

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SUNBURY, PA.
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The Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,
and all Goods offered will be warranted equal to
the representations that may be made of them.
N. B. A large assortment of Goods at Private
Sale. Jan. 16, 1847.—ly

CHEAP WATCHES.
The Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches
IN PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD Levers, full Jewelled, \$45 00
Silver do, do, 33 00
Gold Levers, Jewelled, 30 00
Silver do, do, 15 00
Silver Quartzes, fine quality, 10 00
Gold Watches, plain, 15 00
Gold 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, hoop ear
rings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thim
bles, gold neck, curb and fob chains, guard keys
and jewellery of every description, at equally low
prices. All I want is a call to convince custom
ers.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and
warranted to keep good time for one year; old
gold or silver bought or taken in exchange.
For sale, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks,
at
LEWIS LADOMUS,
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Store, No. 113
Market street, above Eleventh, north side, Phila
delphia.

I have some Gold and Silver Levers, still
much cheaper than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—ly

To the J. O. of F.
J. W. & E. D. STOKES,
Manufacturers of Premium Odd Fel
low's Regalia,
No. 194 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,
First Clothing Store below 6th Street.

The subscribers having taken the premium at
Franklin Institute, at the last exhibition, for
the best Regalia, they invite the attention of the
order to their establishment, where they will find a
splendid assortment of P. G. and Encampment Re
galia. They also make to order for Lodges and
Encampments, Regalia, Sashes, Emblems and
Robes, and furnish every thing requisite for the
convenience of new Lodges or Encampments.
J. W. STOKES,
E. D. STOKES,
Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—ly

NEW
AUCTION STORE,
No. 6 North 3d st., third door above
Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SALE EVERY EVENING, of a general as
sortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trunks, Locks,
Latches, Bolts, Saw, Sashlery, Whips,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns,
Pistols, Trimmings, Clothing
and Fancy Goods.
The attention of city and country dealers is in
vited. The Goods are fresh, and will be warranted
equal to the representations that may be made of
them.
BAYLIS & BROOKER, Auctioneers,
No. 6 North Third
N. B. Purchasers can have their Goods packed.
Several invoices of Goods have been received to be
sold at private sale.
Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, 1846.—ly

Counterfeiters
DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandt's
Pills are genuine, unless the box has three la
bels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom)
each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand
writing, thus—B. BRANDT, M. D.—These la
bels 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 pre
cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these
labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.
The following respective persons are duly author
ized, and hold
No. 6 North Third
CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandt's Vegetable Univers
Pills.
Northumberland county: Milford—Mackey &
Chamberlin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser. M'Evansville
—Ireland & Mezell. Northampton—Wm. For
syth. Geocetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County: New Berlin—Boger & Win
ter. Selinsgrove—George Grudum. Middle
burg—Isaac Smith. Beaverstown—David Huber.
Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Millersburg—Mensch
& Ray. Hartstown—Daniel Long. Ernsburg—
G. & F. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Cata
wissa—C. G. Brubaker. Bloomburg—John R.
Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Bissel. Washington
Robt. McCay. Limestone—Ballist & McMinch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of
my BRANDT'S Pills, and upon which will also be seen three copies
of the new labels now used upon the Brandt's Pills
Boxes.
Philadelphia, office No. 6, North 3d street,
B. BRANDT, 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.—JARRISON.
By Manner & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 11, 1847. Vol. 3—No. 12—Whole No. 376

NEWS FROM MEXICO.
Return of General's Quitman and Shields—
Midshipman Rogers in New Orleans—Mexi
can Congress Organized—Reported Defeat
of Gen. Rea.
RICHMOND, Dec. 2.
Two of the buck mails have been received,
bringing New Orleans papers of the 23d and
24th ult. The express, with papers of the 25th,
has also been received.
The Picayune of the 21th announces the ar
rival of the steamer Alabama, with Vera Cruz
dates to the 18th, and from the Capital to the
8th ult., being a week later.
The news is both interesting and important.
Maj. Gen. Quitman, Gen. Shields, Colonels Har
ney, Garland, Andrews, Morgan, Rainey, Bar
nett, Major Dykeman, Lieut. Porter and Sweeney,
of the New York volunteers, Midshipman
Rogers, and George Wilkins Kendall, arrived
at New Orleans in the Alabama, as passengers,
besides many other gallant officers.
Gen. Quitman has left Mexico in accordance
with the orders of Gen. Scott, directing this
greatly distinguished and efficient officer to pro
ceed in the United States, and report personally
or by letter to the War Department, as since
his promotion he has had no prominent assign
ment of a division to command. The object of
his return is to seek this.
Gen. Shields returned to seek a restoration
to health, being broken down by the wounds re
ceived in the service of his country.
Colonel Harney comes home for the purpose
of recruiting.
Colonels Morgan, Garland and Barnett, and
Lieut. Porter and Sweeney, and others have
been ordered to join Bragg's battery immedi
ately.

