



OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

PLAQUEMINE, PARISH OF IBERVILLE, LA., JULY 20, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NO. 50.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Company.



Business of the company confined to life insurance.

Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation, \$200,000.

Which permanent fund are to be invested as per charter, for the benefit of the policy holders...

This Company being organized, not for the benefit of stockholders and capitalists, but solely for the protection of the policy holders...

All policy holders, whether for life or shorter terms, who continue the insurance till death, participate in the whole of the profits of the company...

Creditors can insure the lives of debtors, thus securing a prompt settlement in case of death.

Trustees: John Hagan, Joseph Walker, Peter Conroy, Jr., Maunsel White, Robert J. Ward, Samuel Stewart, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Strawbridge, John S. Allison, Wm. E. Leuckler, Edward Sparrow, Henry S. Buckner.

Directors: Joseph W. Stanton, John Stroud, Sr., John L. Lewis, John Calhoun, Wm. M. Goodrich, Joshua Baldwin, John L. Saffarans, Warrick Martin, A. D. Croasman, Mark Walton, Cornelius Fellowes, Joseph Lallande, Ed. Jauner Cox, M.M. Cohen, Presto W. Farrar, William H. White, John D. Bein, Wm. C. Tompkins, John B. Leeftz.

John Hagan, President of the Company, Preston W. Farrar, Vice President, A. J. Wedderburn, M. D., Medical Board, Thomas Hunt, M. D., of Consultation, Harmon Doane, Secretary, E. L. Gould, Attorney.

Richard Bein, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 271 Magazine St. Office hours for blacks, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 A. M., do, for whites, 2 to 3 P. M., at his residence.

This company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on all sound and healthy White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by the New York and London offices, and without their restrictions as to residence in the South.

California permits are issued to Life Insurance members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance, can be had at the office of the Company.

Extensive Travelling Privileges allowed. Office No. 94 Gravier St., and 23 1/2 Between Camp and St. Charles sts.

BIRNBERG BROTHERS, Merchants Tailors.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Plaquemine and vicinity, that they have established themselves on Main street, in the house immediately above the residence of the late Mr. Beck.

H. W. Robertson, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend to all business connected with the profession in the Parish of Iberville, and the adjoining parishes.

The good, old steamer ANNA, J.A. Jonasson, Master, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., and will arrive at Plaquemine on Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M.

The ANNA will land regularly at Plaquemine, and all business entrusted to her will be promptly attended to.

J. M. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 21 Front Street, New Orleans.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

EDUCATION, &C.

THE NEW ORLEANS FEMALE SEMINARY, DIRECTED BY MRS. VAN NOOTEN.

Transferred to PLAQUEMINE, Parish of Iberville, La., will be open for the reception of Boarders and Day Scholars on the 10th February, prox.

MRS. VAN NOOTEN, having returned from Europe, and completed her arrangements for attaching permanently to her institution teachers in every way competent and accomplished, respectfully solicits patronage for her establishment.

For further information, Mrs. VAN NOOTEN begs leave to refer to her Prospectus, (to be found at the Institute and at the principal book stores in New Orleans,) or to the following gentlemen:

In Plaquemine. Rev. D. NEVILLE, Dr. CH. CLEMENT, ALFRED HENNER, Esq., ZENON LABAUVE, Esq., JAMES ROBB, Esq., H. C. CAMMACK, Esq., FRED. FREY, Esq.

Mrs. Van Nooten hastens to contradict the report which has been spread, that she does not receive young children. Pupils of every age are received at the Seminary.

To avoid any future misrepresentations in regard to her terms, Mrs. Van Nooten has concluded to publish the same, as following—

BOARDERS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

For board and general instruction in English and French, and all the necessary branches, including needle and fancy work, \$20 per m.

Music, 8 "

Singing, 6 "

Drawing and Painting, 6 "

Dancing, three months in the year, 6 "

Washing, 1 50 "

DAY SCHOLARS.

General instruction in English, French, and all necessary branches, including needle and fancy work, (according to the age of the pupils,) \$10, \$8 and \$6 per m.

N. B. Vacations of two weeks each will be given in July and during the fete days. Boarders may remain if desired.

MAISON D'EDUCATION.

Pour les Jeunes Dames.

—DIRIGEE PAR M.M. VAN NOOTEN—

Transposée à Plaquemine, Paroisse d'Iberville. La, sera ouverte pour la réception de Pensionnaires et d'Externes le 10 Février, prochain.

MADAME VAN NOOTEN ayant accompli son voyage en Europe, et complété ses arrangements pour attacher d'une manière permanente à sa maison des professeurs dignes de sa confiance et de celle des parents, s'empresse d'en informer ses amis et le public.

