

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-
ser's Store.
THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.
New subscriptions received for a less period than
six months. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS,
SUNBURY,
Northumberland County,
PENNSYLVANIA,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has taken the
Brick Store, formerly occupied by George Prince
as a public house, (east of the State House, and
opposite the Court House,) where he is prepared to
accommodate his friends, and all others who may
favor him with their custom, in the best manner.
In short, no exertions nor expense will be spared
to render his house in every way worthy of
public patronage.
Sunbury, April 4th, 1846—6m

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
At the "CHEAP STORE" No. 41 Strawberry
Street,
Philadelphia.
OUR Store is now enlarged, being very
light, and we are enabled to sell our CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the
lowest prices in the city, and buyers will find it
greatly to their advantage to call and examine the
large assortment we offer this season, of
Beautiful Imperial 3 ply
Duo Superfine Ingrain
Fine and Medium do
Twilled and plain V. Nitian
together with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS
from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms,
halls, &c.; also, Matting, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Cot-
ton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good as-
ortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents.
and Stair and Entry Carpets from 13 to 50 cts.
ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,
No. 41, Strawberry Street, one door above Ches-
nut, near Second Street, Philadelphia.
March 21st, 1846.—3m.

A CARD.
TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!!
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by
proprietors of most of the best newspapers of
the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and
Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertise-
ments, and to give receipts for them, respectfully
informs the public, that he is prepared to execute
orders from all parts of the Civilized World, em-
bracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Rea-
ding Rooms, Corporations, &c., at his several offices
in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New
York and Boston, and where communications and
queries, post paid, may be directed. Address V.
PALMER, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third
and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. E. corner Bal-
timore and Calvert streets; New York, Tribune
buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 20 State st.
As no other person or persons are in any man-
ner connected with the subscriber, in the American
Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications
to him, should be carefully directed as above, and
no other person. This caution has become nec-
essary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the pub-
lic on their guard against all pretended Agents.
V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent.
Editors throughout the United States for whom
V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage
all concerned, by publishing the above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the
authorized Agent for the "SUNBURY AMERICAN"
in the cities of Philadelphia, New York,
Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is
rely given.
March 13th, 1846.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY,
'RUNK MAKER,
No. 150 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and
carpet bags, of every style and pattern are
manufactured, in the best manner and from the best
materials, and sold at the lowest rate.
Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.
THIS Machine has now been tested by more
than thirty families in this neighborhood, and
a given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its
construction, that it cannot get out of order. It
takes no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to
out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any
other invention, and what is of greater impor-
tance, it costs but little over half as much as other
washing machines.
The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nor-
umberland, Union, Leominster, Columbia, Lun-
ce and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-
chine \$6.
H. B. MASSER.
The following certificate is from a few of those
who have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.
We, the subscribers, certify that we have now
in use, our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash-
ing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it
is an excellent invention. That, in washing,
it will save more than one half the usual labor—
at it does not require more than one third the
quantity of soap and water; and that there is
no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-
ing or tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons,
and the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks,
&c., &c., may be washed in a very short time
about the least injury, and in fact without any
wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
earnestly recommend it to our friends and to the
public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HEGINS,
A. JORDAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIDEON MARKLE,
Hon. GEO. C. WELLS,
REMI. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISENRING,
Mrs. HERR, (formerly Tremont House, No.
15 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September
1st, 1844.
I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine
for some upwards of eight months, and do not
late to say that I deem it one of the most use-
ful and valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-
ted. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
cupied in washing, who now do as much in two
as they then did in one week. There is no
wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more
than one-third the usual quantity of soap.
I have a number of other machines in my family, but
it is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and
it is liable to get out of repair, that I would not
without one if they should cost ten times the
price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

FLAX SEED.—The highest price will be
given for Flax Seed, at the store of
ug. 9, 1845 HENRY MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JERRISON.

By Masser & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 29, 1846. Vol. 6--No. 49--Whole No. 309

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.
The St. Louis Missouri Reporter of the 1st
inst, has the following late and interesting let-
ter from California, written, if we mistake not,
by a brother of Hon. James Semple, U. S. Sena-
tor from Illinois and prospective Governor of
Oregon. It gives the clearest and fairest ac-
count of the peculiar advantages and disadvan-
tages of California as a country to settle and
live in that we have met with. We have drawn
attention to some of its statements by putting
them in Italics. He gives a plain and distinct
account of that country, which will benefit those
intending to emigrate thither.

