

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Masser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

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.

W. H. THOMPSON, Fashionable BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to inform 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, Ladies and Children's wear.

- Men's Shoes, as low as \$1.00
Extra Stout Boots, 2.00
Good Last Boots for Women, 1.00
Women's Slips, 50
Children's Shoes, 25

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

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

RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture to order, in the neatest and latest style.

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 gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashionable gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's shoes.

In addition to the above, he has just received from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in this place.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.

PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent, for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PIANOS, at this place.

A CARD.

HAVING had the pleasure of trying the excellent Piano Fortes manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin Institute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker to declare that these instruments are quite equal in and in some respects even superior to all the Piano 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.

Counterfeiters!

DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills 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 handwriting, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These labels 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 preserve the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Purgative Pills.

- Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey & Hamblin; Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M. E. Wenzel; Ireland & Meixell; Northumberland—Wm. Fenwick; Georgetown—J. & J. Wolfe.
Union County: New Berlin—Bogar & Winckler; Selingsgrove—George Gundrum; Middleburg—Isaac Smith; Beavertown—David Hubler; Adamsburg—Wm. J. May; Millburg—Mensch & Ray; Hartleton—Daniel Long; Freeburg—S. & F. C. Meyer; Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenbush; Catawissa—C. G. Brobb; Bloomsburg—John R. Meyer; Jersey Town—Levi Bissel; Washington Robt. McCay; Limestone—Balliet & McNichol.

Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of the BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills Boxes. Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street. June 24th 1843. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

George J. Weaver,

ROPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER.

No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cordage, Seine Twines, &c., viz: Tarred Ropes, Fishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manila Ropes, Towing 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, Hatters' Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains, &c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1842.—1y.

GLASSES—The first quality Sugar House Molasses, only 12 1/2 cents per quart; also, a superior article of yellow Molasses for baking, only 15 1/2 cents per quart—for sale at the store of HENRY MASSER. June 13, 1846.

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 immortal parent of despotism.—JERRISON.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 17, 1847. Vol. 7--No. 30--Whole No. 343

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Another Letter from Santa Anna—His Determination to Advance on Gen. Taylor again—Mexican Officers Killed—His Charge against a Mexican Traitor—The Massachusetts and Virginia Regiments—Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Taylor's Intention to Advance to San Luis Potosi—Preservation of the Bodies of Officers, &c. &c.

The schooner Lone Star, Capt. Minor, arrived on the 2d inst. from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having sailed on the 25th, one day after the Telegraph. The Picayune of the 3d inst. has no letters by this arrival, but is indebted to Capt. Minor for a copy of the Matamoras Flag of 24th.

To His Excellency D. Ramon Adame. AUCK NEEVA, Feb. 26, 1847.

My Dear Friend—The hurry in which I wrote my last letter prevented me from sending you a copy of my despatch to the Government and the general order issued to the troops on the field of battle, I now send it, and suppose the triumph of our arms has been celebrated in your town. The want of supplies, together with the dysentery, which broke out in the army, compelled me to listen to the opinions of the general and chiefs of the army, and regulate my operations accordingly. They unanimously determined that the army ought to fall back on points where supplies might be had. I have therefore determined to retire by way of Cedral, Vanegas and Matehuala, where I can establish a hospital for the wounded, who amount to more than 400, and also for the sick; after which I will return and seek the enemy, provided the government furnishes the necessary resources.

I have informed the government to this effect under the present date. I here take occasion to state, as all the world should know it, that the treason of a native Mexican prevented me from gaining a complete victory over our invaders. A soldier from the regiment of cuirassiers, a native of Saltillo, deserted from Encarnacion and informed General Wool of my approach. Gen. Wool precipitately struck his camp, abandoning a part of his train and some provisions, and occupied the impregnable position of Angostura, which it was impossible to reduce, notwithstanding the great advantage gained by our troops, who took five of their positions, three stands of colors and as many pieces of artillery. God and Liberty! SANTA ANNA.

The companies of Capts. Webster and Felt, of the Massachusetts regiment, had arrived at Matamoras; the former was stationed in the Plaza, the other in Fort Paredes. In Capt. Webster's company not a man was on the sick list, and he lost not a man on the voyage. The Flag speaks warmly of the appearance of the men.

The two Edgecombe companies of North Carolina volunteers left Matamoras for Camargo on the 20th ult., where they would await the arrival of the rest of the regiment.

