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

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-

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

ued till ALL arresrages 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.

## REMOVAL.

JOHN. H. PURDY, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his stock of goods to the Stone House, on Market square, forms erly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dewart, where he will be happy to serve his old customers and the public generally, on as good terms, and at as low pri-

A large assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Queensware, constantly on hand June 27th, 1846,-tf.

### Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY. SELINSGROVE, PENN'A. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of

that he has commenced the manufacture of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, in all its various branches, at Selinsgrove. ware is not only made of the best materials, but is put together in a substantial and workmanlike man ner, differing in this respect from much of the ware sold, which is made up in a hurry for that purpose An excellent assortment will be kept on hand at all times, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW S. WINGERT. Selingrove, May 16th, 1846.-tf.

#### Lime! Lime!!

JOHN B. SHIPMAN,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends, that
he has commenced the business of Lime
Burning, on the farm be new occupies. He has now on hand a quantity of Lime for sale, and will always endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. Augusts, April 11th, 1846 .- 6m

A CARD.

TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!! B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, duly au horized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the best newspapers of all the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertise-ments, and to give receipts for them, respectfully notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute orders from all parts of the Civil zed World, embracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Reading Rooms, Corporations, &c., at his several offi-York and Boston, and where communications and inquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V. B. PALMER, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chesner streets; Baltim re, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets; New York, Tribune Buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 20 State st. As no other person or persons are in any man-

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American Newspaper Agent. Editors throughout the United States for whom V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage

PUBLIC NOTICE.-V. B. Palmer is the only authorized Agent for the "SUNBURY AMERIcax," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is March 14, 1846.

#### ALEXANDER L. HICKEY. No. 150 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, values 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. FITHIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order, It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importonce, it costs but little over half as much as other

washing mechines. The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties, Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. 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 n use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitute saying that it is s most excellent invention. That, in Washing, t will save more than one half the usual labor, That it does not require more than one third the isual quantity of soap and water; and that there s no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-ng or tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and hat the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, rills, &c., may be washed in a very short time vithout the least injury, and in fact without any pparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore

beerfully recommend it to our friends and to the ublic, 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 Ghesnut street,) Philadelphia, September

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine my house upwards of eight months, and do not seitate to say that I deem it one of the most use-I and valuable labor-saving machines ever inven d. I formerly kept two women continually ocone one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have id a number of other mechines in my family, bet of its denunciatory spirit. 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 ce they are sold for.

DANIEL HERR.

# 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 .- Jarranson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 28, 1846.

Vol. 7--No. 10--Whole No. 322

From the Water-Cure Journal. COFFER-ITS ORIGIN AND EFFECTS.

'O coffee ! thou dispellest the cares of the from the paths of knowledge. Coffee is the beverage of the people of God, and the cordial of his servants who thirst for wisdom. When coffee is infused into the bowl, it exhales the odor of musk, and is of the color of ink. The truth is not known except to the wise, who drink it from the foaming coffee cup. God has deprived fools of coffee, who with invincible obstinacy condemn it as injurious.

'Coffee is our gold, and in the place of its libations we are in the enjoyment of the best and noblest society. Coffee is even as innocent a drink as the purest milk, from which it is only distinguished by its color. Tarry with thy coffee in the place of its preparation, and the good God will hover over thee and participate in his feast. There the graces of the saloon, the luxury of life, the society of friends, all furnish a picture of the abode of happiness.

Every care vanishes when the cuphearer presents thee the delicious chalice. It will circulate firetly through thy veins, and will not rankle there : if thou doubtest this, contemplate | 21,273,659 lbs ; whereas in 1836, fifteen years the youth and beauty of those who drink it. Grief cannot exist where it grows; sorrow humbles itself in obedience before its powers.

'Coffee is the drink of God's people; in it is health. Let this be the answer to those who doubt its qualities. In it will we drown our adversities, and in its fire consume our sorrows. Whoever has once seen the blissful chalice, will scorn the wine cup. Glorious drink! thy color not the prattle of fools, who condemn without foundation."

The foregoing encomium, or rather tirade, on the virtues of coffee, was taken by the Transylvania Journal of Medicine from a German ournal for 1834; for which it is said to have been translated from the Arabic of Sheik Abdal-Kader Anasari Diezeri Haubali, son of Mohamable to judge by and by.

Coffee was introduced into Europe and America, as a common drink, much later than tea. It was indeed brought there more than two centuries ago; but it is only one hundred house was opened. This was in Paris.

