The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 25.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15. NO. 51.

The Sunbury American,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per amount to be paid half yearly in trance. No paper discontinued until all arrestages are Ail communications or letters on business relating to as office, to maire attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Sounce of 14 lines, 3 times, Svery animoquent insertion, One Square, 3 months, One year.

Business Cards of Five lines, per snaum,
Marchants and others, advertising by the
year, with the privilege of inserting
different advertisements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

1038 PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well extected IOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing.

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

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and References in Philadelphia:

Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Snodgrass, Linn, Smith & Co. WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL

FROM THE LANCASTER COLLIERY, Northumberland county, Pa., WHERE we have very extensive improve-ments, and are prepared to offer to the public a very superior article, particularly suited for the manufacture of Iron and making Steam.

Our sizes of Coal are: LUMP, > for Smelting purposes. STEAMBOAT, > for do. and Steamboat

for Family use and Steam. EGG. STOVE, NUT, } for Limeburners and Steam. Our point of Shipping is Sunbury, where ar-

rangements are made to load boats without any COCHRAN, PEALE & CO. J. J. Cochnan, Lancaster. C. W. PEALE, Shamokin.

BENJ. REINHOLD, Lancaster. A. BAUMGARDNER, do. vill receive prompt attention. Feb. 10, 1855.—1y

LEATHER. PRITZ, HENDRY & Co.

Feb. 17, 1855 .- w 1y

F. H. SMITH, PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK, Dressing Case Manufacturer,

N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Aiways on hand a large and varied assortment of Pert Monnaies, Work Boxes, Pert Monnaies, Pocket Books, Traveling Bags, Bankers Cases, Backgammon Boards, Note Holders. Port Folios. Cigar Cases, Dressing Cases, Pocket Memorandum Books, Also, a general assortment of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens.

Wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH. N. W. cor. Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philada. N. B .- On the receipt of \$1, a Superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail ;-describing pen, thus, medium, hard, Phila., March 31, 1854 .- ply.

Do you want a Bargain? IF SO, THEN CALL AT

J. YOUNGS' STORE, WHERE you will find the cheapest assort

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS n Sunbury, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Fancy Articles, Stationary, Confectionaries, &c., which will be

sold at the lowest prices for cash of country produce.

Ground Salt by the sack or bushel. Sunbury, Nov. 4, 1854 .-

A CARD.

GEORGE BROWN, Inspector of Mines, tenders his services to land owners and Minong Companies, in making examinations, reports &c., of Mines and Coal lands. From his experience in mining operations, as he understands the different branches, having carried on Mines for a number of years in Schuylkill Co., and having grow a large number of collieries under his super-vision—he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may want his services. Refers to Benjamin Miller and W. Payne, Esqrs., Philadelphia, and D. E. Nice and James Neill, Esqrs., Pottsville. Communications by Mail promptly attended to. Pottsville, March 17, 1855.—3m.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! TRA T. CLEMENT respectfully informs the itizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrated red ash coal, from the Mines of Boyd Rosses & Co. All the various sizes prepared and screaned will be promptly delivered by leaving

IRA T. CLEMENT. Sunbusy, Dec. 30, 1851 .- if.

HARDWARE.-Table Cutlery, Razors, Pock et Knives, Hand saws' Wood saws in frames, Axes, Chisels, Door Locks, and Hinges, Hand Bells, Waiters, &c., just received and for sale by I. W. TENER & CO. Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1854.

COAL Buckets, stove shovels, Ames' shovels, forks, Door and pad locks, curry combs, YOUNG'S STORE. &c., at Sunbury, Nov. 18, 1854,

VANILLA BEANS just received by WEISER & BRUNER. Sunbury, May 19, 1855 .-

Sunbary. May 19, 1955 .--

WINES and Liquors for Medicinal purposes WEISER & BRUNER'S.

Select Poetry.

A GENUINE POEM.

