

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-
ser's Store.

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

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.—JERRASSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 31, 1847.

Vol. 7—No. 45—Whole No. 357

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
1 do 2 do 1 00
1 do 3 do 1 50
Every subsequent insertion, 12 1/2
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18; three squares, \$13; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$13; three squares, \$9; two squares, \$6; 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 accordingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.

"Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,"
No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry.

GOLD Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case, \$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jeweled, 23 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels, 18 00
Silver Leque Watches, jeweled, finest quality, 14 00
Superior Quarter Watches, 10 00
Imitation Quarter Watches, not warranted, 5 00
Gold Spectacles, 8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones, 2 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 cents, 2 00
Gold Finger Rings 3/4 ct to \$8; Watch Glasses, plain, 1 1/2 ct; patent, 1 1/2; Lunet, 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—ly

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

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

(OPPOSITE THE REGULAR HOTEL.)
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, all of which have been made under his own immediate inspection, and are of the best material and workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.

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. He respectfully invites his old customers, and others, to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
Sunbury, August 16th, 1846.—

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS.

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the Pekin Tea Company's Warehouse, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

PHILADELPHIA.
Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, always to obtain good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.
June 27th, 1846.

PRIME PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent, for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PIANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and beautiful exterior finish, 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 CARL DRETS, a celebrated performer, and himself a manufacturer:

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 some respects even superior, to all the Piano Fortes, I saw at the capital 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, 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 will be seen that the only thing necessary to prepare the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

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

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY

For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey & Hamblin, Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M'EWAN—Inland & Meixell, Northumberland—Wm. Orsby, Georgetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County: New Berlin—Bogar & Winger, Selingsgrove—George Gundrum, Middleburg—Isaac Smith, Beaverstown—David Hubler, Adamburg—Wm. J. May, Millington—Mensch & Ray, Hartleton—Daniel Long, Freeburg—i. & F. C. Moyer, Lewisburg—Walls & Green, Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co., Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse, Catskill—C. G. Brooks, Bloomsburg—John R. Jager, Jersey Town—Levi Biesel, Washington Mt. McCas, Limestone—Balliet & McNeish.

Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of BRANDRETH'S Manufacturing at Big Spring, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills.

Philadelphia, Office No. 8, North 8th street.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
June 26th, 1845.

From the N. O. Picayune, July 15. LATE FROM MEXICO.

Our readers may recollect that sometime since our correspondent at Saitillo informed us of a great excitement occasioned there by the arrival of two Mexican officers from San Luis with despatches for Gen. Taylor. They were supposed to be propositions for peace, but turned out to be solemn inquiries whether it was the General's intention "to conduct the war according to the manner adopted by the Camanches." The wrath of Gen. Taylor at this preposterous insolence of the Mexicans was described as ludicrous, but we have never seen his reply till now. In the Mexican paper lately received the whole correspondence is given in Spanish. The letter to Gen. Taylor was from Gen. Moraly Villamil, and dated the 10th May. The letter is long and we have no idea of translating it, and the impudence of it was not a whit exaggerated by our correspondent. The nature of it will be sufficiently disclosed by Gen. Taylor's reply, which we translate although we feel what injustice his terse and elegant style will suffer by the double translation. The letter is said to be dated—

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEAR MONTEREY, May 19, 1847.

SIR—I received yesterday your communication of the 10th inst., which informs me that you are instructed by the President Substitute of the Republic to address me, with a view to demand from me a categorical reply—whether my wishes and my instructions are to prosecute the war in conformity to the laws of nations and as war is conducted by civilized countries, or as barbarous tribes carry it on among themselves. It being understood that Mexico is disposed and resolved to accept the manner which is proposed or carried out, and awaits the result in order to dictate its measures accordingly.

If these instructions were not communicated to me through an authority as highly respectable as yourself, I should refuse to believe they emanated from the Chief Magistrate of the Republic containing, as in fact they do contain, in my judgment, an implied but not less deliberated insult towards me and towards the Government which I have the honor to represent. Viewing them in this light, I shall decline giving the categorical reply which is demanded of me, which I do with the respect due to his Excellency the President.