Among the passengers on board the Alaba
ma, are no less than 210 sick, disabled and
wounded soldiers.
Three died on the passage, one, named Ri
chard McManus, of the 2d Pennsylvania volun
teers, was buried at sea.
The large train, numbering six hundred,
which left the city of Mexico on the 1st of No
vember, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th,
without molestation save a few scattering shots.
The force under Gen. Lane at Puebla had
been actively engaged in ferreting out the gu
errillas, who had, however, given but little trou
ble since the affairs at Humantla and Atlixco.

A Mexican courier had been captured with
letters from Atlixco, Orizaba and Tehuacan, and
among them was found a document from Santa
Anna, in which he says that just as he had ma
nured his plans for attacking Perote, he received
the orders from the supreme government to
reign the command of the army.
The Monitor Republicano, published at the
capital, stated on the 4th ult., that a sufficient
number of Members of Congress had arrived at
Queretaro on the 1st, for the transaction of bu
siness. A letter, direct from Queretaro, dated
on the 4th, announces that Congress was or
ganized on the 2d November.
A letter to an English gentleman in the city
of Mexico, dated the 5th, says, that although
much confidence is felt in the acting President
and Vice President by Congress, and all who
are favorably disposed to peace, it is much feared
that Complido, of Guadalupe, will be elec
ted President ad interim of the Republic, in
stead of Herrera or Pena y Pena.
The health of Herrera is still precarious,
though improving.
Some say that Elorriaga will receive a ma
jority of votes in the contest for President, ad
interim, and others are divided in opinion be
tween the chances of Herrera, Almonate, Com
plido, Gemesales and Rosio.
It was reported at Vera Cruz that General
Lane had another brush with the Mexican for
ces under General Rea at Puebla, and routed
him entirely.
All was quiet at Perote when the train came
through.
General Patterson was still at Jalapa, suffer
ing somewhat from a severe cold, but was on
the recovery. Gen. Cushing's command was
three miles beyond. The entire force in that
vicinity amounted to about three thousand.
Col. Hays left Puebla on the 13th, escorting
Major Pulk and Mr. Smith, bearer of despatches
to Gen. Scott.
The report that Jarauta had sent a communi
cation to Gen. Patterson is confirmed. It is
said that Jarauta has retreated towards Quer
etaro, completely broken up.
General Butler arrived at Vera Cruz on the
17th, and was received with the honors due to
his station.
From two to three thousand troops arrived at
Vera Cruz, on the 17th and 18th, Gen. Butler
was to return to the capital in a fortnight with
six thousand men.
The troops left of the division of Gen. Quit
man at the capital, had been incorporated with
the divisions of General Worth and Twiggs.
The Pennsylvania and New York volunteers
have been assigned to the former.

From the American Star of Nov. 8.
TAX WOUNDS.—We are pleased to see so

many officers and soldiers getting out into the
street, having sufficiently recovered from their
wounds to do so. It is strange, indeed, that
some who were slightly wounded in the leg or
arm died from the effects of the wound, whilst
others shot through the body and in the head
survived, and are fast recovering. There is
something about it which we cannot understand.
Captain Scantland, an old friend of ours, who
left the 1st Tennessee regiment to take com
mand of a company in the new levy, was shot
through the head, the ball entering near one eye
and coming out at the opposite temple. None
thought he would live a day, and now we un
derstand he is not only alive, but has made his
appearance in the streets on foot.