The annexed stirring old poem, says the Home Journal, has the ring of the true metal, and is as applicable now as when it was written—for the philosophy is sound, and therefore universal:

Who shall judge a man from nature? Who shall know him by his dress? Paupers may be fit for princess, Princes fit for something less. Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket

May be clothe the golden ere Of the deepest thought and feeling Satin vest could do no more, There are springs of crystal nectar

Ever swelling out of stone; There are purple buds and golden Hidden, crushed and overgrown. God, who counts by souls, not dresses, Loves and prospers you and me, While he values thrones the highest But as pebbles on the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows, Oft forgets his fellows then; Masters—rulers—lords, remember That your meanest hands are men!

Men of labor men of feeling, Men by thought, and men by fame Claiming equal right to sunshine In a man's ennobling name. There are foam embroidered oceans,

There are little weed-clad rills, There are feeble inch-high saplings, There are cedars on the hills; God, who counts by souls, not stations, Loves and prospers you and me; For to him all vain distinctions

Toiling hands alone are builders Of a nation's wealth and fame ; Titled laziness is pensioned, Fed and fattened on the same, By the sweat of other's foreheads,

Are as pebbles on the sea.

Living only to rejoice, While the poor man's outraged freedom Vainly lifteth up its voice

Truth and justice are eternal, Born with loveliness and light; Secret wrongs shall never prosper While there is a sunny night. God, whose world-heard voice is singing Boundless love to you and me,

Miscellany.

Sinks opposition with its titles, As the pebbles on the sea.

[From the Chicago Times, August 2.] A MAD MINISTER IN LOVE. TOUCHING CASE.

No. 29 North Third Street, Philadetphia.

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Yesterday an examination took place before Judge Manierre, at Chambers, which revealed one of the strangest cases of insanity it has been our lot to witness. It came no it has been our lot to witness. It came up on the petition of Mr. S. B. Cobb for a commission de lunatico inquirendo, in the case of earth. I'll marry her yet." the Rev. George D. Goss, a Baptist minister Mr. Goss is a fine appearing man, about 35 years of age. He graduated at Georgetown, Ky., after which he resided at Paris, in the same State, and officiated as pastor of a church. On his return from Mexico, he took up his residence for a time at Covington, on the Ohio river. He has been in this city since the 1st of January last, and it was since that time that his mind began to lose its balance. No predisposing cause of insanity is known, but it is said (and Mr. Goss tells a version of the story himself) that he had one or two love affairs in Kentucky, where the course of true love, in his case at least, did not run any smoother

> Dr. L. D. Boone was sworn, and stated that he had known Mr. Goss since some time last winter; he came to his (witness') office on one occasion, and desired a private consultation; the request being granted, Goss proceeded to make inquiries in regard to reading?
>
> Mrs. Matteson, (relict of the late Joe lMatteson, and proprietor of the Matteson House,) stating that he had partially formed an in tention to marry her, and desired to obtain the opinion of a third party in regard to the matter; he appeared to be perfectly sane and sincere, and went about the matter as any prudent man would; the first time witness suspected Goss to be out of his right mind was when the latter, on one occasion, came to witness and declared that a number of persons were watching him (Goss) for some purpose which he suspected was not right that often when he came out of his boarding house, he saw persons standing on the opposite side of the street, looking at him, and that at one time they followed him to the Post-Office; Dr. Boone told him it was mere fancy, and that ended it for the time; this was about the first of April last; some time subsequently, Goss called on witness, and showed him a letter which he had received from the brother of Mrs. Matteson, informing him that his visits to that lady were disa-

greeable to her, and desiring him to discon-Goss declared his belief that the letter had been written not by Mrs. Matteson's desire, but by her brother, without her knowledge, and contrary to her sentiments of regard for He desired Dr. Boone to see the lady and ascertain if such were not the case. Two Dr. B. and renewed the request with such pertinacity that the latter went to see Mrs. M about it. She informed him that Goss had become excessively annoying by his persistent visits to her house; that he had made a proposal of marriage, which she had rejected, and told him that his visits were not agreeable; but continuing to call she had desired her brother to write the letter in question. During the Baptist anniversaries in May, several ladies, strangers to Mr. Goss, complained that he came into the pew with them, and was guilty of ungentlemanly conduct in putting his limbs against them his feet upon theirs, and using other rude

Mr. Goss who occupied a seat at the end of the judges table, here interrupted the witness, and said the ladies were mistaken.