Three companies of the Virginia regiment went up the river past Matamoras, on the 21st, to Camargo.

A difficulty occurred in Comb's billiard room at Matamoras, on the 17th ult., between H. C. De la Rose and Mr. Mulligan, when the former was instantly shot through the head.

Gen. Taylor, it is thought, will advance on San Luis Potosi so soon as the reinforcement called for arrives.

The regiment of Louisiana volunteers, it is confidently believed, will have an opportunity to distinguish themselves, as they will be directed to open the communication between Tampico— which must necessarily be the base of operations—and San Luis Potosi.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverized charcoal was introduced, the coffins placed temporarily in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their late homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Major Borland, Major Gaines, Captain Cassius M. Clay, and their commands, numbering about eighty-two men, who have been prisoners in the Castle of Perote, were to be delivered up at Vera Cruz.

Captain Heady, from Louisville, of the Kentucky regiment, with eighteen men, were to be restored to Gen. Taylor's encampment.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.—We understand, says the Picayune of the 3d inst., received by the "overland express" that General Brooke received a despatch from the War Department, on the 1st inst., leaving it to his discretion to muster into service several regiments of volunteers to join Gen. Taylor. This order was issued from the department upon the receipt of Col. Curtis' requisition at Washington. It is further understood that inasmuch as the crisis is past to meet which the requisition was made, Gen. Brooke will wait further orders from the department before acting in the premises.

A DUCKFALES FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn from the Boston Times, that a number of gentlemen in that city have determined to purchase the highly trained horse "Duckpalus," belonging to Sands, Lent & co., and present him to Gen. Taylor.

FIVE WARS.—The United States have been engaged in five wars during their national existence, viz: The Revolution, the last war with Great Britain, the war with Tripoli, the Florida war, and the Mexican war, and in all of them we have come off victorious and conquering.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers in Battle.

The Pennsylvania volunteers have already shown the ardor and daring of true soldiers. A letter in the Washington Union, from Vera Cruz, speaks of their conduct in the field, and shows how they may be depended upon. Gen. Pillow's brigade, while assisting to invest the town, came in collision with the enemy. The latter fled to the chapparel.

They were hotly pursued by this brigade, the General leading, encouraging and cheering his forces with the most commendable gallantry. The passage of this ravine, so thickly covered with chapparel, narrow and winding, was pretty sharply contested by the enemy, who occupied a strong position in an extensive ruin on the other side, called "Hacienda Malekran;" and, although some five hundred strong, he soon fled, as before the wind, to a large and spacious building on the heights beyond, used by the Mexicans as a magazine. General Pillow was now in possession of an important point, a fast hold, where he could rally and refresh his men for further pursuit. With the 1st Tennessee regiment he ascended the hill intervening between the ruin and the magazine, carrying the latter place with little or no difficulty. The magazine, at the time it was taken, contained from one to two hundred bomb-shells and a quantity of signal rockets.

The enemy, who had now been driven from hill to hill, and from stronghold to stronghold by General Pillow, fled across the valley, along which runs the railroad into the dense thicket beyond, and reorganized to some extent, under cover of the chapparel, to dispute the passage of our troops to the heights beyond, which overlook and command the city, on which heights a large force of Mexican cavalry and infantry had been parading for hours in a spirit of defiance. A considerable force of the enemy had also taken position across the railroad, where our forces would probably pass on their way to the heights.

Leaving the first Tennessee regiment, under command of Colonel Campbell, in possession of the magazine, General Pillow, at the head of the second Tennessee regiment under Colonel Haskell, and the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Wyncock, descended to the railroad, driving that portion of the enemy who had taken possession of it towards the city, and then bearing off to the left through the chapparel and towards the heights. A brisk fire was soon opened on both sides; but the impetuosity of the American troops was perfectly irresistible and overwhelming; officers and men, rank and file vying with each other for the advance. All on foot, (for no horse could hold a footing there,) they ascended a steep at an angle not less than forty-five degrees, with the sand knee-deep at every step, drawing themselves up by the roots and brushwood and briars that covered the ground—all the while keeping up an active fire upon the retreating enemy. Gaining the summit of the heights, the Mexican force there was found to be about 1000. They attempted to make a stand. General Pillow's command charged upon them, and put them again to flight. They ran off briskly, and were as briskly pursued, until the frowning batteries of the city reminded their pursuers that no order had yet been given to proceed further; so they returned to the summit to survey the surrounding country, and witness a beautiful sunset behind the lofty peak of snow-clad Orizava.

