

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"  
H. B. MASSER, Proprietor and  
JOSEPH EISELY, Proprietors.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor.  
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No subscriptions received for a less period than  
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### CHEAP WATCHES.

The Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches  
IN PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD Levers, full Jewelled,	\$45 00
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Gold Levers, Jewelled,	30 00
Silver do.	15 00
Silver Watches, fine quality,	10 00
Gold Watches, plain,	15 00
Silver Spectacles,	1 75
Gold Pencils,	2 00
Gold Bracelets,	4 00

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Gold and  
Hair Bracelets, finger rings, breast pins, gold ear  
rings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thumb  
knives, gold neck, curb and fob chains, guard keys  
and jewelry of every description, at equally low  
prices. All I want is a call to convince custo  
mers.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and  
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For sale, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks,  
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LEWIS LADOMUS,  
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Market street, above Eleventh, north side, Phila  
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I have some Gold and Silver Levers, still  
much cheaper than the above prices.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—1y

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

GOLD Lever Watches, full  
jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00

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jewelled, 23 00

Silver Lever Watches, se  
ven jewels, 18 00

Silver Levers Watches, jewelled, finest  
quality, 14 00

Superior Quarter Watches,  
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 carats, 2 00

Gold Finger Rings 3/4 ct to \$8; Watch Glas  
ses, plain, 12 1/2 ct; patent, 18 1/2; Lunet, 25.

Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted  
to be what they are sold for. O. G. GRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Levers  
and Quarters, lower than the above prices.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—1y

### 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 Ches  
nut streets.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, al  
most 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 teas  
can here be had, with the advantage of getting a  
pure article at a low price.  
June 27th, 1846.

### PERFECTED PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent,  
for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE  
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI  
ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain,  
massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth  
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman  
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.  
The following is a recommendation from G. W.  
Dresser, a celebrated performer, and himself a man  
ufacturer:

### A CARD.

Having had the pleasure of trying the excel  
lent Piano Fortes manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and  
exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin In  
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker  
to declare that these instruments are quite equal  
and in some respects even superior, to all the Pina  
no 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 price, if not something lower.  
Persons are requested to call and examine for  
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber,  
Sunny, May 12, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

### Counterfeiter's 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 hand  
writing, 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 pro  
buc the medicine in its purity, is to observe these  
labels.

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

### CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Lincosin  
Pills.

Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey &  
Chamberlain. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M'Ennis  
& Gilmore. York—H. B. Masser, M'Ennis &  
Gilmore. Lancaster—J. & J. Wells.

Union County: New Berlin—Bogar & Win  
ter. Selma—George Gundrum. Middle  
burg—Isaac Smith. Beaverstown—David Hubler.  
Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Millersburg—Mensch  
& Ray. Hatleton—Daniel Long. Freeburg—  
G. & F. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.  
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds  
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Car  
terville—C. G. Broth. Bloomburg—John B.  
Meyer. Jersey Town—Lest Biesel. Washington  
Robt. McCay. Limestone—Ballet & McNew.

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 of  
the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills  
Boxes.  
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street,  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.  
June 24th, 1845.

# 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.—JEREMIAH.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 3, 1846.

Vol. 9—No. 3—Whole No. 367



### SELECT POETRY.

#### TAYLOR.

His name is like a shield  
Of glory to his men;  
He never lost a field—  
He never struck in vain.

#### SCOTT.

A chieftain he, who leads  
Where Victory calls,  
Until perchance he treads  
In Montezuma's halls.

#### WOOL.

The rigid man of steel,  
Who drills his troops to fight,  
'Till in the fray they fall:  
The old man's way is right.

#### WORTH.

A form of princely stamp:  
Dame Nature meant him for  
A courtier in the camp—  
A thunderbolt in war.

#### BUTLER.

His spirit has the fire  
Of Duroc or of Ney—  
He's "old Kentuck" in ire—  
A lion on the prey.

#### WALKER.

The maddened Buffalo  
Are like him in their speed;  
Before him cover the foe—  
Behind him are the dead.

#### DONPHAN.

The royal Swede is he,  
Striking conquest far,  
Misson's chivalry  
Boasts not a brighter star.