The witness proceeded. Some of the ladies

complained that Mr. Goss stared them imprudently in the face, and put his arm behind them on the back of the pew, letting his hand rest over their shoulders. Mr. Goss contradicted this also, and said

his hand was only placed on the back of the pew, and when the ladies leaned back, it came in contact with them. Question by a juror-Doctor, as a medical man, is it your opinion that Mr. Goss is

Witness replied he had not the least doubt

of his insanity.

Mr. Goss asked the witness, "as a medical

Mr. S. B. Cobb was sworn. He said the first time he heard about Mr. Goss' insanity he was spoken to by Mrs. Mattesonin regard to it. She said, when Mr. Goss first called on her, she thought he was a gentleman, and received him as such. When he made a pro-position of marriage, she began to think he was deranged. She told him she would not marry him nor any one else, and desired him The witness detailed some of his singular behavior. The most peculiar and striking indication of insanity was that of touching everything with his hand. He would walk about the room, and touch with his hands or feel every object, all parts of the wall, &c., and could not be induced to leave the house so long as anything remained untouched.

Mr. Goss contradicted several statements of the witness, particularly in regard to his staying late at night. He said he never stayed later than ten o'clock but once, and

yourself you are insane.
Mr. Goss acknowledged he might be eccentric. Mr. Cobb-Do you know how far these eccentricities may lead you?

Mr. Goss—I cannot tell, any more than you can, whether you will be crazy at five o'clock to night.—God only knows.

In regard to another question touching his insanity, Mr. Goss said: Poets and enthusiasts are thought by some to be lunatics; so is any man who bends his mind wholly to one We were staying with idea. I understand something of theology, law, and physic; let one of the jury put a question to me in any of these sciences, and if I don't answer him correctly he may pro-

nounce me insane.
Mr. Boone-Mr. Goss don't you believe all the men in this room are insane?

The jury retired to make up their verdict. and formerly chaplain of the Second Ken- As soon as they had left the room, Mr. Goss tucky Volunteers, in the campaign in Mex- rose, and commenced "touching," commencing with the books and papers on the Judges table, and going to every object in the room -touching the hands, arms, and limbs of each one of the spectators, and even to the buttons on their garments. He conversed pleasantly and rationally all the while, displaying an unusual degree of wit in many of his replies to questions. The proceedings was continued until the jury returned, when Mr. Goss resumed his seat. The verdict was handed to the clerk before the "call" of the jury; after calling the roll he proceeded to read it, but had read but a few words when Mr. Goss

interrupted him. "Judge, isn't it usual to ask the jury if they have agreed upon their verdict?" The inquiry was then made of the jury, who replied affirmatively and the clerk proceeded

to read, but was again interrupted. "Judge, isn't it usual for the jury to rise and face the prisoner while the verdict is Judge Manierre said it was.

"Well, then, I should like to see them get up," said Mr. Goss. The jury rose, and the verdict was read, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Goss was insane and distracted.

Mr. Goss immediately again commenced "touching." Advancing to Judge Manierre, he said-"Judge, I want to touch you before you sentence me; you are a very good looking man-rather short in the neck, like Douglas, but about right, I guess." In this style he went on until the bystanders left the room. Verily there was method in this mad lover's Mr. S. L. Brown was appointed by the

Court to be the reverend gentleman's guardian.

A SNAKE IN A HEN'S EGG .- There are at least some things in heaven and eath that have scarcely been dreamed of in man's philosophy, and are certainly beyond als capaci-ty satisfactorily to account for. We have an instance in point. A hen's egg was shown to us, at Luray, a few days ago, which has the perfect representation of a snake raised on the shell, in full coil, on the smaller end. No artist could have produced a more exact representation of a serpent. The forked tongue the eye, and symmetrical proportions are as, fully developed as in a real snake. Unfortu-nately, the shell of the egg was broken, when or three days afterwards he called again on it was discovered that the indenture, on the inside, contained what appeared to be a bona fide snake. It was as perfect in every respect, as the representation referred to on the shell. It was carefully taken out, and had put in a glass vial in spirits, and may be seen a had at the hotel of A. J. McKay, in Luray.