BEAR RIVER, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 10, 1846.
DEAR SIR: I sit down to redeem my pro-
mise to write after my arrival in this country.
If the California fever should rage as high as
when I left, all information here will be gladly
received. I shall try to give an impartial ac-
count of the country, and its political situation,
and embody as much information as I can.
First, then, the road from Independence to the
foot of the California mountains, across the
Rocky and Calumet mountains, is about as
good a road as that from St. Charles to Colum-
bia, (Boon's Lick road,) and might, with a little
work, be made a good deal better. There is
plenty of water and timber for cooking; there
is no place where water may not be had, at far-
thest every 25 miles. From the sink of Mary's
river about 30 miles to fresh water, are several
hot springs and salt springs. From where we
strike Trucky's river to its head, (Trucky's
lake,) at the foot of the California mountain,
the road is rough and rocky, but perfectly safe.
From the lake to the top of the mountain, a-
bout 5 miles, the ascent is very steep and rocky,
but the last emigrants got their wagons over
without breaking, by packing the load up the
mountain. The descent on this side is about
100 miles to the plains, 80 of that distance be-
ing very rough and hilly. But there is a pro-
position among the foreigners who expect their
friends from the States, to go and work on the
road; if so, we shall make quite a passable road
at all events. Out of the 2250 miles from Inde-
pendence, there is about 100 of bad road. Our
party had no trouble from the Indians, and the
emigration had none, except the occasional loss
at some of their stock and one man killed, and
that by rushing on the Indians in a fight, for
shooting the cattle. As there is but one tavern
or grocery store on the road, (Fort Hall,) I
would advise persons coming to this country to
provide themselves with plenty of provisions,
flour, rice, cheese, butter, lard and bacon.

The face of the country—I can only de-
scribe the great valley of the Sacramento, from
personal observation, and whatever I may say
of the remainder is from information. The
valley is about 300 miles long, from 1 to 200
miles wide, crossed by several pretty large riv-
ers, many of them navigable to the foot of the
mountain; and from that up, the water tumbles
from rock to rock, affording neither navigation
nor valleys for cultivation. On all the rivers
from the mountain to the mouth, there are large
bottoms from one-half to six miles wide, mostly
alluvium, and of the most fertile character, cov-
ered with grass and the richest vegetation, with
a skirt of trees near the stream, mostly
oak, some buck-eye, box, elder and willow.
The oaks grow very large, 4 to 7 feet in diame-
ter, but the trunks are very short, seldom more
than 8 or 10 feet, and then it branches into
large limbs, good for fire-wood, when seasoned,
but poor timber for farming and building pur-
poses. We make no fences, but use the ditch,
which stands well, as there is no rain from Ap-
ril to December to wash them.

The plains, which form about three-fourths
of the valley, are wholly unsusceptible of cul-
tivation, from the fact that they are not only
poor and barren, but the dry weather in Sum-
mer would not permit a crop to be raised.
They are covered now with small flowers and
some bunch grass, which makes good pasture
until the rainy season sets in, though it is entire-
ly dry by the 1st July. The population will
forever be confined to the banks of the rivers.
A gentleman present says, that the plains be-
tween here and the St. Wankine, are much
more fertile, and that very much of them may
be watered and profitably cultivated. He thinks
the lower part of Upper California much super-
ior to the valley, but the difficulty of securing
land and the bad character of the Indians, have
induced many of us to stop here. This coun-
try, taken together, is greatly inferior to the
Western States, but those who get situated
on the rivers, where they can easily irrigate
the soil, can do 200 per cent. better than in
Missouri.—Irrigated lands here will produce
from 40 to 60 bushels of Wheat to the acre ev-
ery year. There is no fly, nor rust, nor rot;
and the only trouble is to have moisture enough
to make it head well. Tobacco, Cotton, Flax,
Potatoes, Beans, Peas, &c. grow finely, but
not without watering. While on this subject,
I will speak of the labor to be performed. A
farmer who is fitted with sufficient teams and
farming utensils, may employ as many Indians
as he pleases, for nothing but their victuals, and

that very cheap, and about two shirts and a pair
of pantaloons of the coarsest kind. He may
keep them while he wants them, which is only
at seedtime and harvest, and then send them
to their villages again for the remainder of the
year. They are about half as good as the negroes
in Missouri, with good looking after. So that a
farmer, with a capital of 400 or 500 dollars,
can raise and gather about as much grain as
the Missourian with 40 negroes. The Indians
know nothing of the use of the ax, but they
are good ditchers, and ditches are the only fences
we have.