Next we have the Western Wire.
Revolution in Guadalupe.—Death of Am
pudia.—Triumph of the Church Party.—Pro
nunciamento of Parades.—Santa Anna at Iri
scates.—Defeat of Canales.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8, 1847.
The steamer Priton, from New Orleans
arrived here to-day, having left that city on the
evening of the 20th ult., one day later than you
have received by the Southern mail.
A revolution is stated to have broken out at
Guadalupe, with the design of favoring the el
ection of Gomez Farías to the Presidency. A
sanguinary engagement ensued between his
troops and the mob opposed to him, which was
headed by the priests. In the action, General
Ampudia, and many others attached to Gomez
Farías' party, were killed, and in the end the
church party proved victorious.
Parades was at Talacingo, and had openly
pronounced in favor of his monarchical project,
seconded by the garrison at Mazatlan.
The Mexican population still exhibit a most
unconquerable hatred for the Americans, and
express no desire to obtain peace.
The Mexican Congress had arrived from Quer
etaro to Morelia, to get rid of the military, by
which it was overawed.
Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single
brigade, are at Iruiscates, intending to make an
attack upon the next train.
Bustamante, who had gone to Queretaro, has
a force of 5,000 men at his command, near the
city of Mexico.
Canales was encountered by a small Ameri
can force, and defeated, with some loss.

WHO WERE THE DESERTERS.—Of the desert
ers in Mexico forty-one are foreigners, and sev
en native born Americans. But eight of the
foreigners had ever been naturalized, or filed
their declaration of intention, and the places of
their nativity are as follows: From Ireland, 25;
Germany 6; Scotland 3; England 2; Lower
Canada, 2; Upper Canada, 1; France, 1; Sicily,
1.
The names and places of birth of the seven
Americans, are as follows—Harrison Kinney,
U. S. (state not known); Henry Waister, and
John Brooke, Pennsylvania; John Taylor, Vir
ginia; Henry McElroy, Louisiana; Joseph
Brooks, Maryland; and Gibson McDonald, Del
aware. Forty-two of the forty-eight deserters
were men of intemperate habits, and had been
frequently punished for that offence while in
the service of the United States; and most of
them assigned as the cause of their desertion
the severity with which they were punished by
their respective company officers.—Picayune
Cor.

A BOSTON BOY ON HIS OWN HOOK IN MEX
ICO.—We clip the following from the Boston
Post:

Many people in State street will remember a
lad named Charles M. Bugbee, who about seven
years ago acquired celebrity by his enterpris
e and success in boarding the English steamers,
and obtaining the latest papers, which he sold
at a handsome advance before the extra cargo
was issued. He is now in the city of Mexico,
and acting as the authorized agent of the Amer
ican Star newspaper. He does not belong to
the army, yet has taken part in several of the
engagements. In the last battle before the
walls of Mexico, he attracted the notice of Gen.
Worth, who, after complimenting his good
shots, asked him what regiment he belonged to.
"None sir," replied Charles, "I belong to the
press." Gen. Worth invited him to call at his
quarters next day. Charles did so, and received
from the general a present as a testimonial
of his approbation of his gallantry in the battle
the day before. It was not a bad idea of Char
ley to use his "free pass" as a representative of
the press, for such a patriotic purpose.

LARGE HOUSE.—Two hogs were brought to
Allen's pork house, in Edinville, on Friday,
from Nolte, Hardin county. The two weigh
sixteen hundred pounds, and one of them up
wards of nine hundred.

The men employed in digging the founda
tion of the new church at Jerusalem, have had
so much to do through forty feet of remain
ing solid ground.

From the Hartford Daily Times, Nov. 15.
Capt. Walker, the Texas Ranger.
Samuel Hamilton Walker was born about the
year 1815, in Prince George county, Maryland.
His brothers and other relatives now reside in
Washington city. During the Seminole Indian
war he enlisted in the United States service as
a private, and was one of Col. Harney's picked
men to penetrate the swamps of Florida, where
foot prints of the white man were never before
seen. In that hazardous expedition, which
effectually put an end to the Florida war,
by conquering the Indians around their own
council fires, young Walker greatly distinguis
hed himself. He was a favorite of the daring
Harney, whose quick perception never failed to
select the most energetic and bold.