This egs presents to the mind of the phil osophic inquirer a curious question for solu-tion. Various opinions are entertained rela-tive to this singular freak of nature. Some suppose that it is a real snake, but are most provokingly puzzled to know how it got into the egg. Others solve the mystery in the same manner that other unnatural developements in the animal kingdom, that are wit-nessed daily, are solved. The human form, for instance, is frequently disfigured by repre-sentations of fruit, vegetables, and even ani-mals—that were desired, dreaded or greatly eared, so intensely as to make the most vivid impressions upon the mind. The snake had no connection with the vital principle of germ of the egg, but was formed between the menbranous covering and shell, and was entire, independent of both. This is a curious ques tion, and we submit the facts, as above stated terest in such matters.

The receipts of the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Paris now reach 30,000 francs per day, lin the country.

CHINESE INSINCERITY.

One of the most prominent features of the Mr. Goss asked the witness, "as a medical man," to explain what a crazyman was. The doctor, he said, might be a medical man, and a mayor; but know nothings got to be mayors and legislators sometimes; and unless the doctor would tell the jury what a crazyman was, be thought his testimony was not good for much.

Witness—Well, Mr. Goss, I will explain by giving an illustration. When a man tells me he is about to be married, and goes so far as a to purchase addies.

One of the most prominent features of the Chinese character is said to be the insincerity which pervades all classes of their society.—
In their religion, for instance, although all may profess to be partizans of Confucius, Lao-tze, and Buddha, yet they in reality reject all faith, and regard the three as equally good. M. Huc, a French missionary in China, in a recently published account of his travels in that country, says that when two respectable Chinese strangers meet together, one of the most prominent features of the Chinese character is said to be the insincerity speaks thus of city railway cars: 'The seats of their society.—
In their religion, for instance, although all may profess to be partizans of Confucius, Lao-tze, and Buddha, yet they in reality reject all faith, and regard the three as equally good. M. Huc, a French missionary in the conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and the conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and one conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and one conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and one conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and one conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and one conductor stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were all occupied—crowded—yet to disturb those who were seated, I was intended and occupi witness—Well, Mr. Goss, I will explain by giving an illustration. When a man tells me he is about to be married, and goes so far as to purchase wedding clothes, white gloves, and all the other etceteras usual for such an occasion, when the lady he declares is to be his wife has forbidden him her honse only a day or two before, I think it some evidence that he is income.

The words, Taylor in that country, says that when two respectable Chinese strangers meet together, one of them asks the other, in a complimentary way, to "what sublime form of religion" he belongs, and upon receiving his answer pronounces an eloquent panegyric upon that particular creed, and finally concludes with the words, "All religions are good; religions are only a day or two before, I think it some evidence that he is insane.

Mr. Goss denied that such was the case, and made a very ingenious and amusing explanation of his object in purchasing the clothes.

Mr. S. B. Cobb was sworn. He said the sentiment has vanished from the popular mind, and in the eyes of people worship is werely an affair of taste and fashion, to which no more importance is to be attached than to the color of their garments.

The Chinese have always because the color of the color of the color of their garments.

The Chinese have always been remarable for their powers of dissimulation. M. Had says, in his description of a Chinese funeral, that after the body of a deceased person had been laid in its coffin, the men and women assembled in separate anartments. sembled in separate apartments, and until the marry him nor any one else, and desired him to discontinue his visits. He replied he could not keep away from her—he must visit her—and begged her to receive him. He persisted in going to her house—staid there till late of rights, and at length became so annoying by his behavior that the police were called in, and he was ejected from the house. sation ceases, their faces become lugubrious, they surround the coffin and the lamentations begin. The most pathetic speeches are addressed to the dead; every one speaks his own sorrowful monologue, interrupted by sobs and groans and sprinkled with a profusion of genuine tears. But at a given signal the whole scene abruptly changes again, the tears are dried up, the performers do not even stop to finish a sob or a groan, but they take their pipes, and lo! then are again these incompa-pluel's angel took his vacant seat.' rable Chinese laughing, gossiping and drink-ing tea. The part of the women is, if possi-ble played with still greater perfection. then Mrs. M. urged him to remain longer.