The timber is altogether in the mountains,
which are covered with the most beautiful pine,
fir and cedar, very tall and straight, but in
most places very difficult to get into the valley
for use, from the fact that there is generally 15
or 20 miles of hills between the mountain and
the valley, which make bad roads. Most of the
houses here are built of adobles, or sticks set up
endwise and daubed with mud, sometimes cov-
ered with boards, and at others with *tooly*
(bullrush). So far we have not had much use
for timber. The country below is supplied with
timber from the red woods near the sea-coast,
which is very good and beautiful timber, much
like the red cedar.

Stock—Horses and cattle are raised here
without any feeding; even when we ride a
horse, at any season, he gets no other food than
what he can get of grass, staked out with a
long rope; so that it requires no other trouble
about horses and cattle, but to mark and brand
them, and to break the colts when large enough
to ride. The old settlers in this country, some
of them, have several thousand head of cattle
and horses. The prices of horses are from \$20
to \$50, mares from \$7 to \$25, cattle \$3 to \$15;
American cattle and horses generally are
about 25 per cent. higher than the stock of Cali-
fornia. Everything else is very high. Plows,
such as we have in St. Louis at \$7, are worth
\$35, and even \$50, and very hard to get at
those prices; axes \$5; spades \$5 to \$6, scarce;
cooking vessels about 30 cents per lb.; all sorts
of iron tools or vessels very high; clothing of
every description about five to six times what
they cost in St. Louis; common yarn socks \$2
a pair.

Labor is also high: common hands \$1 50 per
day; mechanics \$2 to \$3; mill-rights \$4 per
day. So that although we pay high for cloth-
ing and all we want for use, yet we get high
prices for labor and for what we raise. Wheat
is worth now \$2 50 per bushel, usually \$1 50;
beans \$1 50; peas \$1 50; potatoes 50 cents
per robe (25 lbs).

The climate is pleasant, seldom any ice—oc-
casional frost from December to April. Up to
the 25th of December, the time of our arrival,
there had been no rain, and but little frost, and
the weather was about as pleasant as usual in
the States in September and October. The
rain began Christmas day, and there was some
ice. The rain usually falls for two or three
days, and then we have pleasant weather. In
a week or two after the rain set in, the plains
or high lands become what we call *tasky*; that
is, a horse will sink in to his knees, and some-
times deeper, so that it is not practicable to
travel on horseback, except in the bottoms which
remain firm all winter. But they are crossed
by gulls, which we must swim. Our travel is,
therefore, confined to the bottoms; the high
hills are impassable during the rain, except on
foot. It may be truly said that there are but
two modes of travel here during the winter,
that is, *either fly or swim*. The game is be-
coming scarce, but during the winter there are
a great many water-fowls. They leave in the
spring for a more northern latitude, and do not
stop to breed here, as has been reported; nor is
it true that "you can gather a feather bed in a
day on Feather River."

Musketeers, flies and insects of every descrip-
tion are here in innumerable myriads—fleas
and mice, but no chinchies.
Lands have been obtained by persons who
have resided here some years and become citi-
zens, in grants; some three, four, and sometimes
thirty to fifty leagues. But the Government has
become alarmed and changed its policy. These
are but few can now obtain grants of any size;
and those who have lands are not authorized by
their titles, to sell; there being no such thing
as fee simple titles except in a few special in-
stances. The grants are only loans from the
Government which is the main reason why the
people live in tents or little shanties, and at the
same time own several thousand head of stock.
They will not improve the lands until there is
some security for the title. I would like to
write you more at length, but my time and your
patience admonish me to stop.