Coff-e is a native of Abyssinia. From thence it found its way into Arabia, in the sixth century-probably as a substitute for wine, when that liquor was first prohibited by the Koran, It appears, however, to have been, for some time, used as a medicine rather than as a common beverage, for it was not till near the close TRUNK MAKER, of the 15th century that it became a frequent favorite, even in Arabia. In 1511 its use had extended to Cairo.

> Opposition to it was, however, soon excited, and a sentence of condemnation pronounced against it, at Mecca, by an assembly of muftis, lawyers and physicians. They declared coffee drinking to be contrary to the law of their prophet, and alike injurious to soul and body. Soon the pulpits at Cairo resounded with anothemas; all the stores or magazines of the seditious berry were burnt; the saloons were shut, and their keepers pelted with the fragments of their broken pots and cups. The tumult, however, soon subsided, for the Sultan, by a public decree, declared coffee drinking not to be heresy; and the two principal physicians who had pronounced it to be pernicious to health, he caused to be executed.

> From Cairo this suspicious liquor passed to Damascus and Aleppo; and thence, in 1554, to Constantinople, Here, as at Cairo, it was opposed by the dervises and others, who regarded its use as prohibited by the prophet. They called it, when roasted, a species of charcoal; and declaimed, with much vehemence, against the impiety of using so base an article at the table.

> Coffee appears to have been first introduced into Italy in 1615; and afterwards, in 1657, to France; in both instances, however, as a curiosity. It was evidently beginning to be used at of a public disputation.

> house in Europe was opened in Paris, in 1672. The coffee was first sold at 2s. 6d. a cup. The shop-keeper being unsuccessful in Paris, afterward removed to London.

Here the new drink was destined to meet with a more powerful opposition than in Asia ly increases our comfort for the time. Like all or Africa. Ministers, an well as others, declaimed against it, some of them with much violence. Probably it was seen to be used chiefly, if not wholly, for the sake of its nervous excitement. The following is said to be an extract the same extent, indeed, after coffee, as after from one of the sermons of those days, against spirits, but still it exists." the votaries of coffee and tobacco. It is inserted as a curiosity, rather than with approbation

From 'Tes and Coffee: Their Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Effects on the Human Sys-tem. By Mr. Wm. A Alcott.

They cannot wait till the smoke of the infernal regions surrounds them, but encompass themselves with smoke of their own accord, and great; thou bringest back those who wander drink a poison which God made black that it might bear the devil's own color.'

Coffee, however, like spirits, tobacco, opium, and other nervous excitants-in a world where men are governed by appetite rather than by reason-was destined to have a run, and a prodigious run too. For one hundred and fifty years its use has been extending; and it is now found in nearly all parts of the civilized globe.

The exact amount used in the whole world -indeed in any part of it-cannot be exactly ascertained. The quantity imported into England, for the year 1832, was within a fraction of 50,000,000 lbs., but it is supposed that about half of it was re-exported. In 1840, the quantity consumed in the countries of Europe annually was estimated as follows :- France including Spain, Italy, &c., about 70,000,000 lbs : Netherlands and Holland, 81,000,000; Germany, and the countries round the Baltic, 64,000,000.

The consumption of coffee in the United States has been rapidly increasing for many years. In 1821, the importation was only afterward, the amount was 93,790,507, and the actual consumption nearly as great. During the seven years ending in 1838, the consumption increased one hundred per cent., while the population itself advanced only thirty three

Coffee a Narcotic or Poison.

That coffee is essentially and properly a me dicine-a parcotic-will hardly be questioned is the seal of purity, and reason preclaims it by any medical man of the present day; nor genuine. Drink with confidence, and regard indeed by any individual who has paid but the smallest attention to its effects on the human system. It may be well, however, to cite a few of the more respectable testimonials.

Hooper, in his Medical Dictionary, sayspossesses nervine and astringent qualities.' 'It is said to be a good antidote against an overdose of opium, and to relieve obstinate spasmodic astmas.'-A substance, by the way, which med. Of its extravagance we shall be better is a nervine, and has the power of relieving spasm, is of course a narcotic, or diffusible stimulant

Dr. Paris says-'It is suspected of producing paleies-and not without foundation.'-Here one might be disposed to ask-Do we want a and seventy-one years since the first coffee- stronger reason for believing coffee to be a narcotic, than the fact of its producing palsy?

Dr. Willich represents coffee as possessing lar, of its powerful effect on the nervous system. He says it is 'a valuable medicine.'

The opinion of Dr. Beaumont has been given speaking of tea. In remarking on the necessity which exists of increasing the dose of both tea and coffee, in order to have their etfects permanent, he says of the additional quantity-'Yet this is only an addition to the strength of the narcotic he is in the constant habit of using."

I have also noticed, briefly, the opinion of the vegetable kingdom."

