TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY. PUBLISHERS AND

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas ser's Store.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-

ued till att arrearages are paid.

No 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. Northumberland County, PENNSYLVANIA, RESPECTEULLY informs his fri nds and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Stand, 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

In short, no exertions nor expense will be spa-red to remer 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

favor him with their custom, in the best manner,

Street. Philadelphia. R Store rent and other expenses being very fight, we are enabled to a flour 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 assertment we offer this season, of

Beautiful Imperial 3 ply
Double Superfine lugrain
Fine and Medium do
Twilled and plain Venitian

together with a farge stock of OII-CLOTHS from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms, halls, &c; also, Muttings, Floor (loths, Rugs, Cotton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good assortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents, and Stair and Entry Carpets from 12 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!!

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V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent.

Editors throughout the United States for whom V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage of all concerned, by publishing the above.

AUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the

only authorized Agent for the "SUSBURY AMERI-AN," in tecities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is March 14, 1846.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY. TRUNK MAKER. No. 150 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE all kinds of lest er trunks, values and

carpet bags, of every style and pattern are nanufactured, in the best manner and from the best naterials, and sold at the lowest rate, Philadelphia, July 19th, 1815 .- 1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE. THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in it construction, that it cannot get out of order. It ontains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washng, with less than half the wear and tear of any of he late inventions, and what is of greater imporspec, it costs but little over half as much as other vashing mechines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Norhumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lu-erne and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those the have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not he sitate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one half the usual labor,— 'hat it does not require more than one third the sual quantity of soap and water; and that there no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearat the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, ills, &c., may be washed in a very short time othout the least injury, and in fact without any sparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore secrivily recommend it to our friends and to the ablic, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HEGINS,

A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER. CHS. PLEASANTS. GIDEON MARKLE. Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISENRING.

IRR's HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine my house upwards of eight months, and do not situte to say that I deem it one of the most useand valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-1. I formerly kept two women continually oc pied in washing, who now do as much in two
ye as they then did in one week. There is no
ear or tear in washing, and it requires not more
an one-third the usual quantity of soep. I have
d a number of other machines in my family, but is is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the ice they are sold for. PLAX SEED. The highest price will be 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.—Jayranson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 12, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 51--Whole No. 311

From the Harrisburg Argus. THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

We have repeatedly given proof that the evils of the practice of re-election to offices of power and patronage, have for years attracted the attention of distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. JEFFERSON, the father its introduction into the constitution of the United States, as an error fraught with bad consequences to the due administration of the affairs of government. In the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania, the one term tenure for Governor was most ably advocated by Judge Gro. W. State. In a subsequent Legislature, a proposanimous vote of the Democratic portion of that body. During the canvass preceding the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, one term resolutions were frequently adopted at Democratic meetings. Polk, with a proper sense of his determination not be a candidate for re-elec-

General Jackson, than whom a purer patriot or a firmer Democrat never breathed the breath of life, was a most strenuous supporter of the one term principle. Deeply convinced of the evils likely to result from a continuance of the amending the constitution as to render that officer ineligible after one term of service. His arguments are a stinging rebuke to the cry which the office holders, in the very disinterested hope of holding on to the emoluments of their places, are sending forth over the Commonwealth, that the agitation of this question is a factious as well as an Anti-Democratic movement. His reasoning, it will be seen, is equally as applicable to the re-election of a Governor of a State as to the President of the United States .- With this view, we commend the following extracts from his messages to the calm consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They are strong and to the point; and should be regarded as beacon lights to guide the party in this Commonwealth through the perils by which it is menaced.

From Gen. Jackson's First Message. "In connexion with such an amendment, would seem advisable to limit the service of magistrate to a single term of either four or six

There are perhaps few men who can for any length of time cr.joy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered a species of property; and government rather as a means of promoting individual interest, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some, and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or at least, admit of being made so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I can not but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit therefore to your consideration whether the efficiency of the government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where officers are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men, at the public expense No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to nor continuance in office is a matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interets. It is the people, and they alone, who have to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The propose limitation would destroy the idea of property, now so generally connected with official station; and although individul distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system."

From Gen. Jackson's Second Message. "It was a leading object with the framers of the constitution to keep as separate as possible

the action of the legislative and executive branches of the government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private | mond : interest, and therefore so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly deof the Republican school, always considered monstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the constitution removing all intermediate agency in the choice WOODWARD and CHARLES BROWN, Esq., two of the president, I recommended some restricleading friends of the present Executive of this tions upon the re-eligibility of that officer and upon the tenure of officers generally. The reaed amendment to the constitution limiting the son still exists; and I renew the recommenda-Governor to one term, received nearly the un- tion, with an increased confidence that this adoption will strengthen those cheeks by which the constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. the principle, has authorized the publication of The agent most likely to contravene this design of the constitution is the chief magistrate. In order, particularly, that this appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influence; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line practice of re-electing a Chief Magistrate, he of constitutional duty; and that the securities strongly urged upon Congress, in six of his for this independence may be rendered as strong eight annual messages, the necessity of so as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit; I can not too earnestly invite your aftention to the propriety of promoting such amendment of the constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service."

