confidence.

It the precedent set by you were submitted and generally followed, it is easy to see, that many disastrous evils would rush into the State by that example. The success of all political parties may depend sometimes m judicial decisions. Religious sects, corpoequal reason to expect pledges. Interested individuals also stand on the same platform. Shall candidates for judicial offices commit themselves to all these? If not, where shall the stopping place be found after the custom is once begun, or the right to interrogate them acknowledged? The election of every

When the constitution was amended, so as to give the election of judges to the people, there is among the poor suffering creatures it was fexred by many that candidates would fellows removed from the neighborhood.— that. When in force, we took food and JUDGE J. S BLACK'S LETTER TO THE sell their integrity for votes, and conciliate of bread has risen from from three to six fold, sistent with the just rights of others. I am cessary of life and used by all) three times glad to say that the letter of your committee or more. When I go to take my breakfast a pledge of any kind-the first question that prices.) I still have an excellent mug of cofto the time when I received that letter no for 9 cents-41d, I have seen little chilmember of either convention by which I was dren, miserable women, and even old ## political party, or any other, ever hinted at educated, too, come and learn by the door, to bind me by a promise in advance of his lock wistfully in, and humbly walt for you the experience of all my brethren; and I do of the Blessed Mary, to relieve their hunger! not doubt that the candidates who opposed us, The people generally do not get one-third of including the honorable and talented gentle- what they want to eat. Meantime they sus-

> treated with equal forbearance. judge to keep himself uncommitted until he ital, eternal Rome, in order, and the Pope will promise nothing at present, except to de- at least 10,000 Austrians for the north in cide it honestly and according to my best Bologna, Ancona, Forli, Faenza, Şc.; What judgment, when it arises. If I should be a picture! And yet it is not exaggerated, but elected, I will take a solemn affirmation underdrawn. Meantime the nobility are fequivalent by the laws of Pennsylvania to also sinking; for the law of primogenifure an oath) that I will support the Constitution. has been abolished, and the estates are divi-This vow I mean to keep; and that I may ded, and I can see nothing before the Papal keep it the better I will make no other, States but universal decay, misery and downwhich can by any possibility interfere with

It has struck me as possible that the committee misunderstood its instructions when the candidates for judge were addressed. If such instructions were given, it was probably done without thinking how improper it would be for us to reply in the manner expected. soundest heads in the country are engaged At all events, I have faith enough in this republican system of ours to believe, that no State Convention ever did, or ever will asyour question consistently with my sense of semble, in which a majority of members can be found, who will deliberately insist upon their right to demand pledges of judicial can- sary to appeal to the patriotism of the wealthy didates on questions of law.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.

The Warrentown, N. C. Flag says that a gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of that county, has the good fortune to ossess the most grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its the nobility and rich bankers followed. legs like those of a bench legged fice. The Prince Louis Lichenstein, subscribed \$1, fur is of a reddish color, the whole deutified with black spots and streaks of different fig- the Archbishop of Vienna \$100,000; Baron nres; they are long in the back and round on Bach \$35,000, and so on. The largest subthe belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at banker, Baron Sine, and Arnistein and Eisthe ends with a blue tuft of hair. Its physignomy is fierce, and its nature savage.

His master's house being infested with nakes, which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, he took it into his head to eschew such game as rats and mice, and make war upon the snakes, all of which he destroyed. Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of his perations, frequently making excursions ore than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake anging from two to seven in feet in length. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned much atigued, and perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed he had encountered ne of those large but rare serpents known a. the Goobat. This turned out to be true, for the day thereafter Mr. Harvey B. Ralls found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds eleven ounces!

this class of serpents is a native of Eastern Virginia, with very large heads and great jaws-the mouth is armed with cutting crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the forepart of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border, and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The forehead is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is marbled with large spots of chesnut color, in the middle of which is a spot perfeetly round, and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs: muskrats, oppossums, &c. They avoid the sight of man, and are but rarely seen.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance; but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for moment.