Prof. Hitchcock, in his 'Dyspensia Forethe exciting principal is essentially the same.

Dr. Trotter, in speaking of the cause of neryous maladies, says that 'the only means of cure lie in a total abstinence from every species of bears an analogy to them, such as tea, coffee, opium, and all other narcotics.'

Dr. Ganglison says of coffee-'It is manifestly tonic, and somewhat stimulating;" and in many of his occasional remarks, clearly admits its narcotic tendency.

The same admission is made in the Journal of Health, in Faust's Catechism of Health, and Marseilles in 1679; for during that year, the in the Catechism of health by Dr. Bell, of medical faculty, in that city, made it the theme Philadelphia. All this is good authority. The latter work says expressly that coffee not strong It has been already seen that the first coffee, coffee, merely, but coffee in all circumstances -has a 'pernicious effect upon the stomach, bowels, and nervous system generally."

The testimony of Dr. Combe, in his work on says-'It acts as a strong stimulant, and certainother stimulants, however, its use is attended with the disadvantage of exhausting the sensibility of the part on which it acts' and inducing weakness. This inconvenience is not felt to

Prof. Sweetser says-'It has appeared to me that even more persons suffer disturbance of tion from the free use of coffee, than of tea.' continued use sometimes produces paleies.

Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, a physician of Boston, says-Of all the common beverages drank in society, coffee is decidedly the worst."

Londe, a distinguished French writer or health, classes coffee among the drinks which stimulate, but do not nourish. He says-'It accelerates the functions only by shortening their duration. It doubles the energy of the organs only by doubling the debility which follows.' Coffee,' he adds, 'should be used only in those circumstances in which it is proper to use fermented or spiritons liquors. It is not on account of its liquid condition, or its high temperature, but on account of its stimulating without nourishing, that coffee, like tea, produces pervous affections."

Sinibaldi, an Italian medical writer of some eminence, has the following remarks-The commerce which we have opened with Asia and the new world, in addition to the small pox and other diseases, has brought us a new drink. which has contributed most shockingly to the destruction of our constitutions-I mean coffee. It produces debility, alters the gastric juice, disorders digestion, and often produces convulsions, palsy of the lin.bs. and vertigo."

Linnseus, in his 'Medical Botanical System,' represents coffee as being 'drying, exciting, healing, expelling, carminative, diure; c, antiveneral and anthelmintic.' He speaks of it, moreover, as of known usefulness in that long list of nervous complaints, at the head of which stand hypochondriasis and hysteria. Surely if such powers do not entitle it to the name of a medicine-a narcotic poison too-I know not

Drs. Percival, Mulgrave and Millengen, recommend coffee in cases of asthma; and the latter, in speaking of its medicinal effects, says. it is liable to produce teverish heat, anxiety, palpitations, trembling, weakness of sight, and predisposition to apoplexy.

Dr. Grindal, of Russia, in his attendance at the hospital at Dorpat-has used a preparation of raw coffee in intermittent fevers, as a substitute for Peruvian bark, with great success. In eighty cases, scarcely one resisted its power.

The Encyclopedia Americans, in an article which was probably written by Dr. Lieber, one of the editors, says, 'As a medicine, strong coffee is a powerful stimulant and cordial; and in paroxysms of the asthma, is one of the best remedies; but it should be very strong,

Dr. Burdell, of New York, has made many with what he calls the extract of coffee. He eays-By experiments upon animals, it is shown that there is more excitement of the nervous system produced by coffee than by tea; but death does not ensue as quickly.

The testimony of Mr. Cole should not be for gotten. The learned surgeon believed coffee to be liable to bring on all the diseased action which he referred to tea ; so that in his view there is really a coffee disease abroad, as well as a lea disease; or rather, according to him. Mr. Graham, who assures us that both 'ten and coffee and ten produce symptoms nearly the coffee are among the most powerful poisons of same. On this point I shall say more present-

Dr. Hahnemann, the father of the homeopa stalled,' repeatedly speaks of coffee, as a narco- thic system of medicine, and the author of an tic. 'The bewitching influence,' he says of essay on coffee, gives the following testimony both tea and coffee, 'lies in their narcotic pro- - Coffee is strictly a medicinal substance. All perties—the same principle that gives opium medicines, in strong doses, have a disagreeable and tobacco their attractions. They exhilarate effect on the teelings of a healthy person. No the system, producing a pleasurable glow, and one ever failed to be disgusted the first time he lessening nervous irritability. They do this in smoked tobacco. No healthy palate ever found a less degree than ardent spirit and wine; still strong coffee, without sugar, palatable on the

THE IRON TRADE OF PITTSBURG .-- A late number of the Pitteburg publishes the names of fermented liquor, and from every thing that fifty one furnaces for smelting iron, located on the Allegheny river, and states that the list is not quite complete. This list contains none of run their metal to market on the river. The Gazette also contains the following particulars relative to the Iron trade of Pittsburg which we think will not fail to interest our readers.