From Gen. Jackson's Third Message. "I have heretofore recommended amendment of the federal constitution giving the election of president and vice-president to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I can not, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Con-

From Gen. Jackson's Fifth Message. "I would also call your attention to the views have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the constitution, in relation to the mode of electing the president and vice-president of the United States. Regarding it as all

These views were still further urged upon the attention of Congress in the seventh and eighth annual messages.

That our Democratic friends may have an opportunity of seeing the state of the vote in the Congressional districts for President in 1844, we have appended the same. It will be seen in some of the districts we have but little "seaoom :"-Dem. Union.

1. Moyamensing, Passyunk, Southwark (couny); Cedar, Spruce, Lombard and New Market (city). Polk 3,680, Clay 5133. 2. City of Philadelphia, except as above. Polk

1,520, Clay 7,618. 3. Northern Liberties and Spring Garden. Polk

5,500, Clay 5,662.

4. Kensington, Germantown and the balance of county. Polk 4,918, Clay 4,868. 5. Montgomery and Delaware. Polk 7,062.

Clay 6,581. 6. Bucks and Lehigh Polk 8.062, Clay

7,415.

7. Chester. Polk 5,550, Clay 6.070. 8. Lancaster. Polk 5,943, Clay 10,295,

9. Berks. Polk 8,674, Clay 4,000. 10. Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Carbon and

Wayne. Polk 9,007, Clay 4,771. 11. Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming. Polk

8,219, Clay 5,251. 12. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. Polk

8,458, Clay 6,206. 13. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union, Clin-

on and Elk. Polk 7,843, Clay 7,235. 14. Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuykill. Polk

,596, Clay 8,492. 15. York and Adams. Polk 6,962, Clay 6 816. 16. Cumberland, Perry and Franklin. Polk

3,770, Clay 8,363. 17. Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin.

Polk 7,779, Clay 8.553. 18. Fayette, Greene and Somerset. Polk 6 818

Clay 6,882. 19. Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria Polk 9,090, Clay 6,815.

20. Beaver and Washington. Polk 6,146, Clay 21. Allegheny. Polk 5,643, Clay 8,083. 22. Crawford, Mercer and Venange. Polk

,580, Clay 6,442. 23. Erie, Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Clarion and Jefferson. Polk 6,962, Clay 6,505. 24. Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana

Polk 6,417, Clay 6,444. Birney had 3,138 votes in the State.

Polk's majority was 6,332.

The Rie Grande Victories in Europe. The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Rich-

MADRID, July 23d, 1840.

Taylor's victories have been felt more here in Europe, even than at home. For two weeks, (between the sailing of the steamers,) our suspense was great; but, when the news did come each American strutted out as large as life The papers which had predicted Taylor's capture as certain, were sorely used up. Taylor's despatches have been greatly admired for their terseness, dignity and modesty.

The greatest compliment yet paid to Taylo I heard of in London. The compliment is this: -When the steamer of May 16th brought to England the news of Taylor's difficult position, the Duke of Wellington met Mr. - , and the subject was introduced, 'Why,' said the Duke, 'does he not do this and that,' (mentioning the steps he thought Taylor ought to take.) When the steamer of June "1st brought the news of his victories, Mr. - met the Duke again. 'Your Grace,' said he, 'must have been advising Gen. Taylor, for you see he has done exactly what you said he ought to do.' So he has,' said the Duke, as much gratified as if he had won the victories himself. As I got this from Gen. - to whom Mr. - related it, it is undoubtedly authentic; exact in substance, and, I think, also verbatim.

In Bordeaux I met a whole-souled American a "live Yankee" ship-owner, of New York, Mr. Holmes. He is of the stuff which, when abundant in a nation, makes it great. He was at Trieste when the news of Taylor's difficulties came. Americans were despondent, and the folks there teazed him with predictions of Taylor's capture. He answered by that decisive Anglo Sexon argument, the offer of a bet of \$1000 that Taylor would meet the Mexicans and rout them. He found no one to take it. for Austrians are no betting people. Soon after, the news of Thornton's capture came, and the folks congratulated him on his bet not having been taken up. "Gentlemen," said he, here is the thousand still, and another on it. that Taylor thrashes the Mexicans."

