TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" PROPRIETORS.

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

ued till all arrentages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than sex months. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

W. H. THOMPSON BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

MARKER STREET, SURBURY, form his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city with new and fashionable lasts, and a full assortment of Light-colored, Bronze, Black Kid, and all other kinds of Morocco for Gentlemen, Ladice and Children's wear; and he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that they may rely upon having their work done in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and at very low prices.

He also has a full assortment of low priced work. selected by himself, which he will sell lower than ever off red in this place, viz : Men's Shoes, Extra Stout Boots,

Sole Leather, Morocco, &c., for sale low. August 22d, 1846 .- ap18tf

Good Lace Boots for Women,

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER. At his Old Establishment, in Market Street, Sunbury,

(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL,) ETURNS his thanks for past favors, and respecifully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture to or-der, in the nestest and latest rivie,

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted of the best material, and made by the most experienced workmen. He also keeps on hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for able gentlemen's, boys', la lies' and child en's Shoes, all of which have been made under his own imme diate inspection, and are of the best material and

workmanship, which he will sell low for eash. In addition to the above, he has just received from Philad lphis a large and extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also offers for cash, chesper than ever before off red in this place. He respectfully invites his old costomers, and others, to call and examine for them-

Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Sunbary, August 15th, 1846 .-

PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent, for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CEL EBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and bramiful exterior ficish, and, for depth and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workmanship, are not surpassed by any in the United States. The following is a recommendation from Cart Distra, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-

A CARD.

HAVING had the pleasure of trying the excelexhibited at the lost exhibition of the Franklin Institute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker to declare that these instruments are quite caugh and in some respects even superior, to all the Piand Fortes, I saw at the capitals of Europe, and during a sojourn of two years at Paris.

These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber. Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfelters' DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandieth Pitts are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it. (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-writing, thus—B. BRANDERH, M. D.—These label are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000,-Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authori

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY For the sale of Brundreth's Vegetable Universa

Northumberland county: Milton-Mackey & Chamberlin, Sunbury-H. B. Masser, M'Ewensville-Ireland & Meixell. Northumberland-Wm. Forsyth. Georgetown-J. & J. Wells.

Union County: New Berlin-Bogar & Win-ter. Selinsgrove-George Gundrum, Middleburg-Issac Smith. Beavertown-David Hubler. Adamsburg-Wm. J. May. Miffliusburg-Mensch & Ray, Hartleton-Daniel Long, Freeburg-G, & F, C. Moyer, Lewisburg-Walls & Green, Columbia county : Danville-E. B. Reynolds & Co. Berwick-Shuman & Rettenhouse. Cattawissa-C. G. Brobts. Bloomsburg-John R. Moyer. Jessey Town-Levi Bisel. Washington Robt. McCay. Limestone-Balliet & McNinch.

Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies o the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill

Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

June 24th 1843. George J. Weaver.

ROPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER. No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

AS constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cordage, Seine Twines, &c., viz: Tar'd Ropes, Fishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manil la Ropes, Tow Lines for Canal Boats. Also, a complete assortment of Seine Twines, &c. such as Hemp Shad and Herring Twine, Best Patent Gill Net Twine, Cotton Shad and Herring Twine, Shoe Threads, &c. &c. Also, Bed Cords, Plough Lines. Halters, Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains &c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable

Philadelphia, November 13, 1842,-1y. Molasses, only 121 cents per quart; also, a superfine article of yellow Melasses for baking, on--124 cents per quart-for sale at the store of 413, 1846. 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.—JETPERSON.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Fcb. 27, 1847.

By Masser & Elselv.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe. Highly Important Commercial Intelligence-

Decline in the Grain Markets-State of the Cotton Market-Opening of the British Ports for the Free Admission of Corn-Suspension of the Navigation Laws-Advance in the Rate of Interest-The Famine on the Continent of Europe.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston a out 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst , and her news is, therefore, fifteen days later than that received by the Sarah Sands. We are indebted to the kindness of Livingston & Co. for an English pa-

The commercial intelligence will be found to be deeply interesting and important.

There was a decline of four to five shillings per quarter in the price of Wheat in the Liverpool and London markets on the first inst. The stock of flour at Liverpool alone was 500,000 barrels. There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn-growers had large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of navigation laws, and the repeal of the impost duty, tending to check speculation, would, it was assumed, produce a re-action both in prices and also in the extent of fu-

At Liverpool, on the 2d, prices were four shillings a quarter lower on Indian corn, four shillings on flour, two shillings per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on

The cotton market had been in a very quiet condition-the sales had been limited in extent. and prices are rather on the decline.