Mr. Cobb-Mr Goss, don't you think Their grief has such an appearance of sincerity, their sighs are so agonizing, their tears so abundant, their voices so broken with sobs, that notwithstanding the certainty that the whole affair is a purely ficticous repre-sentation, the beholder can hardly help being

affected by it.
M. Huc, in his work, observes that the Chise are not remarkable for the strength of their affections. As an instance of their general character in this respect, he relates

We were staying with a literary man, a native of Pekin, who had left his family eight years before to take the office of schoolmaster in one of the towns of the south. Many conversations we had had with the Chinese had led us to suppose that he was not of quite so cold and insensible a nature as most of his Mr. Goss—I did think my friend Dr. Boone was a little insanc on the temperance warmth of heart than is common here. One Bid her come forth; countrymen; his manners were kind, and he question, but I find he is hardly insane day we were on the point of sending off a (Mrs. Matteson) more than any other on After considering for a moment, he said, Oh, yes; I should write a letter to my old mother: I have heard nothing of her for four years and she does not where I am. Since there is such a good opportunity it would not be

amiss if I were to write a few lines.' We thought his filial piety did not seem of a very fervent complexion; but we merely told him that he had better, in that case, write immediately, as the messenger was going off that evening. "Directly, directly," he replied; "you shall have the letter in a few minutes," and he called to one of his pupils who was singing his classical lesson in the next room—probably some fine pasages out of Confucious upon the love that children owe their parents. The pupil presented himself with the proper air of demure modesty.

"Interrupt your lesson for a moment," said the master; "take your pencil and write me a letter to my mother. But don't lose any time, for the courier is going directly. Here, take this sheet of paper,"-and the pupil acordingly took the paper, and set about writing to his masters mother.

The Chinese mostly write their letters upon fancy paper, upon which are stamped, in red and blue figures of birds, flowers, butterflies and mythological personages. The Chinese character, being always of a fine black, is not est amidst these fantastic ornaments.

When the pupil had left the room with his sheet of ornamented paper, we asked this schoolmaster whether this lad knew his moth-"Not in the least," he answered. "I don't think he knew whether she was living, or had already 'saluted the world.' "

"In that case, how can he write the letter? You did not even tell him what he was to Don't he know quite well what to say ! For more than a year he has been studying

literary composition, and he is acquainted with a number of elegant formulas. Do you think he does not know perfectly well how a son ought to write to his mother?" We had nothing to reply to this; but we understood immediately the difference between filial piety, as it is felt and practised in

China, and as it is so magnificently described and commented on in their books. The pupil, obedient to his master's orders lost no time. He returned soon afterwards with his letter in an elegant envelope, which he had had the politeness to seal all ready, so that the admirable son did not even give himself the trouble to read the unctuous expres sions of tenderness and respect he had addressed to his mother; no doubt he had known them by heart a long while, and had nimself taught them to the pupil. He wished, nowever, to write the address with his own hand, which appeared to us rather superfluous: for the letter would have done just as well for any other mother in the Celestial Empire as for the one to whom it was addressed, and any other would doubtless have felt

As women are more affected by the preva lence of immorality than men, it is reality strange that they do not frown down those vices of men which are so frequently fatal to their own tranquility. Many a female who would not refuse to dine with a profligate, would think herself foully insulted, were she invited to take tea with a courtesan; but the only difference between the the two is, one wears pantaloons, and the other pantaletts— the morale the same,

as much satisfaction in the recept of it.

A Town without a Hotel.—In the town of Beverly, Mass., which contains a large and prosperous community, there is not a single notel or place of public entertainment. A stranger in the place, who was left by the cars a few days ago, could find no lodgings for the night, and was obliged to walk into Salem. We doubt if this case has a parallel

PRETTY WOMEN AND POLITENESS.

A talented lady who 'writes for the papers,' she was helped on her journey. While she was meekly standing for the moment none of and seeing none of them attempt to move, and just as I myself was rising to give the poor old lady a seat, she arose and insisted upon the woman taking her seat. It was all the work of but a moment; and the look of grateful surprise the old woman gave her, and the glance of sweet pity the beautiful girl bestowed on the woman as she yielded her

oetrn.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

BY WALLED.

Go, lovely rose ! Tell her that wastes her time and mine, That now she knows, When I resemble her to thee, How sweet and fair she seems to me.