As you have thought fit to communicate to me the instructions of your Government at some length upon the manner in which the war has been carried on upon my part I improve this opportunity to make some remarks upon the subject.

The outrages to which especial reference is made came to my knowledge after they had been perpetrated, and I can assure you that neither yourself nor the President of the Republic can have felt deeper pain than that which I felt on the occasion. All the means at the disposal within the limits of our laws were employed, but in the greater number of cases fruitlessly, to identify and punish the delinquents. I cannot suppose that you have been so ill-informed as to believe that such atrocities were committed by my connivance, order or consent, or that they by themselves give an idea of the manner in which the war has been prosecuted in this part of Mexico. They were in truth unfortunate exceptions caused by the circumstances which I could not control.

It appears to me in point to inform you that from the moment the American army set foot upon the territory of Mexico it has suffered individually the loss of officers and soldiers who have been assassinated by Mexicans, sometimes almost in sight of their own camp. An outrage of this character preceded the melancholy affair of Catana. I do not mention these truths with the view of justifying in any manner the practice of retaliation, because my Government is sufficiently civilized to make a distinction between the lawless acts of individuals and the general policy which governs the operations of an enemy; but you have endeavored to make a comparison between our respective Governments in regard to the manner in which they conduct the war, which cannot pass without remark. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the Mexican troops have given to the world the example of killing the wounded upon the field of battle.

As you have adverted to the requisition which I have made upon the people of these States to make indemnity for the losses incurred by the destruction of one of our trains, I take the liberty of informing you that this was not the act of the Mexican troops exclusively, but that the rancheros of the country were chiefly concerned in it; and that the subsequent assassination and mutilation of the unarmed teamsters were marked by an atrocious barbarity unequalled in the present war.

It is with pain that I find myself under the necessity of addressing you in a manner to which I am little accustomed; but I have been provoked to do so by the object and the manner of your communication, which is objectionable, in my estimation, as well in its insinuations as in its tone. With respect to the implied threat of retaliation, I beg you to understand that I hold it at its true worth, and that I am at all times prepared to act accordingly, whatever may be the policy or mode of carrying on the war which the Mexican government or its generals may think it proper to adopt. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

Z. Taylor, Com., &c.

Authentic Portraits of Gen. Taylor.

Atwood, the Philadelphia artist, who went to Mexico expressly to paint a portrait of old Rough-and-Ready, has returned to Philadelphia with two pictures of the hero. The Pennsylvania gives the following account of them:—"We dropped into the atelier of Mr. Atwood yesterday afternoon, by invitation, for the purpose of viewing the pictures of Gen. Taylor with which he has just returned from Monterey, and expressly to paint which he made a journey to that far-off scene of one of the greatest achievements of our glorious arms in Mexico. These pictures consist of a portrait representing old "Rough and Ready" as he appears on his campaign, with check shirt, and dress in all respects abandoned—and a full length, which shows the old hero as he looked on the bloody battle field of Buena Vista, with Mexican sombrero, an officer's half uniform, and that celebrated broad overcoat. The faithfulness of the likenesses in both pictures is well attested—General Taylor himself, as well as several of the officers of his command, endorsing their genuineness. Mr. Atwood intends to make a public exhibition of these paintings in a few days, when our citizens generally will have an opportunity of viewing them. He deserves great credit for the efforts which he has made to obtain them, and they will be above all value, in case by any future passage of our arms (which God forbid) General Taylor should be killed. They are more in accordance with our ideas of the original, than anything which we have seen, and will do much to remove the impression which is entertained that he has an unhandsome face. All the engravings which have been published of the General, with the exception of Holly's, are, we are persuaded, the merest caricatures in the world; and when Mr. Atwood gets his engraved, which it is his intention to do, will necessarily become consigned to the rubbish corner of the picture shops.