There are now twelve Rolling Mille, eleven in operation, and the other in market for metal -These work up 75 to 100 tons per week, say 75 all around, or 900 tons per week. Then there are the host of Foundries, one of which has melted 25 tons per day, and will average probably 100 tons per week. Should the Mills run full time till spring, the supply is a tolera-Diet and Regimen, is very much in point. He ble one and no more; and were the new Tariff not directly brought in sea weight on the market, it would speedily be cleared of all the iron

The amount of Iron in the shape of Pig Metal and Blooms annually marketed in Pittsbur is about forty thousand tone; all of which is here manufactured and distributed over half the Union, in iron fabrics of er, ery dur cription.

Probably no market out of Gurope is capable of bearing so grove an amount of iron at once the nervous system and of the digestive func- as Pittsburg, and there is none on this continent where ap, thing like so heavy an amount is Elsewhere he avows the belief that its long cold ir, so short a time. Pittsburg is emphatiwaiv the Iron City of the Western World.

From the New Orleans Picayune. An Unwelcome Serenader.

The remarkably quiet and peaceable citizens residing in a certain portion of Baronne street vere awakened from their slumbers a few nights since, and from the enjoyment of divers and sundry dreams of Elysian fields, murderous attacks etorms at sea, tumbling down long flights of stairs, or of vain and repeated efforts character of course according to the amount of happy grunter who, like a penny-a-liner after a hard day's work, had abandoned his pen in disgust. The sounds approached, and soon a not unmusical voice-somewhat thickened and husky from the effects of the dew-chaunted

> "To ladies' eyes a round, boy, We can't refuse, we can't refuse, Though bright eyes so abound, boy, 'Tis hard to choose, 'tis hard to choose, For thick as stars that lighten You airy bowers, you airy bowers, The countless eyes that brighten This earth of ours, this carth of ours. But fill the cup-where'er, boy, Our choice may fall, our choice may fall, We'er sure to find love there, boy, So drink them all-so drink them all."

At this precise juncture, when the singer's oice reverberated in the drum of some nerrous gentleman's ear, a window was heard to pen suddenly and a loud crash, as of broken crockery, tollowed, 'Hullon, old gentleman,' said the singer, 'you came very near my head, then. I wish you would be a little more particular when -- when you shower your favors upon public singers. I say, aint you a memnem-member of the temperance so-ci-ety !you must be a president of some so-ci-ety. don't mind a little cold water myself, but I like it in-in small doses-and never take it pitcher and all!

'Hail Columbia, happy land, Hail ye heroes, heaven-born band.' ·Who's that making all that'ere noise down there!' said a querulous voice from a second

What was that last inter-interrogatory you were pleased to pro-pound?' said the musical

·Who's making all that noise there?' repea-

'If you mean to characterize my vocal exobserve, sir, that it is me that is making all that noise, as you are so facetious as to denominate

'Well, you'd much bester go home than be disturbing people at this time of night,' retorted the voice, as the window was slammed down. 'If he don't go soon I'll call the watch,' said the first voice, following his neighbor's exam-

'Oh, ho!' laughed the vocalist, 'go to bed, old gentlemen-go to bed; you've no ear for music, so don't be exhibiting your breed by listening to what you don't understand.'

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to mind, Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And days o' auld lang syne! Should auld'-\*Watch! watch! cried a shrill female voice

from the next door above. 'Where in the world is all the watch? I do believe they are eternally a goin', for they'll never stop when a body wants 'em.'

'They're not stop watches, ma'am,' said the gentleman who had expressed himself so forcithe furnaces on the canal, and only those which bly against forgetting old lang syne and acquaintances formed at that period.

None of your imperdence, you leafer you! retorted the lady with the shrill voice, protruding her nightcapped head from her window and looking 'sharps' and 'betweens' at the amateur. 'I'll soon put a stop to your music.'

Well, ma'am, you needn't be so pointed in your remarks, or shake your head so violently, coz you might shake off that remarkable fine nighteap you've got on, and disturb them curl papers, which would be a pity, but-

Oh take me to your arms, my love, for keen the wind doch blow ; Oh take me to thy arms, my love, for bitter is

(Cemale head disappears and window closes.) She hears me not, she cares not, nor will she list

And here I lie in misery beneath the willow with his own condition.