The people I am but ill qualified to give you
a description of, from personal intercourse, for
I took charge of the first plantation I saw in the
valley, and have travelled only in that valley;
and the ranches are generally from ten to fifty
miles apart. I have, therefore, seen but about
one hundred men since my arrival, and those
entirely foreigners, most of them persons who
have either retired from the sea, or run away

from the shipping. Some of them give each
other bad characters; many not only confess
that they steal horses and cattle, but boast of it.
*I bought a horse this morning that the man
is to steal for me in a day or two.* You will
think this strange conduct, but this same man
was not only robbed, but beaten by the other;
and there is no law to punish him, so that he
has to make himself whole in the coin of his
opponent. The Spanish portion of the popula-
tion are represented as a *thieving*, cowardly,
dancing, lewd people, and generally indolent
and faithless. The history given of them by
Capt. Hastings, in his 'Emigrants' Guide,' is
confirmed by general report here. It may be
truly said, we have priests, a governor, and alca-
des, but we have neither law nor gospel.

The Indians of the valley are numerous and
live in small villages. They have a chief and
an alcalde who are in the habit of selling them
to the whites for mere trifles—a few beads or
a handkerchief. The men are entirely naked,
and the women have a bunch of weeds or grass
tied round their waists. Those who are em-
ployed by the whites, generally get shirts and
pants for their work. They are entirely inof-
fensive, but very wild.—Those who are bought
by the whites when young, learn to do very
well, but the wild ones live on acorns and roots.
They catch fish at some seasons, but many of
them live on clover, like sheep.

I send you a copy of Castro's proclamation,
which will show you how Capt. Fremont has
been treated. Fremont left his party on the
other side of the mountains and crossed with a
few men, and called on the Governor for per-
mission to bring them in, which was granted;
but when the company arrived, the Captain
was ordered out of the country forthwith. He
remained to purchase supplies. Then the pro-
clamation was issued and the Spaniards en-
deavored. Fremont wrote to our Consul at Mon-
terey for advice, and he, (Mr. Larkin,) a full-
blooded Spaniard in feeling, advised him to
leave, which he did; seeing that he must
fight the whole force of California, without the
countenance of the Consul, whose advice was
dictated by his private interest entirely, and
not by the honor of his country. There are few
Americans here but what would be glad to hear
of his removal from office. We were all in
hopes that Fremont would remain until attack-
ed by the Commandant, which would have been
the signal for an united action of the foreigners
to form a new government. We were all wait-
ing for the word to rally round the 'stripes and
stars,' and under it declare California free from
Mexicans, and qualified to live under laws of
their own making.

There is sufficient force in the country to
maintain our independence, and I have no doubt
that we could do so against any power which
Mexico, in her present condition, could send
here from the fact that it is almost as far from
Mexico as from the States. The authorities
are much alarmed about the expected emigra-
tion of this Summer. It is reported that the
Mormons are coming in large numbers. The
Governor has sent a special messenger to Mex-
ico with a request and earnest appeal for forces
to stop the emigrants from entering the country.
My own opinion is, from what I can learn, that
Castro will make an effort to cut off the foreig-
ners now in the country, in the course of the
next month, which will be after the departure
of the party for the States and the one for Ore-
gon. We shall then be weaker than we ever
will be again; but we have no fear of the re-
sult even then. Several Americans, who have
become citizens of California, have been impris-
oned and had their property confiscated for their
refusal to turn out against Fremont. The
only trouble we have now is, the want of one
man who has sufficient influence to unite the
foreigners.

(Copy of Proclamation, translated by Capt.
Sutter.)
Head Quarters, SAN JUAN,
March 8th, 1846.
The citizen Jose Castro, Lieutenant Col. of the
Mexican Army and Commander-in-Chief of the
Department of the California:
FELLOW-CITIZENS: A band of robbers, com-
manded by a Captain of the United States Army,
J. C. Fremont, have, without respect to the
laws and authorities of this Department, daring-
ly introduced themselves into the country, and
disobeying the orders, both of your Commander-
in-Chief and the Prefect of the District by whom
he was commanded to march, forthwith, out of
the limits of our country; and without answer-
ing their letters, he remains encamped at the
Natividad, from which he sallies forth, commit-
ting depredations and making scandalous skir-
mishes.

