

Catholicism in Europe—England, &c.

The following is an extract of a letter from President DUBOIS, of Dickinson College, to Dr. SWEET, of Washington, published in the National Intelligencer. President Darbin is now travelling in Europe. He has written to his friends a number of interesting letters upon various topics, full of deep research and philosophic observation. His views of the Catholic religion, as an institution conformable to monarchical governments, are fully illustrated by the facts stated in this letter:

"I have carefully studied the Catholic religion, both as a system of faith considered in itself, and as an external institution acting upon society as such, and forming an integral and necessary part of the Government in Catholic countries. I have no doubt—no intelligent Protestant in Europe can doubt—but that Catholicism is gradually regaining its ground in Europe, under the direct or indirect patronage of most of the monarchies, because they find it a very convenient and powerful means of controlling the mass of the people through the priesthood. In Italy and Austria the clergy are in correspondence with the Bishops, and the Bishops with the Minister of Police. Louis Philippe and the Church had no friendship for each other seven years since; now they are in close alliance, and, with a returning sense of religion among the people of France, there is a corresponding return of the Church to power. The ceremonies and decorations of the churches are arranged to suit the state of society, so as to strike and captivate the mass of the people. Thence she is acquiring her influence again over two divisions of the community; over kings and rulers, because they need her as a means of government; and over the mass of the lower orders, because she is so arranged in her external ceremonies as to strike and gratify the senses, and so adapted to her sacraments, particularly of penance, and her doctrine of purgatory, as to assure of a pardon, after auricular confession, the pardon of sin, and the hope of escape in the next world, if not quite successful in this. While in England she is acquiring great influence, by greatly multiplying and expanding her external machinery, such as fine churches and cathedrals, schools and colleges, and the residence of many missionary priests; secondly, by the strange approximation of many of the clergy of the establishments to which is essential to Catholicism; but, most of all, by the too equal divisions of Whigs and Tories, so as to give the balance of power, during the last Administration, very much to the Catholic party represented by Mr. O'Connell; and when we remember that the religious faith of a Catholic is superior to his political opinions, while, on the contrary, the liberal faith of a Protestant is subordinate to his political opinions, we shall see the true power and position of the Catholic Church in affairs of government where there are popular elections. I must in justice add another element of power to which, as a Christian, I rejoice. I refer to the increased morality and respectability of the clergy.

While the Church is acquiring power and influence with sovereigns and kings, and with the masses of people, the educated and intelligent portion of the community are much better affected towards her than they were fifty or hundred years ago, considering her purely as a religious institution, involving faith and morals simply; but they have an invincible aversion towards her as an external institution acting on society as such, because she effectually destroys the hope of liberty, or the spread of liberal principles, which this middle intelligent class in Europe cherish almost exclusively. The result is, this class is neutralized in decidedly Catholic countries, and the nobility are declining in influence and also in numbers, because the sovereign fears them and approximates the people by the intervention of the Church, which sympathizes with the highest and the lowest portions of the community on the continent, but not with the middle intelligent class. This is the true position of the Catholic Church at this time in decidedly Catholic countries, as in Italy and Austria; and imperceptibly increasing in semi-Catholic countries, even where the Governments are Protestant. My remarks do not apply to Russia, Norway, or Sweden, as I have not visited them, and scarcely to Spain, in her present agitated condition.

With respect to England, I have satisfied myself that she is the richest, wisest, and greatest nation in the world; but that she exhibits the extremes of poverty and wealth, destitution and comfort, depravity and virtue, more strikingly than any other people on earth. She has acquired her maximum of dominion and power, but, having a strong and well-established Government, she will long maintain her ascendancy. Much of her success is to be ascribed to the character of her people; the Anglo Saxons have always been eminent for enterprise and utility; hence, while France is speculative, and discovers great principles, and is content simply with their discovery, England applies them in practice, which renders them productive; and while Germany is metaphysical, and suggests splendid thoughts and theories, England holds fast what ages of good sense have settled in morals and theology.