How MATTERS STAND.—The following is an extract from a letter of one of our citizens who is with the army in Mexico:

Now every port along the coast is in our power. In most of them we have a naval officer, Governor, and one or two small vessels to look out for the place. We have taken nearly every large gun in the whole of Mexico, and thousands of small arms. Not a point on the coast is left for a pound of powder to be got through into the interior. The whole revenue is in our hands. The manufactures of the country cannot be carried on but with our cotton, which, paying us a large duty as it goes in, cannot be turned into goods to compete with our manufactured goods—so that they must stop.

Mrs. Partington.

The ineffectual efforts made by a few political papers, on both sides, to destroy the popularity of General Taylor, remind us of what the witty Sydney Smith said of the English House of Lords, when, in 1532, they threw out the Reform Bill.

"I do not mean to be disrespectful," were his words, "but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of Reform, reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses and every thing was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mops and pottens, trundling her mops, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing back the Atlantic Ocean! The Atlantic was roused, Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a sloop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with the Atlantic Ocean! Gentlemen! be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington!"

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL IN MACHINERY.

Experiments are being tried upon the New Jersey railroad to test the merits of a substitute for oil on the axles of the cars. The substitute is cold water. It is applied to the axle-tree by means of a small wheel, armed with buckets, and enclosed within the box that confines the end of the axle and contains the water. Its operation is similar to that of the trough of water under the grindstone, and the greater the velocity of the wheel, so much the more completely is the end of the axle buried in water. The New York Post says—

"After running the car to which it is applied, 15 miles for instance, at the high speed of a swift train, we found the water in the box as cold as when it was put there, the end of the axle was without any perceptible degree of heat, and the water had no more discoloration than might have been caused by the dust in the box. Fifteen miles, run at high speed, was sufficient to test the experiment, and such were the results. The principle upon which the patentee bases this application of cold water, is that the heat or electric influence formed at the extremities of the axle are dissipated or conveyed away by the water, just as the atmosphere and the rain convey the electricity of the heavens to the earth. In an economical point of view, the successful application of water to machinery as a substitute for oil will save to the State of New York annually, as it is estimated, nearly two hundred thousand dollars."

THE DIFFERENCE.

An emigrant is one who migrates or removes, bag and baggage out of a country—an immigrant is one who migrates into a country. The same person who was an emigrant at the beginning of his journey or voyage, is an immigrant at the end of it.—Boston Chronotype.

The Louisville Mystery.

A few days ago, a young lady walked into a clothing store at Louisville, purchased a suit of cloths (as she alleged) for her husband, and then walked out. Not many minutes after this transaction, she was seen in the neighborhood of the store in the very garments she had purchased for her husband. Curiosity was excited—the police were on the qui vite—but the young lady, somehow or other, could not be found. The Cincinnati Herald thus solves the mystery:—"We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville. On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman, on Main street, near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame.—The drayman said that he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did. When up stairs, the stranger asked for Mary—. She came down, when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked for her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and opening his vest proved it. Thereupon ensued tests showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubting. The couple then went out of the house, and taking the Pittsburg packet, left the city. The disguised sister had learnt the condition of the one here, and had assumed this disguise that she might safely gain admission and induce her to leave. She took the drayman with her, that she might run no risk of personal danger."

Hydrophobia.

Mr. Youatt, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, in his book on the dog, gives the following advice for the cure of that much dreaded disease, hydrophobia. After describing the symptoms, explaining the nature and activity of the virus, he says:—"Cauterize the wound thoroughly with lunar caustic. Let this, sharpened to a point, be applied thoroughly to every recess and sinuosity of the wound, where the teeth or saliva of the animal could possibly have penetrated. This will form an eschar, hard, dry and insoluble, a compound of the animal fibre and the caustic, in which the virus is wrapped up, and from which it cannot be separated. In a short time this dead matter sloughs away, and the virus is carried off with it. Previous to applying the caustic, it will often be necessary to enlarge the wound, that every part may be fairly got at; and after the first eschar has sloughed off, it will be advisable to apply the caustic a second time to destroy any part that may not have received the full influence of the first operation, or that may possibly have been inoculated more by it. This carefully and thoughtfully done, the patient may feel perfectly safe. The poison will have been entirely removed, and no danger can remain. Mr. Youatt himself has been repeatedly bitten by rabid dogs, and other veterinary surgeons also, but after puruing the course above recommended, they have felt entirely secure, a confidence justified by the event as well as by the experiments tried on inferior animals. This advice given, not by quacks, but by practitioners of skill and experience, and founded as will be acknowledged on reasonable grounds, is worthy to be noted and remembered."