They aimost doubted his sanity-but a week or two afterwards came a single copy of Galignani's Messenger, with accounts of the victories. Its receiver carried it immediately to Holmes. Off he streaks it down to the eight or ten American vessels in port, and calls up important to the future quiet and harmony of the officers. "Hoist all your colors, boys," said the people, that every immediate agency in the he, "and come up with me to the Exchange.". election of these officers should be removed, and Accordingly up went every piece of "bunting," term of either four or six years, I cannot too ear- mates to the Exchange, where they had of course nestly invite your consideration of the subject." a royal "crow" over the croskers, "What the dence is the matter with these Americans !" said every body, as they saw this flag hoisting and marching. "But," as Holmes said, with a knowing shake of his head, "they soon found out why." Holmes wound up the ceremony by giving the Americans and his friends a dinner in honor of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. I relate this almost exactly as he related it to me, for I could not improve on his graphic eccount.

> PLAIN TALK .- M. B. Lowry, of Crawford co., formerly a member of the Legislature, is a candidate for nomination to Congress. He is a loco-loco, but hear him :

Should I receive the nomination and be elected to Congress, I shall vote for the repeal of Mr. McKay's Tariff Bill ; I will go further: should the election for the next President (as recent indications render quite probable,) be carried into the House, I WILL NOT VOTE, (if a member,) for any Southern PREE TRADE Democrat, nor for any 'Northern man with Southern feelings."

This is the right position.

ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT. -- It seems at a Methodist Conference, held at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 27th ult., resolutions were passed requesting Mr. Springer to deliver an Anti-Tobacco Lecture. After the lecture the pledge was presented, and 28 signatures of the conference were obtained.

THE HONEY BEE .- The honey bee is making ead havor with the fruit of our gardens, espe cially the Peach. The bee bores a hole in the first ripening spot, sometimes two or three holes; the rot immediately follows, and the peach is lost. In some gardens hardly five peaches in a hundred have escaped. - Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

PARK BENTAMIN denies that he either intends to marry Miss Leslie, or to revive the 'New World.'

Mr. Austin has realized £45,000 this session for his services as an advocate before the railway committees.

The British hardware and cutlery exported tone, and to be of the value of £2,182,990.

MARRIAGE BY THE TELEGRAPH. - The following extraordinary occurrence is related by one of our exchanges:

"It appears that a certain young lady, a daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, had formed an attachment for a handsome young man, who was a clerk in her father's conting-room, and had determined to have him for better or worse, although her father had previously given her hand to another

The lady's father having heard of this attachment, feigned ignorance, but determined to broak it off, and give his daughter to the gentleman he had promised her. For this purpose he directed the young man to take passage in one of the steamers that left New York and proceed to England, and transact some business for him there. The lover accordingly came to New York, but meantime, the young lady got some knowledge of her father's intentions, and sent a message by telegraph to that effect to her lover in New York.

The expedient the two lovers resorted to for accomplishing their desire, and defeating the father's views, was novel and extraordinary. She took her stand in the telegraphic office in Boston, and he did the same, with a magistrate. in the office in New York, and with the aid of the lightning, they were made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. This is certainly applying this invention to a purpose never contemplated by Professor Morse, and exhibits a great deal of ingenuity.

A few days since, the lady's father insisted spon her marriage with the gentleman he selected for her, and as might be expected, he was amazed when she told him she was already the wife of Mr. B., and the manner in which the ceremony was performed. Mr. B. followed his employer's directions and went in the steamer to England. The merchant I have heard, is taking measures to contest the validity of the marriage.

REV. MR. JACOBS, of Clermont, N. H., while preaching a sermon, took occasion to denounce the celebration of the 4th of July, and his reasons are all-powerful-Because by such means, so barbarous, toolish and degrading, we mortify, irritate and disgust the people of England."

Why in the world did not the American people think of this before !

A PRACTICAL HOAX. -Somebody announced in Pittsburg a day or two ago that a Mr. Frouburg, the inventor of a new flying machine, would fly from the top of the Hand street bridge to the point and back again. The announcement drew a great crowd, among the rest an editor, who says he went only to see how many would be duped. With mouths agape the multitude looked up. A man got over the railings, it was laughable to see.

HARD DIET .- A real Native .- The Picaan' after the fust day they didn't take the trouto try to come any furrin games over a 'merican prentice.

A few days ago the village of Speicher, or the Rhine, was destroyed by fire; 113 houses, 50 frames, and 80 stables were destroyed by the

The only living brother of Napoleon is now the Prince de Montfort, ex-king of Westphalia, who is in his 62d year.

Mice.-A correspondent of the Genessee Farmer, says:- The best way of banishing rate and mice from mowe or bins of grain, and all similar places, we have heard of, is scattering the branches of mentha viridis or common spearmint, about in the mows when packing away grain, or strewing over the bins of grain, casks of apples, &c., exposed to their depredain the year 1845 was declared to weigh 20,754 | tions. We have tried it, so have our neighbors, and found it to be effectual.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING. square I insertion,

Every subsequent insertion, - . . 0 25 Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; helf 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

Sixteen lines or less make a square.