But I have said England has attained her maximum of wealth and power. This will appear, when we consider her external and internal history since the commencement of this century. Fifty years ago machinery was scarcely used at all to produce manufactures, and England was the only nation that possessed it and the skill to use it. Upon the pacification of Europe in 1815, the continental nations were exhausted by the long and destructive wars of Napoleon, while England's soil had not tasted one drop of blood. The consequence was, she immediately became the manufacturer for the world; and the distribution of her goods, vastly augmented her mercantile marine and extended her commerce. Of course, all nations sent their coin to her to buy her manufactures, which they could not produce for want of machinery, skill, and hands; the first two of which England prohibited from leaving her soil, and the latter remained with her because it was for their interest. When the continental nations and the United States also were nearly exhausted of their coin and bullion,

and sought to pay England in grain and raw material, she instituted the corn laws, and other customs to protect her own agricultural interests, and compel money still to flow to her in return for manufactures. This policy continued, compelled other nations to institute manufactories also, and, in order to sustain them, to enact tariff laws after the example of England, and the free communication with different nations diffused machinery and mechanical skill, until other nations now have in their respective an equality with England, and in point of cheapness of living and of customs several have the advantage of her.

These causes operating in England and abroad have produced the two following results, which now agitate England and the Continent. In England the manufacturing interest created a new and large population peculiar to itself, as suddenly collected, and so densely and promiscuously crowded and lodged, as to be destructive of health, but more particularly of morals, decency, and frugality. This population required to be fed; and hence the increased consumption of food augmented the demand and raised the rents of land from 25 to 500 per cent. The result is, when trade has failed them, and they are literally starving, they cannot melt away into the agricultural and trading masses, and thus be absorbed and restored, but they must gradually perish until their number shall be reduced to the present demand of trade, and then they may but barely live again. But while trade was active the manufacturing population prospered again; but as the nations around improved in their productions, less was wanted from England; and their success, exceeded their own expectations, they very naturally conceived the idea of reducing her wealth, distressing her people, and humbling her power, by excluding her manufactures. The consequence is, France is increasing her tariff, Germany has entered extensively into a national customs union with Prussia at its head; and the United States, by necessity, has been obliged to increase the tariff, and must continue it, even if against her will; and the consequence is an unprecedented falling off in English exportation of manufactured goods, and a distress among her laboring population that has no parallel on earth. All and more than I have said may be fully proved by the "Report on the Condition of the Laboring Poor," published by authority of the House of Commons, July, 1842."

The Comet.

We find the following communication, presumed to be from the pen of the venerable Noah Webster, in the columns of the New Haven Herald:

Messrs. Editors—The present comet is considered as a very brilliant phenomenon, but it is far inferior to that which I saw when young, either in 1769 or 1770. That rose in the morning before the sun, and its stream of light extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian, 80 or 90 degrees. It proceeded from a point and became wider at the extremity, like a dove's tail.—It covered five times the space in the heavens which the stream of light from the present comet covers.—This light always appears opposite to the sun, and is probably the light of the sun modified by the nucleus or atmosphere of the comet, in some measure like the streaks of light which we often see in summer occasioned by the rays of the sun passing through vapor in different degrees of density. The vulgar notion is that when these streaks appear, the sun draws water, when the appearance is made solely by the light passing through vapor, or between portions of it.

The tail of the comet is not fire, and it might sweep over us without our perceiving it. Indeed this is probably the case sometimes, when a comet comes directly between the sun and the earth. W.

The following note, published in the Georgetown Advocate, testifies directly to the point that the peculiar luminous appearance in the western section of the heavens is a comet: GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C. } March 13th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: Be so kind as to announce in your paper that the luminous phenomenon seen in the west after sunset during last week, proves to be the tail of a comet, as at 7 o'clock on Saturday last, we saw the nucleus or body. It was to be seen from 7 to three quarters past 7, and requires a telescope of low degree; a common spy glass is sufficient. The easiest way to fix the glass on the object, is to run the glass down along the tail, till it comes on the nucleus, which will be easily distinguished. Very respectfully, yours, J.

SLAVE TRADE.—The first attempt, from England, to establish the wicked traffic in Negroes was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1652, when John Hawkins, an adventurer, afterwards Sir John Hawkins, fitted out three ships, and made a voyage to the coast of Guinea for slaves. About the year 1700, a meeting of merchants was held in Belfast in Ireland, to form a company for this traffic, and some progress was made in preliminaries, and certain documents in the case prepared for signature; when one of the number, who had hitherto been a silent spectator of the proceeding, stood up, and in a tone of solemn decision, and with the strongest emphasis, said—"May the hand that first signs papers for this infernal traffic be blasted by the God of Justice—the God of the black as well as of the white man!" The meeting dispersed without a signature, and never assembled again.