In the name of our native country, I write you
to place yourselves under my immediate orders,
at Head-Quarters, where we will prepare to
lance the ulcer, which should it not be done,
would destroy our independence and liberty, for
which you ought always to sacrifice yourselves,
as will your friend and fellow-citizen.
(signed) JOSE CASTRO.
I have since conversed with Mr. Shadden,

a very respectable gentleman residing in the
neighborhood of San Juan, who says there is not
a word of truth in the whole proclamation but
that the men were orderly and behaved well.

A few general remarks to those who start for
this country, and I shall have done. They
should all remember that they are coming where
the duty paid for the introduction of everything
is from 100 to 1000 per cent. on the cost at
home. Duty on a plow \$15, on an ax \$3, &c.
My advice is, for them to bring their plow-irons,
axes, spades, a few carpenter's tools, such as
hand-saws, drawing-knives, augers and chisels
some files, and plenty of clothing, and they may
leave their feather beds and many other things
which they can do without in a warm climate.
Very coarse shoes are worth \$4 per pair, and
the poorest possible wool hats \$2. Above all
things be sure to bring all manner of seeds, ex-
cept wheat, barley, potatoes and beans. We
want some rye, oats, tobacco, cotton and all sorts
of garden-seeds, peach stones and plums, cher-
ries, &c. If they will bring a few awls, coarse
needles, and some coarse high-colored calicoes,
they may swap them to the Indians for dressed
skins profitably.

With respect, your obedient servant,
R. SEMPLE.

THE LATE COL. HUMPHREYS.—The Wash-
ington Intelligencer contains the following brief
notice of Col. Samuel Humphreys, whose death
was announced yesterday:

"Col. Humphreys was the son of Joshua
Humphreys, of Philadelphia, the first U. S. Na-
val Constructor, who has left us the 'Constitu-
tion' and 'United States,' the finest ships that
grace the ocean, as monuments of his skill.
These ships were planned by him and built in
the year 1797; and, what is remarkable about
showing the cast and character of his mind, he
had never seen a frigate when he planned them
and yet he built the frigates which to this day
have never been surpassed, and which are the
pride of the nation. Indeed, the father of Col.
Humphreys, by his skill, may be said to have
effected a complete revolution in the whole
science of naval architecture, causing the old
'wooden walls' of England to be replaced by
vessels quite of another sort. Great Britain,
finding that her ships could not compete with
those modeled by him, has since the war made
the 'United States' and 'Constitution' the guide
for her architects. Her old frigates have been
broken up, and she is at this day razeing her
old 74s, building larger frigates, and modeling
her whole navy upon the Humphreys plan,
which is set forth in his official reports and let-
ters, made and written half a century ago.
They may be seen by turning to the American
State Papers, vol. 1.

His son, the subject of this notice, was edu-
cated by his father as a naval constructor, also
of which art he was a master. Some of the
most beautiful ships in the navy are from his
models. He was appointed naval constructor
for the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1813, and
Chief Naval Constructor in 1820, which posts
he filled with advantage to his country and
honor to himself—the latter till the day of his
death.

Neither in the fierceness of party excite-
ment, nor in the cravings for office, nor in the
blackest days of proserption did the tongue of
malice ever assail him. Upright in all his deal-
ings, faithful to his country and himself, he was
a man beloved and respected by all who knew
him. He has left a large family and circle of
friends to mourn his loss."

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A SLAVE.—Desperate
Conflict.—In Charles county, Md., a slave,
named George, belonging to Mr. John D. Bow-
ling, ran away from his master last March. Last
week, information having been obtained of his
whereabouts, a party, among whom was a
young white man, named Jesse Cook, started in
pursuit of him. He was found on the planta-
tion of Mr. Edward Keach. As he refused to
surrender himself a large dog was set on him,
which he killed with a blow of a scythe. Mr.
Cook then advanced towards him, when he
struck him with a scythe, completely cutting
through his collar bone down into his breast,
and producing instant death. The negro then
made his escape.