Tell her that's young,

And shuns to have her graces spied, That had'st thou sprung In deserts where my men abide, Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth Of beauty from the light retired, Suffer herself to be desired; And not blush so to be admired.

Then die! that she

May read in thec-How small a part of time they share That are so wondrous sweet and fair. Vet though then fade,

The common fate of all things rare

From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise; And teach the maid That goodness time's rude hand defies .-

That virtue lives when beauty dies.

[From the Germantown Telegraph WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Winchester bushel, which is the one n use in the United States, is 8 inches high and 184 inches in diameter and contains 2.150.42 cubic inches, struck measure ; heaped

measure, it contains 2.815 cubic inches. A tun of wine is 252 gallons. A Scotch pint contains 105 cubic inches and is equal to 4 English pints. One hundred and forty-four pounds Avoirupois, are equal to 175 pounds Troy. A chaldron of coal is 58% cubic feet-36 bushels. Anthracite coal weighs 80 pounds to the bushel, which makes 2.880 pounds to

the ton. A commercial bale of cotton is 400 pounds, but those put up in the different States, vary

from 280 to 720 pounds.

A bale of hay is 300 pounds.

A cord of wood is 128 solid feet in the United States ; in France 576 feet. A perch of stone is 24.75 cubic feet; the wall 22 cubic feet. A bushel of limestone weighs 140 pounds after it is burned 75 pounds, showing that 65 pounds have passed off as carbonic acid and

water. It is said this will absorb 20 pounds of water. One hundred cubic feet of hay, in a solic low, will make a ton. To find the number of bushels in a bin :

Multiply the length, breadth and thickness in inches, together, and divide by 2.150.42, and it will give the number of bushels, struck A stone is 14 pounds.

Scripture Measures: A "Sabbath day's journey" is 1.155 yards—two-thirds of a mile. A day's journey 334 miles.

A palm, 3 inches.

A Greek foot is 124 inches. A cubit 18 inches. A great cubit 11 feet.

"A Boy with Hones."-The Caddo (La.) Gazette is informed that there is a negro boy in that neighborhood, about eighteen months in that neighborhood, about eighteen months old, who, about a month and a half since, had various kinds of wood. Its dimensions are a pair of horns to make their appearance on to be 81 by 100 feet for the main building, the front part of the head, precisely in appearance like those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half month old and are full six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast. When the foregoing is sifted, we ap-prehend the only horns in the case will be found to have been in the neighborhood of the mouth of the informant of the Gazette.

RELIGION OF THE PRESIDENTS,-The reli i ms belief of the fourteen persons who have illed the Presidential chair in the United States, as indicated by their attendance upon public worship, and the evidence afforded in their writing, may be summed up as follows: Episcopalians, Washington, Madison, Mon-roe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor; Unitarians, Jefferson, John Adams, John Q. Adams and Fillmore; Presbyterian, Jackson and Polk; Dutch Reformed, Van Buren; Trinitarian tients. Congregationalist, Pierce.

SECOND CERT OF CHERRIES.—Mr. L. W. Fox. of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has a cherry tree, which is producing a second crop this reaction.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH IN EUROPE.

The United States contributions to the great exhibition in Paris have not made much show, but, on being put to the test, it seems that they are of a valuable character. The New York Tribune gives the subjoined ac count of the trials of the machines for thresh-

ing, reaping and mowing:

The net results of a half hour's earnest work by the rival thrashers, and by six men with flails, (estimated as a force equal to one of the machines,) is as follows:

Six thrashers with flails, Pitt's American Thrasher, 740 " Clayton's English " Dunoir's French " 150 Pinet's Belgian

[The French litre is a little less than quart. 36 litres make a bushel, very nearly.]

Assuming, in the absence of data, that these machines are of equal cost and are worked with equal force, and that the average expense of thrashing and winnowing wheat in the old way is ten cents per bushel, the Belgian thrasher reduces this to about four cents, the French to three, the English to to two, and the American to barely more than one cent per bushel, or one-tenth of the cost of flail thrashing in the old way. This year's crop of wheat rye and buckwheat in the United States can hardly fall beleve 200,000,000 bushels, which could only be separated from the straw and chaff in the old way at a cost of \$20,000,000. The Belgian thrasher, if in common use, would reduce this

\$17,500,000 per annum in the cost of thrash- mother owed him ing and winnowing our small grain alone!—
And the saving to France from the substitution of Pitt's thrasher for the best of her own evention can hardly be less than ten millions of dollars per annum. So with regard to reapers. The time reuired for cutting equal portions of heavy and addy lodged wheat by the several European machines, ranged from half an hour to an hour and a half, while the three American

Husey's, (with Wright's improvements,) in 18 minutes.