At the close of the Seminole war, Walker
went to Texas and joined Col. Hays' company
of Rangers. In the summer of 1844, he was
one of the fifteen of Hays' men, armed with re
volving pistols, who attacked eighty Comanche
Indians, and defeated them, leaving thirty-three
dead Indians upon the field; and from the num
ber of dead and dying carried off, it was be
lieved that more than half of the Comanche
force was slain by these fifteen rangers. In
this fierce battle Walker was pierced through
the body by the spear of an Indian, the spear
penetrating him to the ground! He was left
in that condition by his companions, who sup
posed he was dead. After the battle, he was found
with the spear still sticking through him, though
he had succeeded in getting it out of the ground.
His companions relieved him from it, and found
it had not touched a vital part. He recovered.

Walker was also one of Col. Fisher's three
hundred men who marched against two thou
sand Mexicans, stationed at Mier, and was cap
tured by the Mexicans previous to that battle,
so he made an excursion among them. After
the defeat of the Mier expedition, he was mar
ched, with other prisoners, to the castle of Pe
rote. These prisoners received the inhuman
treatment which no other people on earth, save
Mexicans and cannibals, inflict upon those with
in their power. At Salado, the Texans resolved
to make their escape. Walker was foremost.
It was arranged that he should seize and disarm
one of the guard, and that Cameron, a Scotch
man, should guard the other in the same way.
At the signal, the guards were disarmed in a
moment, and the Texans, 214 in number, rushed
into the outer court, where 150 Mexican infan
try were guarding a quantity of arms and am
munition. The Texans soon had command of
this point, and armed themselves. Whilst do
ing so, 300 Mexicans, cavalry and infantry, for
med outside of the gates. The Texans rushed
upon them, and defeated them, killing ten of
their number, and losing five. The company
then escaped, but finally became lost in the
mountains, and suffered greatly from hunger.
As Walker expressed it to a friend, after his re
turn, their eyes became so sunken, from hunger
and fatigue, that they appeared like sugar holes
in the head.

In this condition, they were re-captured by
the Mexicans, and taken back to Salado. Here
the bloodthirsty Santa Anna demanded the life
of every tenth man, and the company was mar
ched out to draw the black beans—one black
bean for every tenth man being placed in the
bowl, and all who drew them were shot. Young
Torrey, of this city, got one, and was killed on
the spot. Those who drew the white beans
were subjected to intense sufferings. Walker,
with eight others, however, finally escaped from
Mexico, and returned to Texas. He then joined
the Texas revenue service, where he exhib
ited his usual efficiency.

When Gen. Taylor marched into Texas with
his army of observation, and matters were wear
ing a hostile appearance, Walker, at the head
of a company of Texas Rangers, armed with
Colt's patent repeaters, offered his services to
the United States, was accepted, and aided in
defending Point Isabel. He was stationed be
tween that place and Gen. Taylor's advance
camp, with instructions to keep the communica
tion open, if possible. This service was peril
ous, but Walker's bravery and rapid move
ments overcame all obstacles. On the 28th of
April, 1846, he ascertained that quite a large
body of Mexicans intended to surround Gen
eral Taylor's camp, and he at once set out with
twenty-five men, to communicate with the Gen
eral. After proceeding twelve miles, he en
countered fifteen hundred Mexicans, and most
of his men being inexperienced, fell back, at the
appearance of such an overwhelming opposition.
The few that remained around their bold com
mander, firmly received the attack of the Mex
icans, and gave them battle for about fifteen
minutes, killing about thirty of them. They
then retreated, and were pursued to within half
a mile of Point Isabel. It was reported that
Walker was slain, but at night he came into the
fort, and with that indomitable spirit for which
he was distinguished, at once offered to com
municate with General Taylor, provided he
could have four men as companions. This po
sition, under such circumstances, with the