The Law of Evidence.—Lord Denman Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, lately introduced into the House of Lords, a bill for improving the Law of Evidence. One clause of it provides that witnesses are not to be excluded from giving evidence by incapacity from crime and interest.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, March 18, 1843.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "SUNBURY AMERICAN" has been removed to the white frame building, in Centre Alley, adjoining the New Store of H. B. Masser. Business or orders left at the Store, will be promptly attended to.

We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

We are indebted to Jesse C. Horton, H. C. Ever and C. W. Higin, Esqs., of the Senate, for legislative documents.

The continued cold weather at this season is remarkable. Sleighing is excellent, and many persons are taking advantage of it in "moving," ere it is too late. The snow, we stated in our last, measured 18 or 20 inches. In many places we understand, the average depth is about 30 inches. There is, however, less of it further north. At Williamsport the papers say it was but 12 or 14 inches in depth. When spring once fairly breaks in, we have reason to hope for continued pleasant weather, and consequently a fruitful season.

Our compositor last week, was the cause of an amusing blunder, in an article in which he makes us say that a poor deluded Millerite made a "grab for the second advent," instead of a grab. We can't say, however, that it much impaired the sense of the article, as the propriety of the one is about equal to the other.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal has been united with the Evening Mercury, which paper will be hereafter published under the title of Evening Mercury and Journal. E. W. Morgan, Esq., the talented editor of the Journal, has retired from the chair editorial, in consequence of other engagements.

The last Miners' Journal contains an able article, showing the propriety of substituting cast iron rails, in place of the imported rolled rails now used on our rail roads. The writer contends that cast iron rails can and will be made for from \$30 to \$35 per ton, while the imported rails cost \$60, and cannot be imported for less than \$50. This is a question of the deepest importance to the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, with her vast beds of coal and iron that may be brought into requisition, if the plan should succeed, and many of our most scientific men are sanguine of success, and the ultimate triumph of the cast iron rail.

A great improvement in the steam Engine has been recently discovered in Philadelphia, by an ingenious mechanic. The improvement consists in the direct application of the steam, to the periphery of the power wheel, without waste. Two-thirds of the machinery, and consequently, two-thirds of the expense of construction, is done away with by this improvement.

The Mormons do not seem to stand very fairly with the government of Illinois. A bill to repeal the charter of Nauvoo and disband the Legion, has passed the Senate of that State, by a vote of two to one.

THE SOMERS CASE.—The Circuit Court at New York decided that a civil trial in the case of Mackenzie, either for murder or manslaughter, has no jurisdiction. The charge to the grand jury was full and explicit, on this point.

The Congressional Appointment Bill has passed both Houses, as has also Mr. Lowry's reform bill, which reduces all salaries one third. Mr. Horton, from the committee to which was referred the petitions of citizens of Berks county, praying for the abolition of the office of Brigade Inspector, reported adverse to the prayers of the petitioners. In the Representative Appointment Bill, the counties of Northumberland, Union and Juniata are linked together, to elect 3 representatives. We think Northumberland and Columbia should be joined to elect 3 members. Mr. Trego presented a petition for a law to authorize the rails on the State rail roads, when they need renewal to be replaced with Pennsylvania Cast Iron. The bill erecting the new county of Madison, out of parts of Luzerne and Columbia, passed third reading, in the Senate.

A poet, who had been disturbed in his slumbers by frightful dreams, thus soliloquizes upon the imaginary effects of the present comet, which is now proved to be genuine:

"I saw nine geese upon the wing  
Toward the frozen pole,  
And every mother's cooling fell  
Cried piped to crackling coal.  
I saw an ox that cropped the grass  
With his in the blustering raze;  
The herbage in his shrieking jaws  
Was all a fiery blaze.  
I saw huge fishes, bill'd to rage  
Bub through the bubbling waves;  
I listened, and I heard the dead  
All summering in their graves!  
Strange sights! strange sounds! O ghastly dream!  
Its memory haunts me still.  
The streaming sea the crimson glare,  
That was a hind each wadded tail;  
Stranger! if'er thy slumbering couch  
Such fearful visions sweep,  
Spare, spare, O spare these evening meals,  
And sweet shall be thy sleep."