GEN. SEDG'S BATTERING TRAIN is said to be the most formidable ever used. Our howitzers, which are to form the battery, will carry their storm of shells three quarters of a mile further than any guns in the Castle can do. The chief of the ordnance department says, according to the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the department has an accurate description of every gun in the Castle, and knows its calibre, and where and when it was made. Of course, our howitzers were made of larger calibre than any in the Castle. Our land battery will be vastly more formidable than that of the fleet.

A writer in the Pledge and Standard recommends the Extract of Coffee to keepers of public houses as a suitable substitute for intoxicating liquors. We make the following extract: "By keeping a bottle of Extract, a cup of coffee can be furnished as conveniently and as quickly as a glass of grog. A quart of Essence which can be had for fifty cents, will make one hundred and fifty cups of coffee, which at a sixpence each would amount to nine dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents, a larger profit we would suppose than is made on ardent spirits—and if introduced we have no doubt it would soon become a common drink, and be greatly useful in banishing hated and hateful alcohol."

When you see a young lady looking at you do not decide she has fallen in love with you. Perhaps she has discovered a rum blossom on your nose and thinks that you ought to sign the pledge.

The Valley of the Rio Grande—Its Value.

As this portion of the North American Continent is at present attracting some attention, and is an object of some interest to the people of the United States, the following remarks from the N. O. Delta, with regard to its resources, may not come amiss:

One fact of vital importance should be kept in mind, that the Rio del Norte is to be a great public highway, leading from the Gulf of Mexico far up into the interior of the northern provinces of Mexico. From its mouth to Camargo, a distance by water of 400 miles, it is now at its lowest stage navigable for boats drawing three feet; from Camargo to Presido de Rio Grande, with a very little improvement of the "bars," as they are called, boats drawing two to two and half feet can run at all seasons of the year, hereby giving a water communication of nearly 1000 miles. Merchandise has heretofore found its way into the rich mining districts of Chihuahua, Durango, and Zacatecas, by the route of St. Louis and Santa Fe, by land transportation of from 1500 to 2000 miles. Now, by opening this communication, they are brought within a short distance—the farthest off not over 1500 miles.

Another important feature of this valley is, that its soil is peculiarly adapted to the culture of cotton, cane, and corn. Cotton grows spontaneously, and without cultivation; and the far-famed "Valley of the Wash" cannot produce better corn than that grown by the semi-barbarous Mexicans, whose only plough is a crooked stick, and who scarcely, if ever, use the hoe. Now, what, let me ask, would it be in the hands of an industrious and enlightened people? It would become a paradise, compared to its situation under the Mexican government. But the most important features of the country east of the Sierra Madre are its rich silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal, and other minerals. If the present war should cost the United States one hundred millions, I predict, from what knowledge I have of the country, that she would be amply and fully repaid by the possession of the district of country lying between the Rio Grande and the Sierra Madre, which heretofore has been of little or no value to Mexico; being continually subject to the irruptions of the Comanches and other ruthless tribes, who have in a great measure depopulated the country, carrying their depredations to the immediate vicinity of their large cities—of Zacatecas, Durango, &c.—without molestation.

One word on the subject of the boundary that is to be: If the Rio del Norte is taken as the line, it will require an army of 10,000 men to hold it inviolate from the incursions of the different bands of robbers, who ever have continued to rove over this country. But if a line commences near Tampico and follows the range of mountains passing South of Saltillo to the Sierra Madre, the country can be held by a small force and at one quarter of the expense; for all that will be necessary, is to station a small force at Tampico, and at the different passes of the mountains, and they are under control.

NEWS FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.—We received yesterday, a letter from a gentleman attached to Capt. Barnard's company of Volunteers, dated Steamboat Germantown, Ohio River, April 3d, and that corps, as well as that of Capt. Biddle, is composed of our own citizens, we lay before our readers the contents: "We left Philadelphia on Friday morning, March 27th, and arrived at Harrisburg at 6 o'clock in the evening. We took canal boats and proceeded immediately on our route. Our first passed that containing Capt. Biddle's Company, and arrived some hours before it. Without delay we left in the cars, and were rapidly conveyed over the mountains, Captain Biddle arrived too late to accompany us, and he remained until the next morning. We took the canal boat at Johnstown at 9 o'clock in the evening, and reached Pittsburg on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. We were marched on board of the steamboat Germantown, being the first company that embarked under the ten regiment law, and first company arriving at Pittsburg.