The market for provisions was steady.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still unsatisfactory. In cotton fabrics only prices very irregular.

The state of trade in Manchester exhibited no material variation in the present condition of the market from that detailed in the circular, save a decline in the value of nearly every description of cloth and varns. Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions were restricted to passing wants.

It is stated that a loan of four millions sterling has been negotiated for the United States, by a well known city firm.

The Pope of Rome has contributed one thousand Roman crowns from his private purse, for the relief of Ireland,

Gen. Tom Thumb has left England for the United States.

The government of France has addressed a circular to the French consuls and agents of Mexico, that French subjects are not to make use of letters of marque delivered by the Mexican go-

One hundred thousand barrels of flour having been ordered for France in the United States thirty-five thousand barrels reached Havre in eight vessels. The rest was shortly expected.

The state of commercial and monetary affairs since the sailing of the last steamship had been one of extreme peculiarity and interest. The large draines upon the Bank of England to meet the demands caused by the extensive importations of grain and all other sorts of provisions into the kingdom, bad induced the government to raise their rates of interest. This caused business generally to be dull.

An enormous business has been done in sugars during the fortnight. Speculators had been extensively purchasing. Prices had advanced considerably beyond the quotations of the 1st instant, and even over those last reported. At the close the market had taken a turn, less business was transacted, and business had assumed a de-

The iron market was not so brisk as last re ported, further reduced rates having been submitted to for pig descriptions ; buyers have been induced to purchase with more freedom. Prices of manufactured iron continued fully as high.

The tea market was rather dull. The Zenobia reached Liverpool on the 27th. Patrick Henry on the 28th, Anglo Saxon, from Boston on the 23d.

There appears to be no mitigation in the acounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscription and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were, however, very liberal, and will, when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

We have, from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine. The French government, however, was taking active measures to avert the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occur-

The market for provisions is steady-the iron market is not so brisk.

Upon the receipt of intelligence of the 9th. from New York, a sudden advance took place in cotton at Havre. The sales are reported at 7,000 bales. Sugar advanced.

The Bank of England has again advanced their rates of interest.

Great Distress existed in Prussia for the want

Cruelty of the Russian Government towards the Pollsh Exiles. Translated by the Boston Atlas from the Pa-

ris Constitutionnel. We compile, from one of the Polish journals published in Paris, and which our government, unfortunately for their fame, have sought to suppress, the following narrative of the acts of crueity practised on Poles banished to Siberia for political causes. Europe is but too often entirely ignorant of the practices of Muscovite tyranny. But, from time to time, some victim escapes and comes to western Europe, to denounce to the civilized world the frightful course pursued by that barbarous government towards that portion of its subjects whose only offences are their aspirations after liberty. It will not be forgotton, that only a few weeks since, the journals published an account of the arrest, by the police of Konigsburg, of a Pole, whom they had surprised asleep on the steps of a church. He attempted at first to pass himself off as a Frenchman, a native of Languedoc, but when closely pressed by their questions, he at length confessed that he was a Polish exile, who had escaped from Siberia. He was immediately thrown into prison, and by orders received from Berlin, he was about to be delivered up to the Russian Government, when fortunately be again succeeded in escaping. This fugitive has just succeeded in reaching Paris. His name is Rufin Piotrowski; he is well known to some of the most respectable Polish emigrants, who attest his excellent character and his veracity.

The following are the facts which he relates

served in the corps of General Dwernicks, dugiment of the line, where he remained until the end of the campaign. Driven back into Prussia with the corps of General Rybinski, he ving at that period formed the resolution of revisiting his native country, he left Paris in the his abode as a professor of the French language in Kamienietz, the capital of Podolia. He soon ed to give lessons in the house of a high Rus- to no one, and after the expiration of the day sian functionary. After a stay of nine months, shut himself up in his cubin. he was everywhere received as a stranger of Another attempt to escape atrested and confronted with his accusers, at had been in friendly relations, he conferred that he was a Pole by birth, denying resolutely that he had returned to Russia with any hostile views against the government. Notwithstanding this denial, and the absence of all proof. he was loaded with chains, transported in December, 1843, to Kief, and condemned to be shot. The governor of Kief commuted his punshment to hard labor for life, and the sentence was approved by the Emperor. He was transported to Siberia in the month of August, 1841. as private soldiers in the Russian army. The informer was decorated with the order of St. to labor there as a common workman, with ex-