Les parents et les tuteurs ont respectueusement invités à visiter la localité vaste et spacieuse des lieux où, à la demande des principaux habitants de Plaquemine, l'institution a été transportée.

De plus amples informations sont contenues dans le prospectus de l'établissement qui se trouve à l'académie même et chez les libraires à N. Orleans, ou pourront être obtenues en s'adressant aux sous-signés:

Plaquemine. New Orleans. Mr. W. E. EDWARDS, Le Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, Le Dr. CH. CLEMENT, Mr. A. HENNER, Mr. ZENON LABAUVE, J. ROBB, H. C. CAMMACK, FRED. FREY.

Pour prévenir l'avenue de toute erreur par rapport à ses conditions, Madame Van Nooten s'est décidée à le publier comme ci-dessous:

PENSIONNAIRES.

Pension et instruction générale en Français et en Anglais, \$20 per m.

Piano, 8 "

Chant, 6 "

Le dessin et la peinture, 6 "

Danse, 3 mois de l'année, 6 "

Blanchissage, 1 50 "

EXTERNES.

Instruction générale en Français et en Anglais (selon l'âge et les progrès des élèves), \$10, \$8 et \$6 per m.

N. B. On donnera des vacances de quinze jours au mois de Juillet, et pendant les fêtes de Noël.

Les pensionnaires ce pendant, pourront rester à l'établissement, si les parents le désirent.

Packet Princess No. 3.

The elegant, safe and fast running Vicksburg packet PRINCESS NO. 3, T. C. HOLMES, master, leaves New Orleans for Vicksburg and all intermediate landings every TUESDAY at 5 P. M. Returning, will pass Plaquemine every SUNDAY at about 11 o'clock A. M.

Twice a Week.

For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, and Intermediate Landings.

The new steamer GIPSY, J. H. URE, master, leaves New Orleans every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock and WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Bayou Sara after the arrival of the

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

The undersigned, having leased from F. N. Bissell, Esq., the House in this place known as the Planters' Hotel, will take pleasure in waiting upon those who may favor them with patronage.

The house has undergone thorough repair; the furniture is mostly new; and the table will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

BURDEN & JOHNSTON, Plaquemine, Sept. 1, 1849.—ad4

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

Notice. Those indebted to the undersigned for Job work, subscriptions, &c., will find their accounts by calling on Henry Sullivan.

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, By William P. Bradburn.

Office, second house above the Bank, to the right from the river.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL. Five Dollars per annum, invariably in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than one year.

ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square, (10 lines or less) will be charged for the first, and Fifty Cents for every insertion thereafter. All advertisements not specified as to number of insertions, will be published until notified, and charged accordingly. In both languages, charged double. 17 Announcements for office \$10, to be paid invariably in advance.

PLAQUEMINE: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

MISSION OF COM. MORRIS TO CUBA.—The semi-official Washington correspondent of the North American gives the following further statement in that paper of the 2d inst., in regard to the departure of Com. Morris, in the steamer Vixen, for Havana, to make a formal demand for the release of the Contoy prisoners:

Com. Morris is clothed with sufficient power to present the views of the Government to the Cuban authorities, and to explain the consequences that may result from a refusal.

Much confidence is entertained here that the prisoners will be released as soon as this imposing application is submitted, or that a satisfactory guarantee will be given for their safety until the necessary forms can be completed.—Count Alcoy has never distinctly refused to make the surrender, but he has declined on the ground that the prisoners were now on trial before the Marine Court, and that, being without diplomatic power, he could not interfere.—These denials have always been accompanied with expressions of respect and confidence, and with assurances that the conduct of the United States, in endeavoring to arrest the hostile expedition, was calculated to command the kindness and regard of the civilized world.

The opinion is entertained in high quarters that the Marine Court itself may take cognizance of the present application, and dismiss the trial, upon the official representations of this Government. Such a step would manifest a friendly reciprocity, and tend very much to strengthen relations of amity between Spain and the United States. Should all these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Com. Morris to return and to report the result of his mission to the President, by whom it will be laid before Congress, with a recommendation suited to the exigencies of the case.

The European Powers, who have exhibited so much gratuitous interest in this question, will be able to discover, in the decisive course of the President, how little their bravado has been regarded.

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—In addition to the confession of Professor Webster, which we publish in another part of this paper, the following petition, which had been previously offered, is published in the Northern papers:

Petition of Dr. Webster.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

John White Webster, a convict, under sentence of death, in Boston jail, in behalf of himself and of his wife and children, respectfully petitions that the sentence awarded against him by the law may be commuted to such other less horrible and ignominious punishment as your honorable body may mercifully decree.