HOW TO ECONOMISE.—The Alexandria Ga-
zette thinks that the enormous expense of long
sessions of Congress may be saved hereafter by
a proper understanding in advance with the
President upon the subjects to which he intends
to apply the veto.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the National In-
telligencer says that spirits of hartshorn is a
certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The
wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed
with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken
inwardly during the day. The hartshorn de-
composes chemically the virus insinuated into
the wound, and immediately alters and destroys
its deleteriousness.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
1 do 2 do 0 75
1 do 3 do 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

The "Traitor Arnold."
A writer in the New Haven Palladium gives
some of the closing incidents in the life of this
remarkable man—as remarkable for his bravery
as his treachery—which, though not new,
may be interesting to readers. The writer
says:

The close of Arnold's ignominious career was
characterized by the loss of caste and the re-
spect of every body. A succession of personal
insults and pecuniary misfortunes followed his
treason, and deep abiding retribution was fully
meted out to the degraded culprit long before
he died.
An elderly lady, of cultivated mind, resides
in Massachusetts, whose early social intimacy
with Arnold and his family, at St. Johns, New
Brunswick, gave her peculiar opportunities for
knowing many details concerning the close of
his miserable career. Subsequent to the ter-
mination of the Revolutionary war, and after
the perpetration of various atrocities against
his countrymen, Arnold went to England and
received a commission in the British army.
He was frowned upon by the officers, and every-
where received with contempt, if not indig-
nation. Various public insults were offered to
him, and in private life he was the object of
perpetual scorn.

Soon after, Arnold threw up his commission
in the army in disgust, and removed to St.
Johns. He there engaged in the West India
trade becoming as notorious for his depravity
in business as he had been before false to his
country; his integrity was suspected at various
times, and on one occasion during his sudden
absence his store was consumed, upon which an
insurance had been effected. The Company
suspected foul play, and a legal contest was
the result. During the trial popular odium
against Arnold increased, and manifested itself
by a succession of mobs and the burning of him
in effigy. During this painful scene his family
were greatly distressed, and the lady to whom
allusion has been made, and who resided near
Arnold's house, was requested to go and pass
that trying interval of time with them. That
request, in the fair hand-writing of Mrs. Arnold
until recently was in my possession, as well as
a copy of a satirical handbill describing Arnold's
life, hundreds of which were circulated among
the populace during his trial. Mrs. Arnold in
her note says, 'the General is himself to-day,'
meaning that he bore the insults with his usual
firmness; but she was alarmed herself, and
wished for the presence of some female friend
during the painful scene which followed.

The proof was not enough to condemn Ar-
nold, but there was enough detected of foul play
to vitiate his policy. From that time the situ-
ation of Arnold, at St. Johns, became even more
uncomfortable, and that of his family distressing.
Mrs. A. was treated with great kindness, but
he was both shunned and despised. She was
a lady of great delicacy and refinement, with a
mind cultivated by more than ordinary care,
and of course, her sufferings were rendered
acute by imputations against her husband's in-
tegrity, aside from his treason. They shortly
left St. Johns and went to England, where
Arnold became lost to the public eye, and died in
degradation and obscurity.

There is a moral connected with the history
of Benedict Arnold, which should be deeply
impressed upon the youth of the country. He
was headstrong, disobedient and vindictive
in early life, and often painfully wounded a
mother's heart. In mature years, the same
characteristics were visible, strengthened by
power and rendered perilous by the absence of
moral principle and self-control. He died as
he lived, a man of ungovernable passions, des-
titute of integrity, deeply depraved and without
ever having openly repented of his heinous of-
fences.

"STITCH—STITCH—STITCH."—The persons
who advertise for women to sew caps, allow one
cent a piece for the work! Two dozen can be
made in a day by a smart woman.
Shirt-makers are allowed twenty five cents
for making a fine shirt with seven plaits! One
can be made in a day.

We know a poor widow woman who makes
four carpet bags a day. They sell for four dol-
lars each.—She receives ten cents each. She
receives four cents for her day's work—sewing
from six in the morning until ten at night!

No wonder that poor and destitute women
are sometimes driven to despair.—Morris's
(Philad.) Press.

THE COTTON CULTURE is about to be attempt-
ed in Turkey, the Sultan having engaged two
American planters for the purpose, who will set
out immediately. The soil and climate of Tur-
key, it is said are better adapted to the cultiva-
tion of Cotton than those of India, where a simi-
lar experiment failed from the excess of
heat and humidity. It is thought that it will
succeed in the new attempt and that Cotton
will become as essential to the comfort of the
Turk, as his coffee, opium, sherbet, and dozen
wives.