company in fact, and lurking in every path and
thicket, was considered rash. But six Texans
volunteered, and after several bold adventures,
in one of which they charged through a large
body of Mexican landers, whilst they were pre
paring to forge their horses, they reached the
camp of Gen. Taylor in safety on the 30th.
Walker was among the brave men who prin
cipated the gallant Col. May, and accompanied him
in his famous charge, when Gen. La Vega was
taken prisoner. The government, without an
y solicitation, rewarded his services and signal brav
ery by a Captain's commission in the new re
giment of United States mounted rifles. This
promotion, he repaired to Maryland, and soon
rallied around him, principally from Maryland
and Kentucky, 250 volunteer Rangers, whose
services were accepted by the Government.—
With this company he went to Vera Cruz, and
was employed to keep the guerrillas at bay, and
open communication. The bold feats of him
self and his confident followers struck terror in
to the prowling guerrillas, and this class of high
way robbers, always well armed and well moun
ted, were sure to leave a clear path when
"Walker and his rangers" were on the track.—
His services have been most valuable to the Go
vernment, and all will regret his fate. A braver
or nobler fellow never fell upon the battle
field. He was the fast friend of improvements
in the art of war, and his experience and keen
perception led him to adopt the best arms and
equipment that could be had. Old customs and
old fashioned arms, unwieldy and ineffective,
found no favor with him, so long as radical
improvements were within his reach.

In the death of Capt. Walker the country has
lost one of its bravest and most valiant sons,
and we cannot but sympathize deeply with the
family sad friends.
Cost of Foreign Travel.—The French Stea
mer.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican,
who has recently been taking a European tour,
furnishes that paper with an account of his ex
penses and some other matters of interest to
those who intend to travel. He says—
From New York to London or Liverpool, by
sail packet, \$75
Expenses in London, for twenty days, 35
From London he will want to go to Birming
ham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Ox
ford, &c., &c., which will cost, say 50
He will want to visit the romantic grounds of
Scotland, too. This will take about two weeks,
to make a satisfactory visit, and will cost about
\$50. The trip is performed from London to
Edinburgh entirely by railroad—fare in the
first class cars, via Manchester, 43s. 6d. ster
ling. Returning again to London, I conclude
he will want to go to Paris. There are two or
three good routes from London to Paris. One
by railroad from London to Southampton, thence
to Havre by steamboat, and thence to Paris by
railroad—fare about fourteen dollars. In Paris
he will probably wish to stay fifteen or twenty
days. It is far the cheapest and most conven
ient, in either London or Paris, to rent lodgings.
In London, by taking a little pains, good rooms,
well furnished, can be rented for a long or short
time, in West End, called the fashionable part of
the city, for about fifty cents per day, the rooms
consisting of a parlor and bedroom. If two
persons join in renting rooms, the expenses are
trifling. They can take breakfast in their
rooms or at coffee houses, just as they please.—
An English breakfast consists of a cup of coffee
and a piece of toast, or some bread and butter;
it costs from ten to fifteen cents. A very good
dinner can be had at Luncheon, without wine
or beer, for about thirty cents. A meal can
be had at any hour, in almost any part of the
city. The best, however, are to be had down
in the business part, within a quarter of a mile
of St. Paul's Church. If a person adopts this
plan, he can roam about at pleasure, and dine
whenever, and a brewer he chooses.
Hotels are always expensive, and the charges
amount, the best way it can be fixed, to ab
out three dollars per day, and then he will not
begin to get such a living as he can have in an
American hotel for two thirds of that money.—
If, however, he has a family or a lady with him,
he will find a highly respectable and very fine
boarding house in Fitzroy Square, known as
Mrs. Fowler's, where first rate rooms are furnis
hed and board, on the American plan, at the
rate of about two dollars a day, including the
service of servants.
In Paris good rooms can be had at about the
same rates, or less than in London. Twenty
days in Paris will cost him at least \$50.
Thus the whole of the ordinary expense to
see London, Edinburgh and Paris, is about \$325.
If he shall visit the Rhine, or Rome, it will
cost more in proportion. Returning, if he comes
on a sail packet from Havre or London to New
York, it will cost \$100; if on a steamer about
\$200.
The expenses of the trip above designated
and back again to New York, may, with rig
or economy, be performed for about seven hun
dred dollars. The Americans all carry money