Legislative Sparring.

The reports of the proceeding of the legislature, by the Krystone, which, by the way, are more fully and ably reported than any that we recollect of at Harrisburg, gives the following sharp shooting between Messrs. Lowry and DeFord, on the Reform Bill. Mr. Lowry proceeded by saying: "We had become weary of the bill, which the gentleman clung to his bosom, with all the tenacity of a mother to her first born. His child was sent to the Senate; a place which better fitted the infant, than would its father; for after calling it all manner of hard names, they referred it to a committee. Had the father went, he would, as my friend from the county remarked, have been referred as an item of unfinished business. I can show by figures that this bill will be an annual saving to the State of three hundred thousand dollars. And yet this bill, that man—"

Mr. HECKMAN interrupted.—He said the gentleman from Crawford was out of order.

The SPEAKER said it was unparliamentary, and out of order, to allude to a gentleman by terming him "that man."

Mr. LOWRY.—I ask pardon, not only of this House, but of mankind for the disrespect.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Crawford was exceedingly personal and severe.

Mr. LOWRY.—I admit, sir, I am. I intend so to be.—When he was addressing this House, he said that I had not only said, but written language which would "disgrace a scavenger."

Mr. DEFORD said he had used no such language.

The SPEAKER said he was not in the chair at the time, or he would not have permitted the gentleman from Fayette to have used such language if he did not use that language, however, he certainly used something very much like it.

Mr. LOWRY.—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman, from Fayette says he did not use the language I have attributed to him. He did say so; a hundred men in this House, and as many in the gallery heard him make use of the language. And yet, in the face of the same House, and of the same spectators, within one hour, he eats words at which the stomach of the cannibal would loathe.

Lieut. Manry, of the U. S. Navy, has been making some observations on the Comet, at Washington. The following is an extract of his report: "Comparing my own observations with the accounts which have already reached us from different parts of the country, there appears now to be but little doubt but that this is the tail of a Comet, and that the head itself has been seen at mid-day in the East with the naked eye. If so, for length of tail and magnitude of nebula, it may be classed among the most remarkable that have ever appeared. In the year 43, B. C., historians tell us of a hairy star that was seen by day-light. In the year A. D. 1402, two Comets were seen in broad day, and the tail of one of them stood. TREGO BAZAR discovered a Comet by daylight in 1577. The Comet of 1744 could be seen in the day time without the aid of glasses. Its tail though not so long as this was curved, and formed an arc of 90 deg; though for a part of the time, it had several tails, the length of which varied from 30 deg. to 40 deg.

The Comet of 1680—the most celebrated of modern times—had a tail computed at from 70 to 90 deg. That of 1618 had the largest tail on record—104 deg.; and this view with that in length.

The tail, says VIXCA, in his Astronomy, "increases as the Comet approaches its perihelion; immediately after which, it is longest and most luminous, and then it is a little bent and convex towards those parts to which the Comet is moving; the tail then decreases."

If this Comet has obeyed this rule, it has already doubled the sun, and is now on its way back, to be again lost in the regions of space.

M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy. A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, says that the comet now visible, cannot be nearer to the earth than 96,000,000 of miles. He also states that the comet of 1770, passed within 2,000,000 miles of the earth; and yet produced no effect even on the tides.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. NATHANIEL B. ELDRED, Esq., to be President Judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Carbon, in the room of the Hon. Calvin Blythe, resigned.

Friendship. How sweet to the stranger, in a strange land, are the smiles of Friendship! They are as balm to his lonely spirit. They are as cheering as the refreshing showers of spring, which cause the plants to put forth their beautiful blossoms. They prove to him, that however drear and frowning mankind may, in general, appear, there are benevolent individuals who take delight in alleviating the cares and sorrows of those around them;—who live, not for themselves alone, but are pleased to share, with others, some of the blessings the God of Nature has bestowed upon them. Though such disinterested friends as these may seem "to cast their bread upon the waters," without the prospect of a return, yet they may have their rewards in their hearts, feelings of lasting gratitude and esteem. Sunbury, March 21, 1842. A. C.