#### The Taylor Meeting.

The Taylor meeting on Friday last, the anniversary of the battle and victory of Monterey, was, considering the season of the year and the weather, a most splendid affair. The true was unpropitious for a large meeting. The fowens throughout the State, most of whom are Taylor men, are in the midst of reaping, potato digging and corn harvest, and cannot leave their work to attend a meeting at a distance from home. The politicians were too much engaged in canvassing and preparing for the election in October, to be absent for a week or more; and besides, a few designing men have endeavored to excite suspicions that this Taylor meeting was for other purposes than which appeared on the face of the call. Add to this, that it was not only the usual time for the equinoctial storm, but actually in the very midst of it—the rain pouring in torrents throughout the whole day and night, so as to prevent many who were actually on their journey to the meeting, from other counties, in private conveyances, from reaching here, and we can only account for the large number present, on the ground of the strong feeling everywhere in favor of the hero of the battle of Buena Vista—the nation's favorite.

The meeting was held in our court house, the large room of which was filled to overflowing.—Fifteen counties were represented by their citizens, and nearly all the rest in the state, by letters from many of their most influential men.—The information obtained leaves us no room to doubt that a large majority of the real bone and sinew of our commonwealth, of all parties, are in favor of Gen. Taylor for the next presidency. We believe that the electoral ticket pledged to his support, will receive, in 1848, a larger majority in the Keystone State, than was ever given to Gen. Jackson. Such a ticket will be formed at the proper time, of men good and true—a Taylor army that cannot be beaten.

A reference to the persons who took part in this meeting, and the Central Committee, who are clothed with ample power to act in carrying out the will of the people, shows a strength which has been seldom equaled in any of our state conventions. We commend the patriotic resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice, to the attention of the people at large.—Harrisburg Argus.

BOOT CRIMPING MACHINE.—Among the most useful and ingenious labor saving inventions now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, is a machine for crimping boots, which is pronounced by competent judges to excel every article hitherto used for similar purposes. The inventor of this machine is Mr. John E. Tucker, a poor, industrious, and hard working mechanic, occupying a small shop on Canal street, near the corner of Thatcher street, where he has one of them in constant operation. The expense of the machine is about \$100, and is made with nineteen pair of "gaws" firmly fixed within a wheel, which is so constructed as to make one revolution every five minutes, and "turns out" at each revolution eleven pair of "uppers," crimped in the most perfect manner. This invention is well worthy the attention of all manufacturers of boots, and the inventor will no doubt reap a rich harvest, as the fruits of his ingenuity.—Boston Journal.

### The Descendants of Chas. Carroll.

Mr. M'Tavish, who has lately been elected to represent the county of Dundalk in the British Parliament, is a son of Mr. M'Tavish, British Consul in Baltimore; and though a native of that city, and born of an American mother, he is an Englishman, by birth even, as much as if he had been born in her Majesty's Palace. The circumstance of his being by birth an American, and his descent from the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, will, perhaps, add interest to the following brief notice of his family, and his own career:

Charles Carroll M'Tavish was born in Baltimore in 1818. His father, John M'Tavish, at present British Consul in that city, married the youngest daughter of the late Judge Chase, the eldest daughter of the distinguished Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Carroll of Carrollton had but three children; his first born was a son, named after him, who died in the prime of life, leaving a widow and several children, the eldest of whom is Col. Charles Carroll, now residing on Carroll's Manor, about 14 miles from Baltimore; one of his daughters married the Hon. Richard Bayard, late United States Senator from Delaware; another married Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and her sisters also married Philadelphia.

The eldest daughter of Charles Carroll married a Mr. Cato, and left four daughters, the eldest of whom married the Marquis of Wiltshire, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, and during the reign of the late King of England she held her levees in Dublin, when the Marquis was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At the death of the Marquis, which took place in 1842, she was left with a moderate income, altogether insufficient to keep up the State of her rank; but through the influence of the Duke of Wellington the queen granted her a handsome pension, and gave her a residence at Windsor Castle, with some sinecure office. The second daughter of Mrs. Cato married first Mr. Harvey, but after a few years of uncongenial union with him, she obtained a divorce from the ecclesiastical court, and by an act of Parliament, and shortly afterwards married the Duke of Leeds, one of the most wealthy nobles of England. She resides with the Duke at their baronial estates on the borders of Scotland, in England. The third daughter married, about ten years ago, Mr. Jerningham, who upon the death of his father, in 1838, became Lord Stafford and succeeded to the estates of his father. I happened to be in London in August, 1838, and by the kind invitation of his Lordship, accompanied him to the House of Peers on the occasion of the Prorogation of Parliament by Her Majesty in person. This was the first appearance of his Lordship in the House, and on which occasion he was duly sworn in.