trunks. If a waiter sees a great chest (as an
English servant calls it) weighing near an
eighth of a ton, with brass nails, coming up
street, he will be sure it is an American's for
nobody else thinks of travelling about through
the world with such an incumbrance. The
best way is to take very little baggage, and
buy new clothing as the old wears out. On the
continent, they charge on the railroads extra
for all baggage weighing over fifty-five pounds.
I engaged my return passage on the French
steamer Misoori. When we arrived at
Cherbourg, it was dark, and the Misoori was
anchored out in the channel. We had a great
time in getting on. Instead of running the
small boat alongside, she halted ten rods off, and
we were conveyed in a lady, ladies and all,
when it was quite dark and rough, to the ship.
It took us two hours to do what an American
captain would have done in fifteen minutes.—
About 10 o'clock at night we started. The
Misoori is a splendid ship, of enormous dimen
sions, and when she has on her full weight of
canvas, is a beauty. There were two persons
on board, belonging to the ship, who could speak
English, viz: the Doctor and the third officer.
For the first five days we had a most favora
ble wind, but, strange to say, we did not have a
rag of canvas spread the whole time. The
third officer said the wind would help only "ver
little bett." The passengers all seemed to feel
outraged with the miserable management of
the ship in that respect. The officers and
crew would make a great ado, but never accom
plish anything. The French don't seem to
have any "gumption"—(I don't know who made
the word)—no ability to do things to advantage.
An American or an English sailor will take ad
vantage of every little flaw of wind; he is con
stantly looking out and watching for the breeze,
and, ere it comes, he has up his sails, so as to
have its full benefit; but a Frenchman must
see it blow a day or two before he is sure it is
worth his while to take the trouble of hoisting
his sails. With the most favorable wind, we
made only from seven to eight miles an hour.
I had been abusing the English and lauding the
French, all along, but now I begin to whistle
out of the other side of my mouth. The sailors
were astonishingly awkward.
Their manner of doing things is something
like the way the first French settlers on the
Ohio used to clear up the forests. They were
mostly from Paris, and the history of their do
ings tells us, that when they undertook to cut
down a large tree, they would huddle all around
it, while one would climb up to the top of a
rope, and fasten it to a limb, and then some ten
or twelve men would pull at the rope, while the
others cut at the root. I frequently saw the third
officer with his dinner in his hand, while on
duty, walking about on deck, with plate in one
hand and fork in the other—one minute giving
orders and gesturing with his fork, and the next
minute diving into his grub.
ELECTED.—By way of Louisville, we learn
that D. R. Miller has been elected Governor of
Texas.

SMOKE PREVENTING APPARATUS.—The Pitts
burgh Gazette gives an account of the successful
trial in a cotton factory in Allegheny city, of
Williams' "Smoke Preventive Apparatus." It
says:—"The experiment has proved completely
successful, and will save in this one factory
twenty-five barrels of coal a day. While the
chimneys of the neighboring factories were yester
day vomiting forth clouds of black smoke
that darkened the atmosphere of one of the finest
Indian Summer days we have seen, the
Smoke Preventive in the cotton factory we
have named, consumed all the particles of smoke
that dropped almost like rain from other points
around us.

ROTARY BOOT HEEL.—A boot maker has in
vented a rotary heel, to be applied to boots, so
that when down on one side, by uneven tread
ing, it can be easily twisted round, thus produ
cing another even surface, and easier locu
tion in the wearer.

AN EXTENSIVE FAMILY.—We learn from the
Louisville Journal, that last week there came
to Troy, (La.) a German family, composed of a
man, his wife, and thirty-two children. The
children are all girls, and were produced at
sixteen births.

A HOUSING CONVENTION.—A farmer of St.
Albans, Vermont, recently made a grand entre
e into that place, mounted on a small car driv
en by four large hogs. He entered the town at a
brisk trot amid the exclamations of a hundred
who were soon drawn together to witness this
uncommon spectacle. A gentleman on the
spot offered him \$240 for the car, as it stood,
but it was indignantly refused.

To finish all the railways lines now com
menced in the United States, it will require \$55,
000,000.

ERRATA OF DISAPPOINTMENT.—Mr. Levi
S. Angled died suddenly last week in Cincinnati,
in a fit of excitement, occasioned by going home
and not finding his dinner ready.

PRICES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square 1 insertion, 10 cts
1 do 2 do, 15 cts
1 do 3 do, 20 cts
Every subsequent insertion, 6 cts
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$15; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$12;
half column, \$7; three squares, \$6; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3.50.
Advertisements sent without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

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