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A CARD. Having had the pleasure of trying the excel-lent Piano Fortes manfactured by Mr. Meyer, and exhibited at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 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 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 Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the lox has three lahels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus-B. Buandages, 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 pro-cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The fullowing respective persons are duly authori For the sele of Brandreth's Vegetable Union

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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 desparem. Investment.

By Masser & Elsely.



Selected for the American.

The Rainbow.

BY AMELIA, (MRS. WELDY)

sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours. That lie on my heart, like the dew on the flowers, Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon, When my heart was as light as a blossom in June The green earth was moist with the late fallen

The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers.

While a single white cloud to its haven of rest, On the white wings of peace floated off in the west

breeze. That scattered the rain drops and dimpled the

Far upon the blue sky, a fair Rainbow unrolled Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold,-'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth, It had stretched to the uttermost parts of the

And fair as an Angel it floated all free,

With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea. llow calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell! Like a woman's soft bosom it rose and it fell, While its light sparkling waves, stealing laugh-· ingly o'er.

When they saw the fair Rainbow, knelt down on the shore.

No sweet bymn ascended, no murmur of prayer, Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there, And bent my young head in devotion and love, Neath the form of the Angel, that floated above. How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings, How boundless its circle, how radiant its rings. If I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in air,

If I looked on the ocean, the rainbow was there; Thus forming a circle as brilliant and whole. As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my Like the wings of the Deity, calmly unfurled,

It bent from the cloud and encircled the world. Tere are moments, I think, when the spirit re-

Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves.

When the tolds of the heart in a moment unclose, Like the innermost leaves from the heart of a rose; And thus when the rainbow had passed from the

The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by; It left my full soul like the wing of a dove, All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with

know that each moment of rapture or pain, But shortens the link of life's mystical chain; I know that my form, like that bow from the

Must pass from the earth and lie cold in the Yet, oh! when death's shadows my bosom un

When I sink from the thoughts of the coffin and shroud

May Hope, like the Rainbow, my spirit unfold, In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold,

Speed the Plough. The teams are waiting in the field,

The ploughmen all a row: As brisk and gay as birds in May, They make a goodly show. The farmer stands, and sees all hands Turned out and ready now; Yet ere they start, with all our heart, We'll say, God speed the plough !

We plough the field, but He must yield His sunshine and his rains ; In hope we plough, in hope we sow

That He will bless our pains. 'T is even weight and furrow straight, That bears away the bell ; So off! And now, God speed the plough, And send the ploughman well!

Specie -- A New Orleans letter, published in the National Intelligencer, says-

The steamer New Orleans took out to Vera Cruz \$100,000 in gold for the army; 200,000 more went last week; and now that the flow of specie has ceased from Europe this constant drain specie for the army will be seriously felt The above with previous shipments make \$1, 800,000 that the public prints have announced as having been sent from this port since 1st of last month, exclusive of a large amount of bills drawn on Mexico by the Quartermaster here.

A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON .- Rolla Sutherland, a respectable man when sober, of Winchester county, Ky., became a madman when drunk. While attempting to butcher his family on Saturday week, his son James, a worthy young man whom he was furiously approaching with a knife. shot him dead. A coroner's jury pronounced it

self-defence.

The same of the sa

tle who swears tells us his bare word is not be credited. Ann take of or menty take a

The state of the s Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 16, 1847.