The fourth daughter married Mr. M'Tavish, in Baltimore, and she now resides at one of the most magnificent and complete country residences on this side of the Atlantic. She was a great favorite of her illustrious grandfather, to whom she was devoted for years, and whom she tended in his last illness, and in consequence she became heir to a very large portion of his estate, valued at three millions of dollars. By the death of her mother, Mrs. Cato, she came into possession of about \$200,000 and her fortune may be set down at \$700,000. She has several children of whom the eldest is Charles Carroll M'Tavish, the member of parliament from Dundalk. His early education was begun at Rock Hill Academy at Elliott's Mills, near ten miles from Baltimore and sent from Carroll's Manor. We were classmates together, and on Saturdays we generally visited the manor and passed the Sundays. He was what is called a bright boy, tall and erect, a good horseman, and even at that time, though a mere child, he spoke the French beautifully. An unfortunate accident of which I was the cause, fractured his arm and cemented our friendship. He was sent from this country school to his aunt, Lady Wellesley, who placed him at St. Omer's College, where his grandfather had received the education which distinguished him as a scholar of no ordinary ability. Young Carroll maintained a respectable position in his class, and left college with some distinction.

The Duke of Wellington took a great fancy to him, and invited him to reside at Apsley House, where he exhibited from the military hero a passion for arms. A brilliant career was open to him in the British army, but his aunts did not wish him to enter Her Majesty's service, lest he might, by a war between England and the United States, be called upon to take up arms against his native country. Through the influence of the Duke, he received an appointment as Lieutenant in the Guard of the Emperor of Russia, in 1833, but he only remained there a year, and returned to England, to accompany Lord Cowley, brother of the Duke as attaché, to Constantinople, and afterwards to Paris, whence he returned a short time ago, to stand for Dundalk, as the candidate of the Liberal party, who succeeded in returning him from the seat in Parliament. Knowing him from

his youth, we predict for him a brilliant career, and but for his liberal principles and republican feelings, which we know he has, we would not be surprised to see him, at some future day, with the scarlet robe and ermine facings, occupying a seat in the House of Peers.

The sister of young M'Tavish married a few years ago, Mr. Howard, who will be Lord Howard, if he live long enough, a nephew to Lord Cowley, whom he accompanied to Paris, where his beautiful bride won the admiration of all Paris, by her queen-like bearing, beautiful and elegant figure, and her silken urban air. She has an exquisite soprano voice, and an excellent musician.

To conclude this brief notice of the descendants of the illustrious Carroll, we will name his second daughter, who married the late Gen. Robert Goodhue Harper, one of the most eminent lawyers of Maryland. Gen. Harper was the able champion of the late Judge Chase, of Maryland, and his speech before the Senate of the United States, in defence of the Judge, at his impeachment, was considered one of the most able legal efforts ever pronounced. Mrs. H. still resides in Baltimore, with her only daughter, an accomplished and estimable lady, the friend of the poor, to whom she distributes alms to the amount of several thousand every year. Mrs. H. had but one son, who married a Miss Lee of South Carolina. He fell a victim, at the age of 33, to a pulmonary consumption, whilst travelling on the continent for his health.—N. Y. Monitor.

We publish for the benefit of all peach growers, some important facts connected with the cultivation of this unrivalled fruit. The method which we now give is said not only to insure a plentiful crop of peaches, but greatly improve their size and flavor. A highly intelligent farmer of this county, who gave us the information, has practiced it for the last 20 years, and has never known to fail—It insures him a most plentiful crop every year.

In the fall of the year, draw the earth away from the roots, to a depth of some six inches so as to expose the large roots at their junction with the tree. When the snow comes, shovel the snow into a heap around the tree, and pack it till it has the solidity of ice. Throw on, charcoal dust, and then cover it over with straw.—This will preserve the snow till midwinter.—When snows do not fall to sufficient depth, ice packed up around the trees, answer the same purpose. The object, it will at once be perceived, is to prevent vegetation and bloom until all danger from frost is entirely past. After the spring has advanced, rake it away from the trees, when, although they look dead, they will spring into life and luxuriance, with a vigor truly astonishing. The only inconvenience is that the bloom is so redundant, that it is necessary, when the young fruit appears, to thin it out with a notched stick prepared for the purpose, so that the tree may have no more than it can bring to the utmost maturity and perfection.

The same gentleman gave us a simple process for preparing peach, apricot, cherry, and plum stones for planting, by which they will vegetate nearly as quick as a grain of corn.—Steep them in spirits of wine three hours and plant them 3 or 4 inches deep.