Royal Squabbles.

The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis writes that a good deal of fun is made in the family of Louis Philippe about a domestic quarrel between Prince Albert and Her Britannic Majesty: We translate the story which—whether true or false, is a good one.

"Having been invited to a fete, the husband of the queen received permission to go, with the injunction not to fall of returning by midnight to the conjugal domicile. But having, like Cendrillon, suffered the fatal hour to pass, the prince found the doors of the apartment which he occupies with his august moiety closed against him. He called; no answer. He entreated; the same silence. Finally, becoming impatient, he returned to his carriage and drove to Clarendon where he went to bed and slept as well as any man could wish. On waking he sent for the Duke of Wellington and said to him: "Will your Grace do me the favor to see the Queen for me and say to her that I take very little pleasure in her joking. She is Queen I know, and in public I am only the first of her subjects; but I claim to be King in my bed chamber, and if that is not to her taste I shall take my leave for the Continent." The old Duke who had been charged with such missions before, went to her Majesty with the message. She was terrified at the idea that a husband so fondly cherished and so strictly tyrannized over could escape from her, ordered her coach and went to Clarendon where the entrance cordiale was re-established to the satisfaction of all the world."

AN INCIDENT AT A FUNERAL "LONG TIME AGO."

In the literary history of the "United Kingdom," in the last number of the North American Review, we find the following incident related as having taken place at the burial of William the Conqueror. These anecdotes of olden times are not familiar with every one, and they are interesting for that reason:

Just as the body was about to be lowered into the grave, a man came forward, crying out, "Clerks and bishops! this ground is mine. Upon it stood the house of my father. The men for whom you pray wrested it from me to build thereon his church. I have neither sold my land nor mortgaged it nor have I forfeited it, nor made any grant whatsoever of it. It is my right and I claim it. In the name of God I forbid you to lay the body of the apostle therein, or to cover it with my clay." All present confirmed the truth of the man's words. The bishops told him to approach, and making a bargain with him, delivered him sixty sols, as the price of the sepulchre only, engaging to indemnify him equally for the rest of the ground.

A HENPECKED HUSBAND.

A woman named Ellen Shaffer, charged with whipping her husband, was taken before Alderman McCaully, yesterday, and committed to answer. Whilst in the office, she gave the Alderman a gratuitous exhibition of her pugilistic propensities, by knocking her husband down, and then biting him on the arm. She is, without doubt, the "better half."—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

DAVID JORDAN PETITIONED THE MAINE LEGISLATURE

for a bounty, in consequence of his raising a family of 19 children, and obtained 800 acres of land for the service he has done the State Lancaster Union.

We had a friendly chat yesterday morning with a fine, fat, hearty, buxom, huckster woman, in the Second Street Market, who informed us that she was the mother of twenty living, loving children—by one husband. Let the man of Maine give way to the woman of Southark; for if there is any pre-emption right in the premises, she is entitled to it.—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

THE TRUTH.

Good old Wesley said, "He that is nurturing self-love in his child, is nurturing a devil." We believe it. Mother, do you think of this when you are "cupping off" that little daughter of yours, in all the gay, foolish trippery and fluery of the day; making her proud and haughty as a little Lucifer? You are murdering the soul, planting a dagger in your own beam!—Golden Rule.

Gen. Taylor and his State Carriage.