Capt. Irwin's Company, from Lewisport, and Captain Moore's Company, from Bedford, here joined us. Capt. Barnard was honored with the command of the detachment to New Orleans. It is composed of 300 men, all of whom are fine, athletic men, and the officers without a single exception, gentlemen in the strict sense of the term. A better command could not possibly have been selected. We left on the following morning at 12 o'clock, and are now at Wellsville. The men are all in the enjoyment of good health, appear to be perfectly satisfied, and are disposed to give no unnecessary trouble. Another detachment, under command of Captain Merric, composed of his dragoons, from Baltimore, Captain Biddle's and Captain Howard's corps, the latter also from Baltimore, took their departure at the same time from Pittsburg, on board of the steamboat Dominion."—Phil. Ledger.

ORIGIN OF SWEARING.—When old Satan told mother Eve to give the apple to her husband, she replied she "would not give A-dam for all the apples in the world."

Phenomenon in the Heavens.

The beautiful bow or belt of white light which spanned the heavens on Wednesday evening, after the brilliant display of the Northern light, attracted much attention not only in this city, but in Baltimore and New York, where it was also observed, proving that it must have been at a great height to have been seen at places so distant from each other. The Baltimore Patriot has the following account of it:

Phil. Ledger.

Those who were not indulging last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," had the pleasure of beholding a sublime and beautiful phenomenon in the heavens. A little after dark, or about 8 o'clock in the evening, there appeared upon the Northern horizon a brilliant light, known as the Aurora Borealis. At first it seemed like the reflected light of a distant town or city on fire. It continued to spread and gradually ascend up the sky, until the whole Northern horizon was brilliantly illuminated. At times the light was undulating and seemed not unlike distant waves upon the ocean; anon it became less brilliant, and then assumed a ruddy huge pillars like columns of fire. A little before 10 o'clock, the light gradually ascended and formed into an immense and beautiful bow, spanning the whole heavens from northwest to southeast. The sky was without a cloud or obstacle to obscure the stars, save this sublime arch, which, from its brilliancy, seemed to throw a dimness upon night's twinkling sentinels. It presented a kind of serpentine appearance, and after rising to the zenith, about 11 o'clock, grew dim and gradually vanished from sight, leaving an unusual number of meteors, or shooting stars, tracking their courses athwart night's ebony throne. It was certainly a most unusual appearance, and excited wonder and admiration with thousands of beholders. There were those who believed it ominous of some dire event, perhaps the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." Others supposed it indicative of all success in the chances of war. Rather a waggish kind of philosopher at last solved the mystery, by pronouncing it the trail of a cannon ball that had been fired at old "Rough and Ready," and being sent on an unholy errand, was doomed to pass forever on its space, far beyond the confines of earth.

To the true astronomer, however, the phenomenon above noticed possesses no special mystery. It was such as has been seen before, though scarcely ever more brilliantly presented.

Extracts from Late Foreign Papers.

A Dublin paper of the 10th of March has the following extracts:

HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his sons, John and Daniel, arrived at the Marine Hotel, Hastings, on Saturday. Mr. O'Connell is evidently suffering under great debility, and he bears about him undeniable proofs of having been seriously ill. He is reduced to a mere shadow of his formerly portly figure. At the same time we have reason to believe that no immediate danger is apprehended. On the contrary, his medical attendant (Dr. Duke) is sanguine that the quietude and salubrity of Hastings will speedily restore the patient to health and vigor.—Brighton Guardian.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE CARLISLE THEATRE.—We read in the Carlisle Gazette of the 3d—"An account of the dreadful fire at the Grand Ducal Theatre. The fire occurred from the gas catching the hangings of the Court box. As soon as the audience part of the house was beginning to be filled with the volumes of smoke the alarm became general and frightful. Many persons on the third floor of galleries were stifled. The numbers of dead and missing amounts, according to the police returns, to 70. Some threw themselves out of the windows of the fourth story; one, in attempting to do so, was witheld by a young woman to whom he was affianced, and thus remained suspended till the building gave way, when they both sank into the flames.

"For three days past, the persons occupied on the ruins of the theatre have been engaged in taking out the dead bodies, and conveying them to the cemetery, where they are buried in one large grave. They were for the greater parts so mutilated that they could not be recognized.