Ekaterinsk, near a city in that district called He found in that locality about 300 convicts nearly all of whom were robbers and murderers, from all the nations in the Russian empire, only two being for political offences, and both of these Poles. In the commencement of his stay he was watched by a sentinel, but afterwards, being employed in writing, he was less carefulestablishment, he determined to regain his liberty or perish. He left his place of exile towards the end of January, selecting the winter as the most favorable season of the year to esimpassable except when frozen. F om motives which may be easily appreciated, he gives no and frightful deserts, in which he several times remained three days, without taken at.y nourishment. Fearing to sek the hospitality of the few inhabitants of the country, he excevated four thousand more blows, when he expired; after closing up the entrance, he awaited the less body. All the others who were sentenced more, and he saw only his dying friend before to himselt."

coming of daylight. Several times, the wind, I to the seven thousand blows expired during the drifting the snow over the opening of his retreat, it was with the greatest difficulty he could work his way out the next day. After enduring numberless dangers and sufferings, such as he would not have supposed it possible to endure and live, he reached the borders of the White Sea, then St. Petersburg, and last escaping from that city he succeeded in passing the frontier of Russia. He arrived in Paris the 22d of October, after an absence of 3 years, and eight months, during which time he traversed more than 12, 000 miles on foot. During his stay in Siberia, he was able to communicate with different political exiles; he conversed also with the inha-

bitants of the country, and even with persons connected with the Russian Government; and the following are among the facts which he ob tained from the mouths of the best informed persons, and the most reliable eve-witnesses. The number of Polish Exiles in Siberia exceeds 50,000. Many of them are employed at hard labor in the different establishments; the most are colonized upon the lands belonging to the Administraton of Exiles. The following is the fate of some of these exiles: Col. Pierre Wysoski, chief of the insurree.

tion of the 29th of November, 1830, who was wounded and taken prisoner during the attack on Warsaw, in 1831, was condemned in 1834 to hard labor and transported to the mines of Nertceinsk, situated in Eastern Siberia, on the confines of Chins. There he found a number of his compatriots condemned to the same fate. A short time after his arrival, they concerted a plan of escape, and gained over a Russian pearelative to himself :- A native of Ukraine, he sant, who was to transport them to the other side of a river, and serve them as a guide. In ring the insurrection of 1831. After that corps the night time, at the moment agreed upon, all had entered Galicia, M. Piotrowski returned to the exiles assembled on the banks of the stream; a very small business was being transacted, and | Poland and entered the service in the 12th re- the peasant conducted them to a small described island, and, under pretence of seeing if they were observed, he left them and went to denounce them to the superintendant. Betrayed came to France with the other Polish emigrants and surrounded, the exiles, after a vain struggle, in 1832; there he remained until 1843. Ha- were re-taken and thrown into prison. Pierre Wysoski, the hero of so many battles, was condemned to receive 1500 blows. He submitted month of January of that year, returned to Rus. to his punishment with the firmness of a martyr, sia under the name of Cataro, where he took up and being sent, after he had recovered from their effects, to the fortress of Akatui, situated farther to the East, to labor upon the fortificawon the general esteem, and was even employ- tions, he performed his task with activity, spoke

> Unhappily he confided the secret of his origin eracinski, a native of Ukraine, was head of a to several persons. A clerk in the office of the convent of Basiliens, at Owrnez, in Wolliynia, government having learned that M. Piotrowski an order that devote themselves to the educawas a Pole, communicated the information to a tion of vonth. Accused of having taken part in relative, an old sergeant-major, who informed the insurrection of 1831, he was deprived of his the governor of the province. M. Piotrowski, sacerdotal rank, and sent as a common soldier in a regiment of Cossacks to Siberia, to guard first denied the fact, but seeing that he should the frontier between Russia, and the tribes of expose many innocent persons with whom he Independent Tartary. Soon after he was made instructor in a military school, in a regiment at Omsk. There he met with a number of Poles, and formed with them the plan of penetrating to Taschkent, and of reaching, through the Tartar country, the English pos-essions in the north of India. He communicated this plan to one of his associates, named Gorski, a captain who had served under Napoleon, and one of the Legion of Honor. This old soldier, an insurgent in 1831, had been condemned to serve for life, as a common soldier, in a battalion Several persons, accused of having entertained of Siberian infantry. Several others were soon relations with him, were banished to remote after received into their confidence. But three parts of Russis, and others compelled to serve Polish soldiers in the same battalion, when drunk, betrayed their secret before Col. Grave, commandant of the Fort of Omsk. Immediate-Stanislaus. In Siberia, Piotrowski was pla- ly more than four hundred Poles were put under ced, by order of the Governor General, in a arrest. This occurred in 1834. Their trial brandy distillery belonging to the government, lasted three years. At length, judgment was rendered, and it received the sanct on of the grief. The Imperial Guard formed their propress orders to the inspector to keep a constant | Emperor ; by it, Sieracinski, Gorski, and four of watch upon him. This distillery is situated in those accused with them, were condemned to seven thousand blows, and in case they survived this punishment, to perpetual hard labor; the other, to the number of more than two bundred, were condemned to receive from five hundred to three thousand blows. The execution of the sentence took place at Omsk. General Galafiaveff was sent express from St. Petersburg to attend to it. On the appointed day two battalions, of a thousand men each, were sent ly guarded. After staying 16 months in the to the spot. All the other Poles were sent out of the way. These soldiers were to inflict the blows. Each of the instruments used to inflict the blows were as large as the bore of a musket. Each victim, nuked to the waist, was led fourcape, the rivers, lakes and bogs being nearly teen times through the ranks, a soldier on each side striking at the same time, and both counted as but one blow. The Abbe Sierscinski reaccount of his journey. He confines himself to fused the strengthening beverage that was ofnarrative of his journey across the Utal fered him, and went to meet his butchers chaun-Mountains, in the midst of bare rocks, trozen ting the Miserere mei Deus. He tell before he had received a thousand blows; he was then seized, tied to a litter, and carried to receivthe rest of his bloody flagellation. He endured