The extreme simplicity of General Taylor's habits has become proverbial; but, like all human beings, if the old General was not proud of his dress or of the pride and pomp of "glorious war," he had his weakness, and it displayed itself in his state carriage. This magnificent vehicle was one of the last purchases the old soldier made ere he started for the war. It was none of these high-backed, four horse, soft cushioned, coat-of-arms panelled affairs, such as Martin Van Buren imported from England to ride in when he was President, but it was, in vulgar parlance, a Jersey wagon, and one of the ugliest and most inconvenient ones ever sent out from that sand soil State. We have no doubt that this same wagon was kept on hand in some little country town until it was discovered that no one would buy it, and it was sent out to New Orleans to sell. Now, Old Zac looked at it, and it struck his fancy as one of the most luxuriant, strong axil-trees, hard-seated, low backed, first-rate carriages that ever was made; so he bought it, shipped it, and in due time landed it at Corpus Christi. It was evidently Gen. Taylor's pet; he kept it standing right up beside Ringgold's and Duncan's batteries, as if he would have those sons of bunder blaze away at any body that did not say it was the greatest carriage that ever was made.

The old General was never seen in it. By many, it was supposed that the top was so low that such a thing was impossible. When he started to Matamoras from Corpus Christi, it was made the carrier of the old General's blue chest, and the celebrated over-coat that got wounded at Buena Vista. After the battles of the 8th and 9th, a change for two hours and fifty-seven minutes came over his feelings—he had read, no doubt, of "General Scott's splendid military carriage"—and old Zack came to the conclusion that he must put on a little grandeur, so he got into his military carriage, and started from Point Isabel to Matamoras, to complete his victories by driving Arieta from that town. No record was ever made when he resumed his old grey, but long before half the distance was completed, a sick soldier was in the General's place, and he himself was again on horseback. Nothing of an exciting nature occurred to the old "Jarney carryall" for a long time. It was duly dragged about and stationed where its owner could see it taken care of and honored. It went up to Monterey, and finally down to Victoria. When the General was ordered back from his march to Vera Cruz, the old wagon top looked exceedingly surly, and its wheels screeched awfully. On this trip it met with a sad disaster. A drunken teamster run his baggage wagon into it, tore the hind wheels off, and otherwise laid it in ruins. Now the old General had philosophy enough to pocket, without repining, the orders that were humiliating to his pride; but he had not philosophy enough to pocket the destruction of his state carriage, so he rode up to the unfortunate teamster, and catching him by both ears, he shook the fellow's head violently, exclaiming "what did you do that for; I brought (the wagon) way from Corpus Christi." The excitement passed away, the old General cast a lingering glance at the ruins of his pet, and left it to decay beside the road.—N. O. National.

GREEN PEAS FOR WINTER USE.

The lovers of green peas will be pleased to learn that they can be preserved for winter use, by simply gathering them at the proper season for using them green, shelling them and drying them in the shade, and when well cured and perfectly dry, packing them away for use. When required for use, they should first be immersed in warm water for ten or twelve hours, which will render them as tender and deliciously succulent as when taken from the vines. The best method for preserving them after they have been thoroughly cured by the above process, is to put them into close jars or bottles. In this way not only green peas, but green beans and green corn may be had the year round.—N. Y. Far. and Mechan.

MOCK OYSTERS OF CORN.

Take a dozen and a half ears of large yellow corn, and grate all the grains off the cob as fine as possible. Mix the grated corn with three large table spoons of sifted flour, the yolks of six eggs well beaten.—Let all be well incorporated by hard beating.—Have ready in a trying pan an equal proportion of lard and fresh butter, hold it over the fire till it is boiling hot, and then put in portions of the mixture as nearly as possible in shape and size like fresh oysters. Fry them brown and send them to table hot—they should be neat an inch thick.

SOMEBODY SAYS THAT IN ORDER TO GET ON WELL

in the world, it is requisite for a man to have gold in his pocket, iron in his hand, silver in his tongue and brass in his face.

Sombody says they wickedly says that two blooming young ladies got caught out in a shower very recently, and when they got home the rain had washed the very color out of their cheeks.

DAVID FENDOR, 'POPPING THE QUESTION' IN A

letter concludes thus—"And should you say yes, dear Mary, I will truly be your David Fendor."

GAMBLING IS A HEARTLESS BUSINESS.

It is devoid of all principle. It leads to cheating, stealing and other crimes. The best gambler is always noted as the most accomplished scoundrel.