AN EXPENSIVE WORK.—There is now due for engraving, printing and binding the six volumes of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, already published, including the two volumes in press, about \$70,000. The engraving alone for the whole work, has cost \$50,000. To complete the publication on the most economical plan, it is estimated will cost \$21,000. The total expense of the survey and publication is \$231,500. The finance Committee do not anticipate that any very considerable amount can be realized from the sale of the work, and recommend that the copies be liberally distributed among literary institutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. Madder is now cultivated in Ohio, and is said to be a profitable crop.

Coffee has been cultivated with great success in Florida.

Messrs. Cushing and Wise are both out as candidates for re-election, since their rejection by the United States Senate.

Johnson was executed at St. Louis on Friday for the murder of Major Floyd. He wept at the gallows, and in a speech of fifteen minutes, protested his innocence.

There will be an immense emigration from England and Scotland to the United States this year.

The late gales produced a loss of property, in ships and cargoes, belonging to England, of about \$1,000,000, and about 500 human lives.

In an article in a late London Times, the United States are called a "known swindler."

Chancellor Kent's Opinion.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, in copying this opinion, denying the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the case of Somers says: "It expresses, we doubt not, the universal opinion of the well-informed portion of the American Bar."

"The Great Western" it is said, brought over \$2,500,000 in specie.

The New York American says that the amount of specie brought over by her is \$70,000.

Mr. THOMAS REA, of Bedford, Pa., was killed on Wednesday last, by falling from a wagon loaded with hay. The fall broke his neck, and he expired immediately.

The Great Western.—The Western has now been running five seasons—crossed the Atlantic fifty-four times, (and as per log.) made one hundred sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles, without requiring any material repair.

Sarcophagus.—The ancient Sarcophagus, said to be over eight-hundred years old, brought some time ago by Commodore Elliot from the Mediterranean, arrived at Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia, in a schooner from Norfolk, and has since attracted the attention of our citizens.

"The Dismal Howl" is the very appropriate title of a new paper which advocates the Miller humbug.

The Senate of Ohio, have passed a bill, fixing the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent.

The English papers make mention of the death of Richard Carlisle, the infidel publisher; and they add that he, some time since, made an open profession of christianity.

The two Flanagan's who were to have been executed on Friday last, for the murder of Mrs. Holder, have been respited until the 21st prox.

The Opal Button.—A new button by this name, for gentlemen's coats, has been invented in Boston. It is costly and brilliant—resembling in its hues, all the colors of the rainbow.

Humility before Heaven.—The new Trinity Church, on Broadway, New York, will cost half a million. Nothing like lowliness, humility and simplicity in one's devotion!

They have one Joseph King in prison in Virginia. Jo King is said to be out of place in prison.

Somebody the other day ran off with the wife of an editor at Lowell, Mass. "Poor fellow," was the cool reply of the editor when some one told him the news.

Profits on Crime.—The State prison labor of Illinois and Missouri has been sold out for ten years. In the latter State, the contractor pays \$50,000 for the whole "lot." This is really speculating in human wickedness.

It is said that two highly esteemed physicians near Boston, have recently died from the poison imbibed during dissection, and that Dr. Hayward is now dangerously ill from the same cause.

Mesmerism.—The Boston Post says, Dr. Collyer will magnetize the zodiacal comet, this evening. Admittance to the common—nine-pence.

It is estimated that more than three millions of people in England, Ireland and Scotland, are anxious to migrate to Australia or America, during the approaching summer.

The New York Express says that the fleece of wool from about five thousand sheep, raised by one man, in the State of Michigan, was sold in this city on Friday.

The arrival of specie at New Orleans from September 1st to February 25, amounts to \$5,740,176.

A Dr. Brevoort was recently arrested at Goshen, N. Y., charged with having stolen a watch from a window. He pretended to be a lecturer on phrenology.

A splendid edition of the Waverly Novels has just been published in Montreal. The engravings cost \$150,000.

A manufactory of gun barrels is about to be established at Cincinnati.

Dr. Alcott, the Grahamite, says that he drank nothing, during the year 1842.

During the three months recently, the London Times paid the Government £20,000 for advertising duties.

Audubon, the naturalist, left Baltimore on Tuesday week, for the Rocky Mountains.