Willow! willow, willow, beneath the willow

'Ha! ha!' said a fresh voice from the balcoty of a house from which hung a small piece of shingle with the words, 'Furnished rooms to and clothing!' let!' inscribed thereon. 'Go it, my old boy! While we're young we should be gay,' said a

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; helf column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$3. Helf-yearly: one column, \$18; helf column, \$13; 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

Consisteen lines or less make a square.

young gentlemen, in a shirt, appearing upon the aforesaid balcony -'I like music!'

'Oh how can I be blithe and glad, Or how can I gang brisk and braw When the bonnie lass that I lo'e best,

Is o'er the hills and far awa'chaunted forth the modern Apollo 'Monsieur ! Monsieur !' said a full faced head appearing at another window-Monsieur Ama-

to accomplish some desired object (varying in tieur, would you be so please as to come some ozer time an' chante for our satisfaction. We supper they had eaten and the state of their are ro much oblige for you sing now ast we do digestive organs)-by certain melodious sounds not know how to express myself, mais we do in the street .- Some fancied they heard the not desire to put a you to too much exertion, wild and gushing melody of an Æolian harp- an' so you will be please not sing any more a others, the discontented mutterings of some un- present. I have one little baby-gat is my wi'e have one little baby-and he cry vare mooze all ze time; he just a now go to sleep and if he wake a up zen I sall no go to sleep any more to-night."

'I'm much obliged to you for you compliments old fellow, but I'm not singing to oblige you, but to oblige myself, and to oblige that lady in her shirt there-I mean that gentleman in his shirt. An' as for your baby, sir, or your wife's baby, d-n the baby ! What do you s'spose I care about a dirty-nosed little brat, air ! Let it cry and be d-d. Spank it, sir! spank it!'

Rap! rap! went a watchman's club at a neighbor'ng street corner, and immediately after three windows were heard to open, and three male voices and one female voice cry 'Watch!' in different kevs.

Good night, good night, my dearest, How fast the moments fly ; 'Tis time to part, thou hearest That hateful watchman's cry. Past twelve o'clock ! Good night !"

chaunted the musical genius in a rich voice. 'Watch !' bawled the tenor. 'Watch !' cried the bass voice.

'Watch !' piped the falsetto. 'Watchman!' echoed the Frenchman; during the songster was favoring the company with the second verse of Moore's melody, and the watchman was rapidly approaching the

'What's the row !' pertinently enquired the watchman.

'Why,' said the bass voice, 'that 'ere fellow's a disturbin' of the whole neighborhood with 'se

'That he is,' said the tenor. 'And has been doing it for an hour! A pretty set of watchmen we've got to be sure."

'Et you say anythin' ag'n the watchmen you may tote him off yourself, for I wont!' said the watchman with commendable esprit du corps. 'Oh, do take him away !' cried the tenor-'I've been sick for a week, and I shan't sleep execution as a noise, sir, then sir, allow me to a wink to night if he keeps a goin' on in that

'For mercy's sake, put him in in the calsboose, watchman!' exclaimed the female in the cotton nightcap.

Then fare thee well, my own dear love, This world has now for us No greater grief, no pain above The pain of parting thus, dear love! The pain of parting thus!"

sang the persevering musician, spreading his legs very wide apart, and with his hand on his heart, extending his head towards the lady.

'Come, let's have no more o' that old feller.' said the watchman. 'We'll just take a small somnambulation together, my nightingale, for these 'ere people seems to believe as you're no more musica! than a turkey;' and he linked his arm is his new friend's. 'Ah, ha, Monsieur Amateur. 'You sing ano-

zer song to-morrow when you be bring before the Recorder-he make a you sing upon de ozer side of your mouse! Ha! ha! you dam my little baby-by dam I dam you too, an' tomorrow I sall go appear an' make a complaint against you-dam if I don't !" 'Go to the d-1, old tellow,' said the musica';

man, 'and let watchman and me fight our ow a battles,' and away they started down the stree the watchman's companion roaring out the fir sh song of Bulwer's, beginning-

"In a box of the stone jug, I was born-Fake away ! Ot a bempen widow the kid forlorn,

Nix, my dolly pals ! Fake away ! Nix, my dolly pals ! Fake away !" The last faint sounds of the inebriate's voice

tied away and quiet resumed its way. A GEM .- We never tead the following without feeling twenty per cent. improved by it : Two neighbors met ; one of them was exceedingly rich, the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the former of his great possessions; and the happiness.

he must enjoy, and ended it with contrasting it. 'My Friend,' said the rich men, will you allow me to ask one question !"

Certaioly sir. ·Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your boarding

'Well that's all I get."