A CURIOUS INVENTION .- An inventor in Logansport, Ind., has patented a contrivance for catching tape worms in the human stomach. He had made a small trap, on which rations, and other large bodies of men are a bait is secured, and after fasting for some often suitors in court. All these have an time, the patient swallows the trap and bait, the latter being snapped at by the worm, which gets its head into the trap, and is at once drawn to the surface. This is a species of aport which probably none of our readers will wish an opportunity to indulge in.

A resh and somewhat deluded young man

# A SKETCH OF THE PAPAL STATES

A letter from Italy, dated June 12, quoted the New York Tribune, says;

The misery in the States of the Pope is extreme. Last year the harvest and the vintage failed, and how they would sell themselves for a piece of bread. Mothers and even fathers sell their daughters at the fenderest age, even of ten or twelve years; and universal corruption. The price of a piece one portion of the people by promises incon- and that of the commonest wine (here if no was the first demand ever made upon me for at the coffe house, (where even at three high was ever asked me concerning any matter fe, milk, sugar, two rolls, and two boiled which I might be called on to decide. Up eggs, napkin, &c., in the best coffe-house, nominated, nor no private citizen of my own once evidently in better circumstances, and vote. I feel warranted in saying that this is to see their misery, or beg you, for the sake man who is my present competitor, has been tain 72 cardinals, idle and useless princes, eated with equal forbearance.

I acknowledge the obligation of a candidate and a good round number of their own goodbesides a host of priests that eat on the land, or political or representative office to make for-nothing soldiery. Then it requires more his opinions known. But it is the duty of a than 10,000 French soldiers to keep the caphears all that can be said on both sides. I from running away, or being massacred, and

#### THE STNEWS OF THE WAR

The governments of Continental Europe find it difficult to obtain money to carry on war, and this difficulty it is more than any thing else, which doubtless causes them to hesitate in involving themselves in what are likely to prove long and costly wars.

France and Prussia, though the lafter has smaller debt, in proportion to her means, than most of the other nations, found it difficulty to effect their loans, and it was necesmerchants in Prassia, and all classes in France, before the amount necessary to place their armies on a war footing could obtained In Austria a still more earnest appeal was made to all ranks of the people in every town and city in the country.

A subscription has been opened in Austria for a loan of \$140,000,000. The Emperor headed the subscription with \$600,000, and 200,000; Prince Paul Esterhazy, \$1,150,000 scription, \$2,500,000, was made by the kelles came next with \$1,500,000.

The National Bank, at Vienna, received in small subscriptions on the first day of the opening of the books \$6,000,000. The cities f Hungary had responded to the call for subscription with unexpected alacrity. Debreeczin, the former residence of Kossuth had subscribed for \$500,000, and Pesth for a similar sum.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, however, states one fact in regard to this loan, which throws some doubt over it only five per cent is deposited at the time of subscription, and the writer thinks it hkely that in many cases this will be forfeited.

### THE BLESSINGS OF OLD AGE.

The venerable Josiah Quincy, Sen., expresident of Harvard University, having been oasted at the Alumni dinner, made an ex. cellent speech, from which this is an extract "On every occasion, whether in public of

private, an old man was sure to be reminded

of his years. Why was this? Old age did not simply comsist in length of days, for as the President had quoted --"Wisdom is grey harrs hir man,

And an unspotted life is his old age. If it arose from sympathy, there was no eround for it, the sympathy was absolutely thrown away. So far as his experience reached, old age was the happiest period of hie. And why not ! Had we not then got rid of the nonsense of love, (laughter,) the folly of ambition, the grumbling of envy, the delusions of hope? He repeated that old age was the happiest portion of life, provided that in youth and manhood the individual is obedient to the laws of nature regulating bealth and strength, and leads a life of respeciability and usefulness. In order to be happy and long lived, it was important that there should be a harmony between the beginning, the middle, and the end of life, and especially between the beginning and the end. The young man should cultivate and foster the qualities which he sees to be tespeciable and esteemed in the old, and the old man, on the other hand, should retain, and seek to perpetuate the feelings and vivacity of youth.

The ex-president closed with this senti-

The heary hair with which wisdom crowns the young and the unspotted life which is the crown of man at every point of his existence. (Much cheering.)

Why is a young lady just from a boarding school, like a building committee ! Because she is ready to receive proposals.