James B. Dow, of Washington city, has invented a new Army Tent, called Dow's Eagle Tent, which will soon, no doubt, take the place of all the tents now in use. It is an admirable contrivance, and meets the warm approval of all the officers who have seen it. The tent is roomy, cheap, durable, without a tent pole, without cord, button, hook or pin, is perfectly ventilated, having a door, a cellar, and chimney. It is light, indestructible, and can be set and struck in one minute's time.

The value of the late Siles Wright's entire property does not exceed \$10,000. As he was undoubtedly plain in his manner of living, this moderate fortune is in the highest degree honorable to his character, for he has had abundant opportunities of adding to his wealth by using his official knowledge in private speculation. It is also in striking contrast to many of his political friends, who have amassed princely fortunes through their official stations.

EXTRAORDINARY BLAST.—A blast was found on the 11th ult., at the Guinea Quarry of Hon. Gen. G. Leiper, Ridley township, Delaware county, which cut out a block of the following dimensions: depth, 13 feet 6 inches; width, 56 feet at one end and 24 at the other; length, exteriorly, 140 feet, interiorly, 110 feet. By a rough estimate, the solid contents may be set down at 75,000 cubic feet, with a weight of 5770 tons. The bore was 13 feet deep, two inches in diameter at the bottom, and two kegs of powder were employed.—Pennsylvanian.

A REGULAR BULL.—Gen. Shields, in his official report of the battle of Chaturusco, speaks of the ground over which he passed being "filled with chagras." The General, though a gallant son of the Emerald Isle, never makes a blunder when he attacks the enemy.

Col. James Van Cort.—Our expenses in the Mexican war, from its commencement to that of the ensuing session of Congress, will probably be \$120,000,000. Admitting that we occupy and garrison all Mexico with 80,000 men, our expenses in getting them there will probably exceed \$50,000,000, for the first six months after they are called out. From the expiration of that time, we can make the occupied country maintain them.

This is one side of the account. What is the other? Under American rule, Mexico would be worth to the United States, sums incalculable. In 1840, under a tariff almost prohibitory, and in the midst of all the paralyzing influences of bad and unstable government, the revenues of Mexico exceeded \$16,000,000. A staple government and the American tariff would very soon quadruple this amount, and then leave it to increase with the increasing prosperity of the country. Should it be conquered and annexed, through reformation should be introduced.—The overgrown estates of the plundering Generals should be confiscated, and sold as public lands. The feudal restraints upon landed property should be removed, as a measure for extinguishing a mischievous landed aristocracy, and converting the actual cultivators into land owners. Freedom of religion should be guaranteed; and this would relieve the landed property from many exactions of the Church.—The whole rabble of Mexican military officers should be turned out of commission, and left to get their living by honest work, instead of fraud and robbery. Liberal inducements in cheapness of public lands, should be offered to emigrants from the United States and Europe, especially from Germany. Schools should be established at the public expense, in every town and village, in which the teaching of the English language should be required. All public records, legislative or judicial, should be kept in the English language. No Mexican should hold any office under the Mexico-American government, without competent knowledge of English.—Public Ledger.

A PERVERSE TRAGEDY.—A realization of the story of Guevara, treated both by Rogers and Shelley, and of the song of the "Mistletoe Bough," occurred at Glasgow on Saturday last. Three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. J. Wilson, builder, Gallowgate, and the other a son of his brother, Mr. Charles Wilson, were shot. As the rest of the family were down the water, the boys' absence at first occasioned no great uneasiness, as it was supposed that the youngsters, the eldest of whom was about 11 years of age, had set off to join their mother and the rest of the family. As nothing had been heard of them, Mr. Wilson left home early yesterday morning with the intention of proceeding to Helensburgh, where the family were, to ascertain if the runaways were there. He had not been long away, when a waterer who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson, went to the stable for the purpose of procuring some provender for the animal. The provender is kept in a corn chest—a box six feet long and about three feet deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron loop, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest.

On opening the lid the man was latter struck on at finding the three young boys motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged 11, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so apparently for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, showed some signs of life, and by prompt medical attendance he gradually revived so as to be able to state what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged, the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp, fitting into a staple, closed on them. In falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fired into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of what, too truly, proved their tomb.