Vol. 8--No. 4--Whole No. 365

U. S. STEAMER WASHINGTON AT RRENEY. The recrution of the U. S. mail steamer Wa-

shington, on the occasion of her recent first visit to Bremen, is thus described by a writer in the October number of Hunt's Merchante' Maya-

The North Sea smiled as the ship drew nigh the shores of Germany. It was the first A. merican steamer that had ever moved upon that ses, and Capt. Hewitt piloted her himself. The sun broke cheerily as she entered the Weser. Two steamers, decorated with the flags of all nation, came down to meet her. Aloft was the ster spangled banner, and streaming in proud and brotherly union the fing of the Republic of Bremen, emblazoned with the arms of the city. a large key, emblematic of its local position, as holding and ready to open the door of Germany. With music playing, and cannon firing, the two teamers escorted the Washington to her moorings at Bremen Haven. The port and all the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags. A deputation of the municipal authorities came on board, and with a formal address welcomed

o Germany the first American mail steamer. One of the attending steamers received on board the mail, Major Hobbie, the directors of the company, and other passengers, and, followed by a numerous escort, started for Bremen. thirty miles distant. As she moved up the river, merchant vessels, steamers, lighters, rowbonts, sail-bonts, and every craft she met were decked with colors. The Weser fishermen, scattered along the line of the river, and even the stolid boors, constantly drudging to keep open the channel, smiled a welcome; while at every village the whole population lined the bank, unused to the noisy welcome of a hurrah, but with beaming eyes expressing the deep feeling of their bearts, at this opening of direct steam communication with America. It was, in truth, the opening of a day of promise. A precious messenger had arrived, bringing to them the thoughts, wishes, hopes, feelings and prospects of near connections separated by an mmense ees. At short intervals the same messenger would come again; at times, indeed, bringing tales of bereavement and wo, but in he main to scatter joy and gladness-to cheer the heart of the toiling pessant by frequent and early intelligence of the posperity and thrift of

his triends in America. Approaching Bremen the escort of boats became more numerous; and from the ramparts, from the society of the ladies, who graced the which form on that side the boundary of the ci- other tables, and whose presence gave an air of ty, the oney was lined with citizens of all ages and eizes, while the balconies of the tall houses fronting it and every window presented living tableaux, graced by ladies, who, waving handkerchiefs and scattering flowers, welcomed the Americans to Bremen. In the balcony of one house, distinguished by his standing white hair and strongly marked features, and to the Americans on board remarkable for his striking resemblance to General Jackson, was Burgomas. ter Smidt, for twenty six years Burgomaster of Bremen, and a historic person in Europe; having drawn upon himself the jealous eye of Napoleon for his liberal opinions, and as the head of disaffection in the Hanse Towns. On the fall of the Emperor he had been sent by those towns as a delegate to the Congress of Vienna, which divided up the continential empires and fixed their territorial limits. The year preceeding the city of Bremen had celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service as burgomaster; and one of his sone, resident in Louisville, in Kentucky, went out in the Washington to join the family gathering on the fiftieth anniversary of his father's marriage. But the old burgomaster was not reposing upon his honors, or falling back upon his domestic ties; on the contrary, he had on him at that time the ful! harness of usefulness. He had been the the thousands and tens of thousands of German Escorted by a deputation of Senators, with the crowd opening respectfully before him, he came band on the quay and on board the steamer was playing the national airs of Germany. The music ceased and all at once changed to Yankee Doodle-in that distant region a heart stirring sound, and to this home tune, the Americans, each on the arm of a burgomaster or senator, were escorted up a stair-case, covered with an arbor of evergreens, to the quay. The crowd opened so as to allow a passage to their carrisges, and they were escorted to their hotels. To the whole city it seemed a jubilee; and perhaps throughout all Bremen there was not an old woman or child who did not know of the arrival of the Washington, and that a joyful event

An early intimation was given that the Senate of Bremen intended to make a formal demonstration in honor of the arrival of the Wa- sion at Berlin, and his presence was required at The next day the festivity was returned on shington ; but before this could take place the the capital. Prussis was represented by Baron board the Washington, at Bremen Haven, where | wants sense

had occurred for Germany.

a turget firing. This came off on Souday. which, according to the custom of Germany, atter morning attendance at church, is devoted to amprenent and social enjoyment.