EFFECT OF LIFE IN PARIS.-In Gallignani's new Paris Guide we find the following statement, which may supply matter for medical as well as moral speculation. If the facts be as here stated, it is important to inquire whether they be found similar in other large cities, and what can be the cause or causes of such a result. It has been remarked that families constantly residing in Paris soon become extinct, and that out of the whole population of the town there are perhaps not more than 1000 individuals who can reckon their ancestors as inhabitants of Paris, from father to son so far back as the reign of Louis XIII. The effects of this mortality are observed to be more active upon males than females. A Parisian youth of the second or third generation has almost the form and manners of a woman? He has seldom any children that live, and hence it may be inferred that all families, which, whether from taste or necessity. pass their lives in a town residence or a shop, are irrevocably doomed to ultimate extinction. Those that pass the summer in the country last longer than the others, as may be seen in the case of some ancient noble families that have not been established in the capital more than a century. The class of the nobles has, however, become much weakened since they have given up inhabiting their castles and manors; and the massive architecture of the hotels of the Faubourg St. Germain no longer corresponds to the diminished stature of their inhabitants."

The excessive heat in Switzerland has caused the snow to melt from the tops of the mountains. The summit of Mont Blanc is now a bare rock, a sight not seen for many years. Some of the rivers have swollen in consequence and overflowed their banks.

From a summary of the railway bills which have already received the assent of Parliament this session, we learn that the total length of road authorized to be made is 26721 miles: and the total sum authorized to be raised is £129,-229.767! Of this almost incredible sum, £90,-540,338 is to be raised by calls, and £38,688,-829 by loans.

The iron-trade in South Staffordshire is now in a more flourishing condition than it has been for some time. Orders have been pouring in from all quarters for railway-iron.

Numbers of the cattle belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert, at their farms in the neighborhood of Windsor, have recently perished of an epidemic.

CHEAR ADVERTISING -A cheap mode of advertising has been adopted in London. Mon are sent about town, dressed in white frocks, upon which are inscribed, in legible characters. the things to be sold, their prices, and the house and just as curiosity and wonder were ready to where they are sold. The men so engaged are burst, he opened a sack and out flew a white not prevented following other out-door occupagoose ! Such a sloping off with mortified looks, tion; as all their employers require is, that they should be constantly employed walking about.

A DILIGENT STUDENT .- A young student. yune reports a case where a man in New Or- at Paris, who paid more attention to ladies than leans brought his apprentice before the Recor- to law, lately received a visit from his father, der under the charge of running away. 'Does an honest Procureur, of a little village of Chumnot your master treat you well? inquired the pagne. The good man had come to the city for Recorder. 'I shouldn't say he did!' returned the first time, and was fully resolved to see all the boy. 'A boy can't live on hard biled rice its wonders in regular routine. "Do not be all the time, or dry bread nuther. We had the concerned father,' said the young man, 'I shall same rice puddin' on the table for four days conduct you.' After a hurried breakfast, they hand runnin', an' every day it was biled over, were soon en route. They first visited as provincials always do, the Jardin des Plants, then ble to cut it, con they know'd it wasn't no use the Colonne de Vendome, and, in due course, -might just as well try to cut a pavin' stone came to the Pantheon. After having viewed with a penknife. There'd been a big chunk on all sides, this monument of the genius (and, cut out the fust day, and the boys all know'd it also, of the defects) of Soufflet, the father inwas the same pudden' by that, and refused it, quired, 'What building is that?' pointing to an con they couldn't make no impression on it- edifice that stood near. 'I cannot tell,' replies an' so we had to eat dry bread and drink wa- the son, 'I have been here only six months, you ter. It may do very well in England, but it know, and we have to study so hard-but we don't do this side o' the fence, no how.' The can easily get information,' said he, and call-Recorder advised the master, who is an English- ing to the attendants, 'What building is that !' man, to give up the indentures, to which he he asked, pointing to the one in question. consented. Both parties then left the court, 'That, sir ! that is the Law School!' The son's the boy in great glee, exclaiming, with an infi- confusion and the father's anger may be imaginnity of jerks of the head, 'It ain't no sort o' use ed. That evening they were both in the cars, on their way to the village of Champagne, where the son will be brought up to his father's trade .- Courrier des Etats Unis.

> DEATH'S Dorses -Amid the various and distracting cares of life, let none of our readers practically forget their mortality. Death removes annually from the busy scenes of life 30,000,000 of our race; beating away in its reckless grasp about \$6,000 every day, and more then 3000 every hour. Insatiable as ever in his demands, he will enter upon his roll this immense number for 1846, and will not rest day or night until 30, 000,000 of the now living are removed from time to the solemn retributions of

THE EARTH is our workhouse, and Heaven is or should be our store house. Our chief business should be to lay up treasures there.

Good Works are the soul's true riches.