On the side at which the youngest boy was found, the lid did not fit so close as the other parts, and to the limited supply of air which had been admitted through this crevice it was attributed his preservation. They had endeavored to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a pen knife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves with unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer. This is the last circumstance which the surviving sufferer recollects, as he soon after became insensible. To account for no noise having been heard, it may be mentioned that the woodyard in which the stable is situated is locked up early on the Monday afternoon, and is not again entered till Monday morning.

### TRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion,	50
1 do 2 do	75
1 do 3 do	1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$9; two squares, \$6; one square, \$5 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.

Seven lines or less make 1 square.

Don Jose Maria Joaquin de los Angeles Salazar has, it seems, made its way southwardly into the city of Mexico, from Encarnacion where we last heard of him after the battle of Buena Vista. His recent indignant lines addressed to the wrangling Mexican general, in the "Diario Oficial del Gobierno" will hardly add to his literary reputation; but the three stanzas, in which he turns to our soldiery and holds them up as an example to his inglorious countrymen, strike us as forming quite a Berranger-like little lyric of themselves. We have, therefore, in translating for the Literary World, not hesitated to detach them from the rest, and append a quotation from an American journal.

### The Men of Chaturusco.

Contreras being carried by Percifer Smith, Worth pushed on towards San Antonio and San Angel. How San Antonio was carried by Worth, and how the whole army then fell upon Chaturusco and drove the enemy from his works, and completely routed him, the letters we give in other columns sufficiently tell.—N. O. Pic, Sept. 2.]

They'll point them out in after years—  
The men of Chaturusco Fight!

And tender hearts will name with tears,  
The gallant spirits quenched in night,  
When each who under Wierwax's fought,  
And kept the field alive,

Was equal, in the deeds he wrought,  
To any common five—  
They'll point them out, those veterans then,  
As far beyond all common men,  
And each to each, with stern delight,  
Will name the Chaturusco Fight.

They'll sing their praise, when they're no more,  
The men of Chaturusco fight!  
And when their latest march is o'er,  
As one by one is lost to sight—  
Then girls will ask his friends to spare,  
From off that hoary brow,  
A shred of the scattered hair,  
Which waves so richly now;  
And loiters by the inn-side hearth  
Will pause amid their tavern mirth,  
And, filling, fear since he has pass'd,  
They drink to "Chaturusco's last!"

They'll paint their deeds in stunted hall—  
The deeds of Chaturusco fight!  
And on the smoke-dried cottage wall  
Will smile their pictures, brave and bright,  
Who fought with stalwart Scott of yore,  
That glorious fight to win—  
When every warrior bosom bore  
Five hero hearts within:

They'll herald tell of heroes then,  
Far, far beyond all modern men,  
And still in song will grow more bright,  
The deeds of Chaturusco Fight.

General Tomason.—This Mexican officer appears to be supplied with an extra supply of liver, for he has been regularly killed in every one of the great battles. At Palo Alto he was slain by a grape shot; at Monterey by a Texas rifle bullet; at Buena Vista, by a thrust from a bayonet; at Cerro Gordo his dead body was found on the field at the close of the fight; and now he has been killed again at Contreras. It is unlucky for him, that his aptitude for getting himself killed is on a par with his facility at coming to life again.—N. Y. Commercial.

Beards.—It is now the season to begin the growth of the beard for protection against the winds of winter. The growth of the beard at the age of manhood, is not without its design by the Creator, and although its perpetual growth gives us the privilege of trimming and dressing it, or at certain seasons of shaving, yet we cannot see whence a man derives a right of perpetually suppressing that which was made doubtless for wise uses, a part of his frame. No man is justified in voluntarily inviting bronchitis and consumption to prey upon his throat, deprived of its natural covering.

The words of physicians sometimes sink deeper than dull prosing, and we add a "Lohenlieden," written when our beard was much tenderer than now.—City Item.

Oh Manhood, when the race was young,  
The beard in unshorn beauty sprung,  
And nations felt what poets sung—  
Man's great and matchless majesty,  
But manhood saw another sight,  
When Fashion bade each luckless wight  
With lather make himself a fright,  
And use the keen edged cut-throat.

With naphin tear his glass arrayed,  
Each man then drew his razor blade,  
While soap and brush a lather made,  
To hide the dreadful butchery.

And whether yet that face shall grow,  
When, all the glorious beard had low,  
His glass a woman's face shall show,  
Shorn of its manly majesty.

The Razor glides. Before it fall  
Mustachio and Imperial—  
The stately beard and whiskers, all  
The victims of its treachery!

Al! few continue to be men,  
For many even glory, when  
Each day the soapy foam again  
Is made their manhood's sepulchre!