The place was an open field, about six miles from the city, surrounded by woods. Entering the barriers, the guests received badges constiteting them members of the club. In the centre of the field, the most conspicuous object, and mmediately attracting the eye by its fanciful and elegant appearance, was a large circular pavilion, perhaps 200 feet in diameter on the ground, and rising gracefully, in alternate stripes of red and white, to a point. On the top of the staff waved the American and Bremen flags. Under the canopy was an orches tra, and ranges of tables with covers for perhaps 2000 or 3000 people, arranged with as verted hopes into reality-speculations into much neatness and order as at a hotel. In dif ferent parts of the ground were masts to climb, and arrangements for gymnastic and other sports to exercise and amuse. Next to the pavition, the ball-room was the most striking feature, which, though but a temporary structure, was large and tastefully decorated. Beyond was the shooting-ground, and all around were the woods for a stroll. A large portion of the population of Bremen was there-burgomasters. senators, mechanics, and tradesmen of every degree; fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, and lovers, children and servents, and, forming a striking feature, peasant women in the customes of their seperate villages, tall and well formed, with long hair hanging down the back, and glittering plate on the crown of the head, all moving harmoniously together-generally knowing each other, free, affable, and social: the rich unpretending and the poor unpresuming, widening the circle of human affections.

As the entertainment was in honor of the ar

rival of the Washington, the Americans were the guests of the day. At the hour for dinner they were brought in from their rambles, and. with Burgomaster Smidt feading the way, conducted to places at table. Senators and others connected with the enterprise were scated near them. The tent was bung with American flage, and the dishes before the guests were decorated with minature flags, steamships, and emblems commemorative of the occasion .--Thrown among buryomasters, senators, and other dignitaries, the Americans were excluded which would perhaps not always be found at a 'target-firing.' While at dinner our hosts, 'the hunters,' with rifles laid aside, but in custome, took their places in the orchestra, played and sang the national airs of Germany and America. One, in a fit of enthueiasm, wrote the Washington Polks, which was played on the spot, and is probably now in print on its way to this country. Another, from the orchestra, in his hunter's dress, and surrounded by his associate 'hunters,' made a long speech at us in German, which we could not understand, but in which the frequent use of the words 'Washington' and 'America,' the hints of friends alongside, and the expression of a thousand eyes, assured us that he was giving us a 'hunter's welcome.' Major Hobbie responded, and had the advantage of having around him a party who understood and appreciated the peculiarly feliaitous character of his reply. After dinner the company again scattered. The ball room was a favorite gathe ring-place; waltzing, gymnastics, and shooting, all had their votaries, and many paired off for a her keel was laid, and that the carpenters were stroll in the woods. The Americans walked to a beautiful country-seat in the neighborhood, and about dark returned to the ground. The hunters were waiting for them, drawn up outside of the tent, for a procession. Places were master-spirit of Germany in bringing about the assigned them. Burgomaster Smidt took the consummation of this enterprise; and among arm of one of the directors, and, with the band playing Washington's March, they were escorhearts which we'cound the arrival of the Wa- ted across the ground. Reaching the other exshington, perhaps none beat stronger than his. I tremity, the hunters opened, and the guests moved between them, and were brought to a stand in front of a large illuminated frame-work .on board, and in the name and on behalf of the Cannon were fired, and from the frame-work city welcomed the Americans to Bremen. In flashed out, in letters of fire, the name of 'Wasent up a shout which shook the air, 'Washington and America!' Rockets and fire ballelighted up the darkness of the scene, and showed all around the stern features of men and the gentle faces of women beaming with enthusiasm. A friend, at the request and on behalf of the A mericans, answered 'Germania !' The hunters took up the word, and as the light died away the stirring shout from a thousand manly voices

> The next day the Senate gave a stately dinner. In the uncertainty as to the time of the Washington's arrival, no invitations had been sent to the interior, but delegates were present from several of the adjoining States. It was understood that the Crown Prince of Prussia would have been there, but the Diet was in ses- | yoke.