According to the information which we have received, it may be regarded as certain that most of the victims were suffocated, and that they had not to undergo death from the flames; it is almost beyond doubt that, overpowered by the gas, they lost all consciousness before the fire reached them. A person who saved himself by getting out of one of the windows to the roof of an adjoining house, states that when the fire broke out, every body rushed towards the doors, but the effect of the gas was so strong that they began to lose their sight, and were crowded together in a senseless state, unable to utter a cry. A chimney sweeper who saved a person in the third tier said, "all who are now there are seated without having been able to move a limb." The remains of the unfortunate victims of this sad catastrophe were buried on the 4th in one large green in the church yard of the town."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad space and Price. Includes rates for square insertions, yearly advertisements, and half-yearly rates.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Sixteen lines or less make a square.

to move a limb." The remains of the unfortunate victims of this sad catastrophe were buried on the 4th in one large green in the church yard of the town."

SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh, March 9.—The latest accounts from Ross shire show that fog-rolling still prevails to a dangerous extent. A new method of preventing the shipment of grain is to break open the granaries and mix the different kinds of corn, &c., a plan which has twice been resorted to in the above county. Dingwall has hitherto been the chief scene of disturbance in that quarter, and, accordingly, 100 men of the 27th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Goodman, have arrived there from Invergordon, carrying with them thirteen prisoners, of whom eight were females. Dr. Chalmers has addressed a letter to the Edinburgh newspapers, in which he earnestly solicits public attention to the extent and intensity of Highland destitution.

Fatal Issue of a Practical Joke.

The annexed article from a London Magazine, ought to operate as a caution to practical jokers.

The sister of a medical man in London, had, in the presence of two young gentlemen who were studying medicine with her brother, ridiculed the weakness and folly by which some persons are governed. She said, for her part, she had no superstitious fears, and had courage for any emergency that might happen. The young men doubted the truth of her boasting, and one of them proposed to the other, that merely by way of a joke they would put her courage to the test. In a glass case, in the Doctor's study, was a human skeleton. This they removed and placed in the young lady's bed. She retired at the usual hour, and they stealthily followed to listen. Some time elapsed and no sound was heard.—They were about descending the stairs, thinking their jest had failed and that in reality she was as courageous as she had boasted herself to be. Scarcely had they come to this conclusion, when their ears were assailed with a most appalling shriek after which all became silent. They retired, pleased with their success, and thinking of the laugh and joke they should have with her in the morning at breakfast.

Morning came, but she did not come down as usual: they suffered an hour to elapse, and her brother thinking that she might have overslept herself, knocked for admittance, calling her by name at the same time. No answer being returned, he and the young men forced her door open, and, sad to relate, there sat the poor girl playing with the bony fingers of the grim and appalling skeleton, quite unconscious of the presence of the intruders—there the poor thing sat a confirmed idiot for life. When she gave that fearful shriek, her reason fled, never to return. It is needless to remark on the remorse that attended the lives of the two young men.

PRECOCITY NO MARK OF GENIUS.—"What is the use of thee, thou gnarled sapling!" said a young larch tree to a young oak. "I grow three feet in a year, thou scarcely as many inches: I am straight and taper as a reed, thou straggling and twisted as a loosened wither." "And thy duration," answered the oak, "is some third part of a man's life, and I am appointed to flourish for a thousand years. Thou art fallen and sawn into piling, when thou rotest, and art burned after a single summer—of me are finished battle-ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas." The richer a nature, the harder and slower its development. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh Grammar School—John ever trim, precise and bus—Walter ever slovenly, confused and dolt. In due time John became Barlie John of Hunter Square, and Walter became Sir Walter Scott of the universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the cabbage.—Th. Carlyle.

HIS OWN DOG.—The following was told by a Jersey Dutchman:—"Mine two togs is petter as you can't find in te world. Te little tog vot is vite mit the black spots on him is not so pig as te pig tog mit notting but vite all over him; te little tog's tail virl vonce, twice tree times, like the smoke from mine pipe; but the other tog's don't vurl you little mite because it vox not cut off long enough to vurl; ven te little tog parks he ses how-vow-vow; but ven te pig pull tog lots his park off he makes boo-woo-woo, I calls him te pull tog because he pites te pull like te tuyvels, ven he catches te pull on te nose and holds him so fast as I can walk, te little tog jumps up behind te catch hold of the middle end of te tail and den he swings dat vay, like-like-like vot you call vot makes the clock go."

The sons of the poor die rich while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—ensure their virtues by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.