infliction. Of the informers, one was strangled and the other drowned; but no one knew by whom this act of vengeance was done. Gen. Galafiayeff was appointed commandant of Stavropol, the chief town of Caucasus. Other scenes of similar atrocity are related, the publicity of which may at least serve as some chastisement to the inhuman monsters who have perpetrated them.

Vol. 7--No. 23--Whole No. 335

THE DEATH OF DUROC.

BY T. J HEATLY. Napoleon's greatest misfortune, that which wounded him deepest, was the death of his friend Duroc. As he made a last effort to break the enemy's ranks, and rode again to the advanced posts to direct the movements of his army, one of his escorts was suddenly struck dead by his side. Turning to Duroc, he said, Daroc, fate is determined to have one of us to day.' Soon after, as he was riding with his suite in a rapid trot along the read, a cannon hall smote a tree beside him, and glancing struck Gen Kirgener dead, and fore out the entrails of Duroc. Napoleon was ahead at the time, and his suite four abreast, behind him .-The cloud of dust their rapid movements raised around them, prevented him from knowing at first who was struck. But when it was told that Kirgener was killed and Duroc wounded. he dismounted and gazed long and sternly on the battery from which the shot had been fired; then turned towards the cottage into which the wounded marshal had been carried. Durce was grand marshal of the palace and

bosom friend of the Emperor. Of a noble and generous character, of unshaken integrity and patriotism, and firm as steel in the hour of danger, he was beloved by all who knew him. There was a gentleness about him and purity of feeling the life of a camp could never destroy. Napoleon loved him-for through all the changes of his tumultuous life, he had ever found his affection and truth the same-and it was with an anxious hearts and sad countenance he entered the lowly cottage where he lay .- His eyes were filled with tears as he asked if there was bose. When told that there was none, he advanced to the bedside without saying a word. The dying marshal seized him by the hand and said, 'My whole life has been consecrated to your service, and now my only regret is, that I can no longer be useful to you." 'Duroc !' replied Napoleon, with a voice choked with grief, there is another life-there you will await me and we shall meet again.' 'Yes, bushels. Deduct from the wheat a sufficient sir, replied the fainting sufferer, but thirty years shall pass away, when you will have tri- the number of barrels ever exported from this umphed over your enemies, and tealized all country in one year. the hopes of our country. I have endeavored to be an honest man : I have nothing with which to reproach myself.' He then added, with faltering voice, 'I have a daughter-your Majesty will be a father to her.' Napoleon grasped his right hand, and sitting down by the bedside, and leaning his head on his left hand, remained with closed eyes a quarter of an hour in profound silence. Duroc first spoke. Seeing how deeply Bonaparte was moved, he exclaimed, 'Ah! sire, leave me; this spectacle pains you.' The stricken Emperor rose, and leaning on the arms of his equery and Marshal Soult, he left the apartment, saying in heart- in the army. breaking tones as he went, 'Farewell then my friend !