'Germania and America!' rung in the ear.

Hunters' Club' offered the entertainment of Patow, S cretary for Poreign Affairs, and delegates from Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and other States assisted, manifesting that all Northern Germany sympathieed in this opening of has there assembled at one board a more respeciable or venerable looking body of men, or which brought them together. The room was charges. beautifully decorated with the flags of the different German States, and at the head, crossing each other, were those of the United States and Bremen. On the coming in of the roast, being the point of the dinner recognised for such purposes, according to the custom of Germany, the

venerable Burgomaster Smidt tore and said: "He designated the arrival of the Washingfacts; it was this which had brought together those present of the American and German ustwo countries which are so well calculated for a mutual interchange as the United States of America and the United States of Germany. Neither of them possess any colonies, nor does either wish for any; and in this respect both escape the jealousy of colonial mother States.

"As a citizen of Bremen," he continued, "! may well remind you of the fact that, after the glorious end of the American war of independence. Bremen vessels were the first which unfurled their sails to visit the shores of the young transatlantic Republic; and as on the western horizon of liberty one star after another has made its appearance, so the vessels of Bremen have continued progressively to steer their course in that direction. This fact, as it would appear, has not been forgotten in America, and as if in return the United States now send us their first transatiantic steamer, thinking that the best key to Germany is the Bremen key; and in the same spirit, he concluded, in the name of my fellow citizens, I offer a hearty welcome to the Washington, as the worthy pioneer of an enterprise which is destined to open a direct intercourse between two great nations."

Perhaps no man ever stood higher in the cetimation of his fellow citizens than Burgomaster Smidt; and the spirit with which his tonet was received showed that the sentiment it contained was no less acceptable than the person who of

To the teast in honor of the President of the United States, and of the Hon Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, Major Hobbie responded. His exposition of the circumstances under which the line was established - of the large and libe ral views of the Postmaster General-was listened to with much interest; and the glowing expression of his hope that the mail line to Bre men would be the means of drawing close together in the bonds of amity and mutual good offices the United States and the great German

nation, met a warm response in every heart, Baron Patow, in the name of the German States, offered as a toast the city of Bremen ; and, in reminding the company of the importance of the ocean as being the great highway which united nations all over the world by commercial intercourse, he begged to offer his good wishes for the further success of that city, which, in this enterprise, as in many others, had been toremost of the German States in opening the way. Captain Hewitt's interesting acknowledgement of the teast to himself, apologizing for his ship if there had been any failure to meet their expectations, on the ground that it was only on the 7th of September preceeding that still at work upon her when she left the dock at New York, kindled his audience. Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the company, acknowledged the powerful co operation of Germans is the enterprise which he had the honor in part to represent, and particularly of the city of Bremen. He might say much of this city, its historic associations, its monuments and public institutions, its enterprise and its hospitality, but he chose rather to express his admiration for that which it had not. It had no custom-house, nor restrictions of any kind upon trade.

Mr. S. read a letter, signed by all the directors of the company, requesting of the Senate the mean time cannon were firing, and a full shington.' At the same moment the hunters their acceptance of a model of the Washington, prepared by Mr. Westervelt, the builder. Simultaneously, and unexpectedly to most present, the beautiful model, six feet long, was born in on the shoulders of eight native Bremeness, residents in and citizens of the United States. This was received with a storm of eathusiasm, when Mr. Oelrichs, an associate director, a native of Bremen, returned after years of absence, and endeared to all present by early ties, put a seal upon the enthusiasm of the evening by announcing the intention of the company that the next ship which came to them should bear the name of 'Hermane,' a name identified with German history and poetry- Hermann being the deliverer of Germany from the Roman, as Washington was of America from the British

PRETER OF ADVERTISION.

square 1 insertion. do 3 Every subsequent insertion, ... 9 25 Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one solumn, \$18; half column, \$13; three squares, \$6; Iwo squares.