Manny's, (an Illinos machine.) 16 minutes.

machines cut an equal area as follows:

104 minutes. We venture to say that this last was the and who, as a manager and operator of this pounds, class of machinery, has no superior. There are not five men living who could have raked

the good machines of Europe must necessarily have been presented every American ma. blotting or filtering paper. chine entered proved immensely superior to erery European machine. This is to say: of our four reaping or thrashing machines sent to Paris to compete with the thirty or forty best machines of Europe, each one of our four proved superior to the best rival machines that Europe could produce! So complete a national triumph was never before achieved in any world wide arena of industrial compe-

ANTICIPATION OF THE FUTURE. It is an elevating and spiritualizing exercise of the mind. It tends to carry the soul a little way towards its proper region. tends to lessen the false importance of the things of this world, and to slacken their hold. It contributes to obviate that unnatural and pernicious estrangement and dissociation between our present and future state. It tends to habituate the spirit to seek and find the grand importance of its existence in its here- had procured at great trouble and expense to after. It tends to awaken a lively and a saworthy state of feeling with which to go to-ward another world, and to go into it. It may help to turn to valuable account the varicties in the present system of our existence -the facts in surrounding nature-the immediete circumstances of our own being-by prompting, on each particular, the thought and the question. "What corresponding to this—what in contrariety to this—what instead of this-may there be in that other world?" It may aid to keep us associated with those who are gone thither. It may give new emphasis to our impression evil of sin, and the excellence of all wisdom, holiness, and piety, the thought, "What man-ner of effect is this, or that, adapted to result in, in that future state ?"

ONE WAY TO COOK CHICKENS .- The following is highly recommended: "Cut the chick-en up, put it in a pan and cover it over with water, let it stew as usual, and when done make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter and pepper and salt; have made and baked a pair of short cakes, made as if for pie-crust, but rolled thin and cut in small squares. This is much better than chicken pie, and more simple to make. The crusts should be laid on a dish, and the chicken gravy put over it while both are hot.

LIGNEOUS PAPER MILL.-A very large mill is now in the course of erection at Little Falls, N. Y., by G. W. Beardslee, of Albany machines will be employed, and about fifty tons of pulp prepared weekly. It is intend-ed to have it in operation about the middle

DONNYBROOK FAIR .- The subscription in Ireland to raise £3278 to purchase the patent by which Donnybrook Fair was held, from the proprietress, Miss Madden, having been successful, the Lord Mayor Boyce, of Dublin, has issued his proclamation suppressing this veteron scene of fun, frolic and riot.

Old Dr. Foster, who practised in the "healing art" at Buxford, some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all the sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them upon his wife, and if they did not kill her, he was ready for all his other pa-

Notes and DRAUGHTS .- A liquor seller in

Items of Acws.

A lady down east advertises for the young man that embraced an opportunity, and says if he will come to their town he can do better.

Since March, 1853, no less than 196 persons have been killed and 292 wounded, by railroad accidents in the United States.

A trotting horse, owned by the proprietor of Congress Hall, at Saratoga, and worth from \$4000 to \$6000, died from poison last week.

NEWARK CITY .- A State census is now being taken in New Jersey, and the returns for Newark City sum up as follows: Natives, 28,902; foreigners, 20,579, colored, 1230; being a total population of 50,711.