The English are reported to be purchasing large cargoes of Swiss clocks for the China Market. Some of our Yankee friends should compete in this matter.

O. A. Brownson is a self-made man, and at the age of 17, was scarcely able to read or write the English language.

The firm of Rothschild had completed a contract with the Belgian Government for the loan of fifty millions of florins.

A gentleman at Point Petre, (Guadeloupe,) giving an account of the earthquake which recently destroyed that city, mentions that while he was attempting to escape, his foot and leg were caught in one of the deep fissures of the earth, and he thought that he was fast. But another shock came, and the crack opened again, and he escaped.

MICHAEL HARR, a soldier of the Revolution, and the oldest man on the Pension Roll, died at Union township, Erie County, on the 4th ult. at the very advanced age of 116 years. He was honest, brave and patriotic.

Good Fees.—The Judge Advocate's fees in the trial of Commander Mackenzie, are as follows: Ten dollars per diem, and ten dollars for every fifteen pages of record, one hundred and fifty words making a page.

No Hamburg.—It has recently been decided by one of the Courts in England that a house is not tenable that is infested with bed bugs, and that a lease upon the premises can be broken in consequence.

Great Revival.—Upwards of 9000 persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

Compliment.—Messrs. Brown, Brother & Co., in behalf of themselves and others interested, have presented to the wife of Mr. Recorder Vaux, of Philadelphia, a massive silver pitcher, in acknowledgment of the efficient course pursued by the Recorder, in securing \$44,000 of their property from the possession of Monroe Edwards.

Painter's Cholic.—It is a fact generally known, that lemon syrup, made from sulphuric acid, is an effective preventive of the disease known as the "painter's cholic."

Foreign Money.

The following Act was passed at the recent session of Congress: AN ACT to fix the value of certain foreign moneys of account, in computation at the customs-houses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all computations of the value of foreign moneys of account at the custom-houses of the United States, the thaler of Prussia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred and twelve cents; the six dollar of Bremen shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-eight and three-quarter cents; the thaler of Bremen, of seventy-two groats, shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-one cents; the mil-reis of Madeira shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred cents; the mil-reis of the Azores shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of eighty-three and one-third cents; the marc banco of Hamburg shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of thirty-five cents; the rouble of Russia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-five cents; the rupee of British India shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of forty-four and one-half cents; and all former laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1843.

The Bunker Hill Monument, although 220 feet high, is 320 feet below the level of the cross on St. Peter's at Rome; 140 lower than the cross on St. Paul's at London; and 135 less than the Pantheon at Paris. It is 18 feet higher than the Monument in London; 80 feet higher than the Column of the Place Vendome at Paris; 55 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore; 100 feet higher than Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria.

In the Saturday Courier of to-day, our brother Morris, of the Inquirer, appears with the following real epigram. We are so pleased with it, that although not given to the m. ling mood, it has thawed us out, and we have prepared a sort of reply, which, if it will serve no other purpose, will perform the sup. rogatory work of a fall to set off our neighbor's pleasant piece.—U. S. Gazette.

Nature and Art.

AN EPICURAN. When Eve, the first of woman kind, As Queen of Eden roved, Her thoughts were free as mountain wind, And all who saw her loved, The Eagle screamed a lofty note, The Lion tossed his mane, And e'en the Linnet's little throat Eas'd a flatt'ring strain. The eye—the lip—the soul fraught face, These won the first of men, Each movement gave to life a grace, To deck the mother of our race,— There were no buties then.

CIVILIZATION AND ART.

AN EPICURAN. When Eve through early Eden roved, And turned her maiden voice, It was not strange that Adam loved, He'd only Hobson's choice. But when tea girls are found at home, With chance for scarce two men, No idle grace, nor "Linnet's" hum, Will catch the bean to make him come Each girl must "dustle" then.

FAITHFULNESS.—Several thousand persons within the past four days have been attracted to the Murray street wharf, to witness the faithfulness of a small dog, first discovered sitting there on Monday last. The poor thing is a passive, harmless sufferer, and sits in one position, looking steadfastly at one spot of the water, as if expecting its friend and companion to rise from the river. It refuses food, and is impatient to all efforts to entice it away. If carried off by force it immediately returns, and resumes its wonted position.—N. Y. Paper.