55; ome square, \$3 50. Advertisoments left without directions as to the torget of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

Coninteen lines or less make a severe.

the sight of the ship, its great size, and the beauty of its accommodations confirmed and realized all expectations. The day ended with a visit to the dock, then in process of construction, to direct communication with America. Rarely be the largest in the world, undertaken by the city of Bremen alone, at an expense of more than a million of dollars, for the express use of more undivided in sympathy with the cause the American mail steamers, free of all dock

But the most important feature connected with the reception of the Washington at Bremen, showing the true appreciation of the object our Government had in view in establishing the line, (and in this respect most strongly in contrast with the course of things in England.) was the facility afforded for carrying out the grand scheme of the Postmaster General. In ton on the Weser as an event which had con- Senator Duckwitz, of the Post Office Department, Major Hobbin found an able and ready condiutor, full of enterprise and energy, and competent to treat and arrange upon the 'gotions. In all the world," he said, "there are no ahead' system of our own country. The basis of an arrangement was agreed upon, by which the post office of Bremen undertook to distribute our mails over the whole North of Europe, through Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, o. ver all Germany, and when the ratiroad should be completed to Trieste, over the Grecian Archipelago, around the whole shores of the Mediterranean, up to Constantinople and the Black Sea, even over to Egypt, and down the Red Ses to India.

The practical operation of this would be, that the German resident in Iowa could go up to the village nearest his farm, drop his letter in the post office, and, postage paid or not, it would go direct to his friend in the heart of Silesia, on the banks of the Danube, or on the borders of the Black Forest.

A Sketch of Smithson,

PLANS OF THE INSTITUTE -The Association f American Naturalists adjourned at Baston on Saturday, to meet next September, in Philadelphia. The Boston Journal gives the following report of an interesting communication by the eminent philosopher whose scientific researches have conterred honor upon our country :

Professor Henry read a paper on the plan and bjects of the Smithsonian Institution. He gave brief bistorical account of Smithson, who was born in England, in the year 1768. 'le was educated in the University of Oxford-w. . a man of amisble disposition and devoted to science. He was the best chemist in Cxford, and after his graduation became the rivel of Wolextraordinary skill in manipulation. The fullowing anecdote to the point was related on the authority of the late President of the Loyal So-

On one occasion he observed a tear trickling down the face of a lady-he caught it on a piece of glass, lost one half- analyzed the other half and discovered a microscopic salt. He resided most of the time abroad, and was the illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland, who recognised him, and left him a handsome property. He was the author of upwards of twenty original memoirs on various subjects of science. He appears to have been proud of his scientific attainments, and on one occasion wrote

"The best blood of England flows in my veins -on my father's side I am a Northumberland -on my mother's I am related to kings. But this is of no consequence. My name shall live in the memory of mankind, when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Percys are forgotten." Professor Henry said he could find no evidence that he had written this in view of the establishment of an Institution. Smithson died at Genoa in the year 1829.

leaving his property to his nephew, the son of his brother, with a clause in his will leaving it in trust to the United States, for founding an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, in case the nephew dird without issue. He did so die, and the money, about \$500,000, came into possession of our government. It was idle to say that this money was lost when it was lent to Arkansas and other States. It could not be lost, for the national government held it in trust, and having accepted the trust, was bound to see it devoted to the purpose designated in the will of Smithson. Various schemes had been proposed to carry the plan into execution, but none was de finitely decided on until a year since, when act of Congress was passed, organizing the stitution. Professor Henry then explained own connection with the Smithsonian Int titution, which was entirely unsolicited on his , part. He mentioned the several plans which he d been suggested for the organization of the last itution. as well as that which had been finally adopted as a compromise.

A farmer's wife in New Connectierit, Ohio, is preparing an immense cheese for a precent to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbors she has procured the milk of 500 gows for one day. The production is, a cheese weight coo pounde

Every person has ... ,... as much pride as bo