Oil for Locomorives .- During the month of May, forty-nine locomotives on the New York Central Railroad used up over one thousand gallons of oil, which, at \$2 per gal-ion, would give over \$40 per month for each

PUNISHMENT FOR DEUNKENNESS .- In Sweden, a man who is seen drunk four times, is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offence, is exposed in the churchyard publicly-

MEANNESS .- A few days since a man went to \$8,000,000, the French to \$6,000,000, the English to \$4,000,000, and the American to some \$2,500,000—a clar national saving of an infant's feet, as part pay for a debt_its

> Uncsual Longevity.—In the shoemaking town of Lynn, Mass, there are said to be eight persons now living who are over ninety years of age, one of whom has almost reached his ninety-seventh birthday. Besides these there are fifty-five who have attained the agu of eighty years. They seem to last, both body and sole.

The Boston Post has an edifying story of a returned Californian, who met an old creditor in Boston and counted out to him one thousand dollars, as principal and interest on an old note for four hundred dollars, and after McCormick's, (operated by McKenzie,) in the creditor had expressed a willingness to take the face of the note.

After three months' incessant labor, the though we assume that the area cut was not more than two-thirds of an acre. And, without at all detracting from the merits of the on being tolled for the late Czar, fell and victorious machine, we believe a share of the credit is due to J. C. McKenzie—a thorough Yankee, who won the triumph for McCormick in England, at Mechi's farm, in 1851—the world, weighing no less than 80,000

are not five men living who could have raked off the cut grain into sheaf-armfuls at the unprecedented speed of McCormick's reaper in the recent trial.

It thus appears that, in the public official testing of both reaping and thrashing machines, open to all the world, and in which all the good machines of Europe must necessari. ENTERED A CONVENT .-- A Paris letter says that the widow of Count Batthyani, after as

signing all her fortune to her beirs, and dis-

AN EXCELLENT HAIR On .. - Take one quart

tributing 20,000 florins to her domestics, has entered the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, founded by her at Pinksfield, upon the frontier of Hungary, and has assumed the name of "Sister Fanny." A RICH CITY .- New Bedford, Mass., is said to be the richest city in the country. The number of voters is four thousand three hundred and sixteen, and the real and personal taxable property amounts to twenty five million eight hundred and nine thousand

llars. This gives about six thousand dol-

lars to each voter, a larger average, we venture to say, than will be found in any community in this country. Clarke Mills, Esq., the sculptor, has rebe used as a model in some of the works upor taken by some sagacious sportsmen for a buck deer, and by them killed, quartered; and

brought to market and sold as venison. SINGULAR DIFFERENCEIN TIDES .- Professo Bache notices the following singular differ ence in the motion of the tides in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On our own coast, is the Atlantic, they flow from east to west 1 on the coast of Great Britain from west to east; and on the Pacific their motion is circular; they sweep round by Asia, turn and flow

Ricit .- An Irishman presented himself at the polls in Chilicothe, Ohio, and his vote was challenged. He said that he bad his papers, and swore "be jabers" he would produce them. Home he went and returned and presented to the judges his papers. What laughter convulsed their honors we need not say when on opening the supposed papers, they tound them to be a dismissal from the New Jersey Penitentiary!

MR. FILMORE AT THE FRENCH COURT .--The ex-President was presented to the Emperor of the French on the 10th of August. ogether with nineteen other Americans. Mr. FILLMORE was to have been favored with a private presentation, and in consequence went in a black coat, but by some unexplained accident was thrown among his country-men, who were in uniform, and he thus presented in more than one respect the most oticeable figure in the company.

FATHER GAVAZZI.-The following is Gavazzi's official announcement of his visit to this country, and its objects, as given in a letter to the New York Crusader, dated Chi-chester, England, August 13th, 1855;

"There is yet time to preach Union among all Americans, and some hope to see it accomplished. I am decided to come to America, as an Independent man, in order to preach purely and exclusively Protestantism and Americanism. I insist on the necessity of a union among Protestant Americans. I desire you to give publicly to these words, that America may know my true purpose."

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT .- Yesterday Mayor onrad received, on behalf of the city of Phil adelphia, a magnificent, full size portrait of Washington, made on the celebrated Jacquard loon at the city of Lyons, France, in the establishment of Messrs. Pouson, Philippo & Vibert. Three were made—one for Boston, a second for New York, and the third for this city. The value of each is \$5000. They look, at a distance, like a fine oil painting, except that the flesh color of the painted portrait is wanting. The one received by the Mayor will deabtless be hung in ladependence Hall it below the most autable place. dence Hall, it being the most suitable place