The hot pursuit he had directed a moment before was forgotton-victories, trophies, prisoners and all sunk into utter worthlessnes, and brought to him mortally wounded, he forgot even his army, and the great interests at stake, He ordered his tent to be pitched near the cottage in which his friend was dying and entering it, passed the night all alone in inconsolable tecting squares, as usual, around him, and the fierce tumult of battle gave way to one of the most touching stenes in history. Twilight was deepening over the field, and the heavy tread of of artiflery wagons in the distance, and all the in an hour or so." subdued, yet confused sounds of a mighty host imparting still greater solemnity to the hour, al, the shep keeper said-Napoleon, with his great coat wrapped about him, his elbows on his knees, and his forehend resting on his hands, sat apart from all, buried in the probundest melancholy. His most in- some other store. You told me you didn't have timate friends dare not approach him, and his lavorite officers stood in groups at a distance, gazing antiously on that silent tent. But immense consequences were hanging on the movements of the next morning-a powerful enemy | Maine are the following : was near with their array yet unbroken-and they at length rentured to approach and ask for orders. But the broken-hearted chieftain only shook his head, exclaimed, 'Everything te-morrow !" and still kept his mornful attitude Oh, how overwhelming was the grief that could speciacle of the day that had passed, the glo-

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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length of time they are to be published, will be

@ Sixteen lines or less make a square.

him. No sobs escaped him, but silent and motionless he sat, his pallid face buried in his hands, and his noble heart wrong with agony. Darkness drew her curtain over the scene, and the stars came out one after another upon the sky, and, at length the moon rose above the hills, bathing in her soft beams the tented host while the flames from burning villages in the distance, shed a lurid light through the gloom -and all was sad, mournful, yet sublime. There was a dark cottage, with the sentinels at the door, in which Duroc lay dying, and there, too, was the solitary tent of Napoleon, and within the bawed form of the Emperor. Around it, at a distance, stood the squares of the old Guard and nearer by, a silent group of chieftains, and over all lay the moonlight. Those brave soldiers filled with grief to see their beloved chief borne down with such sorrow, stood for a long time silent and tearful. At length to break the mournful silence, and to express the sympathy they might not speak, the bands struck up a requiem for the dying marshal. The melancholy strains arose and fell in prolonged echoes over the field, and swept in softened cadences on the ear of the fainting warrior-but still Napoleon moved not. They then changed the measure to a triumphant strain, and the thrilling trumpets breathed forth the most joyful notes, till the heavens rung with the melody. Such bursts of music had welcomed Napoleon as he returned flushed with victory, till his eyes kindled in exultation; but now they fell on a dull and listless ear. It ceased, and again the mournful requiem filled all the air. But nothing could arouse him from his agonizing reflections-his friend lay dying, and the heart be loved more than his life, was throbbing its last

What a theme for a painter, and what a culogy on Napoleon was that scepe. That noble heart, which the enmity of the world could not shake-nor the terrors of a battle-field move from its calm repose -- nor even the hatred and insults of his, at last victorious, enemies humble-here sunk in the moment of victory before the tide of affection. What military chiftain ever mourned thus on the field of victory, and what soldiers ever loved a leader so !"

FOOD FOR EXPORTATION .- it is estimated that the wheat produced in the United States for 1846. made 23,973,300 barrels of flour. Allowing one barrel a head for home consumption, of 20,000,-000 of persons, and we have to spare 3,973,300 quantity for seed, and we have left double

A RICH BEGGAR .- A womon, named Betsey Rich, who died in the Almshouse of N. York city, and had subsisted upon charity all winter, was found to have in her room property secured on bond and mortgage to the amount of \$3600. This is one of the proofs that indiscriminate street charity seldom benefits those really in

Mr. Davis Bevan, the late great London Banker, left by his will £250,000 to deliver among his family, on condition that the males do not devote any portion of it for buying commissions

The Catholic Almanac states that the number of Catholic priests in the United States is eight hundred and thirty-four, being an accession of ninety eight in one year; and also that as at the battle of Aspern, when Lannes was there are eight hundred and twelve churches, seventy-two of which were erected this year.

> An honest backwoodsman, unacquainted with the slang terms of the day, recently went into a store at Columbia, S. C., to purchase a bill of groceries. Stepping up to the keeper of the store he began with-

'Have you any sugar !' We aint got anything else!' was the reply. *Well, put me up 150 pounds and make out the ranks going to becourse, the low rumbling your bill. I'll call and settle, and get the sugar

In an hour or two after this the gentleman about sinking to repose, rose on the evening air called, paid his bill, and got the sugar. As usu-

'Want anything else sir !'

't did want some three or four bags of coffee some rice, spices, oil, etc. ; but I got them at anything else but sugar !"

School Regulations in Maine. -- Among other regulations stuck up in a school-house in

'No snapping apple-seeds at the master." 'No kissing the girls in the entry.'

A person in company said in a violent passion to another-"You are a list! you are a scoundrel !" The other, with great composure so master that stern heart ! The magnificent turned around to the company, and said to them -"You must not mind what this poor fellows for himself, at night, a hale in the snow, and two thousand blows were inflicted upon his life- rious victory he had won, were remembered no says; it is a way he has; he was only talking