Your petitioner fully admits that he was tried before a fair and impartial tribunal, and under the law as it exists, his jury, composed as it was of honorable and high-minded men, could have returned no verdict other than they did. But he respectfully reminds your honorable body that the two great malices and premeditation of crime—murder—malice and premeditation—have never been found against him by a jury, but have been necessarily inferred by the arbitrary rules of the law, from certain general facts which your petitioner will not deny, but the extenuating details of which no mass legal evidence to prove. These details your petitioner has confided to the friend who presents his petition, with authority to state them to your honorable body, in the hope that you will find therein reason to extend to your petitioner and his family that mercy of which the law has made you the dispensers. And your petitioner will ever pray.

Boston, June, 1850. J. W. WEBSTER.

Professor Webster's family remain in and observe the strictest retirement.

Deep plowing uniformly increases the quantity of grass, grain and root crops. It also tends to consolidate light soils. It has been found that the heads of grain, though much fuller and heavier, stand more upright on such land as has been deeply plowed. This is attributable to the greater strength of the roots, and the much greater depth to which they penetrate when invited to it by deep, thorough cultivation. Such soils, however, always require for perfecting their pulverization and fully developing their tillable qualities, to be well harrowed and rolled.—American Agriculturist.

REPEAT NO SLANDER.—Say nothing to another man that will make him feel unhappy. If a neighbor slanders your friend, be not so unwise as to tell him of it. People will talk thoughtlessly and unadvisedly; but he is the most at fault, who whispers aloud every remark that is made in private. He stir up strife continually. We think more highly of the man who may speak without reflection, than of him who is anxious to repeat what is said, on purpose to stir up strife and make enemies of friends.

The Stratford Mysteries.

The following letter from the New York Observer, a religious paper, from the Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Stratford, is a singular epistle, which will be read with interest:

Messrs. Editors.—Public attention has been called of late to certain strange manifestations which have been denominated "Mysterious Knockings." They first began to attract attention in the city of Rochester, between two and three years ago. Since that time similar manifestations have been made in the cities of Auburn, Syracuse, and in other places in Western New York, and recently in several places Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For several weeks past, something of the same character has been witnessed at my house. It commenced on the 10th of March last, and continued, with slight interruptions, from two to three months. For the first five or six weeks, no communications were made that we could understand; but the phenomena consisted in the moving of articles of furniture in a manner that could not be accounted for.—Knives, forks, spoons, nails, blocks of woods, etc., were thrown in different directions about the house. They were seen to move from places and in directions which made it certain that no visible power existed by which the motion could be produced. For days and weeks together, I watched these strange movements with all the care and caution, and close attention, which I could bestow. I witnessed them hundreds and hundreds of times, and I know that in hundreds of instances they took place when there was no visible power by which the motion could have been produced. Scores of persons of the first standing in the community, whose education, general intelligence, candor, veracity and sound judgment, none will question, were requested to witness the phenomena, and, if possible, help us to a solution of the mystery. But as yet no such solution has been obtained. The idea that the whole was a "trick of the children"—an idea which some of the papers have endeavored with great zeal to promulgate—is, to every one who is acquainted with the facts, as stupid as it is false and injurious. The statement, too, which some of the papers have reiterated so often, that "the mystery was found out," is, I regret to say, untrue. With the most thorough investigation which I have been able to bestow upon it, aided by gentlemen of the best talents, intelligence and sound judgment, in this, and in many neighboring towns, the cause of this strange phenomena remains yet undiscovered.

About the middle of April, a gentleman who was spending the night at my house, proposed to try the method of interrogation which had been adopted in Western New York, and to our utter amazement, a series of responses were returned, from which the inference was irresistible that they must have been produced by a being which possessed intelligence. For several weeks communications were made in this way, relating almost wholly to a matter in which certain members of the family are supposed to have an interest; at the same time the other manifestations continued, and very great annoyance was experienced. The mode of communication was by some persons repeating the alphabet, and the letters of the word to be uttered were indicated by a rap from some invisible agent. I tried by all the methods I could devise, to find what the power was by which the rapping was produced. I have heard it hundreds of times, and have done my best to ascertain the cause, but as yet I have not succeeded. I have been often asked if I believed it was the work of spirits. I have as often replied that I do not know what it is. I have never seen a spirit, and I do not know what a spirit could do if it would, or what it would do if it could. The facts, however, are of such a nature, and have transpired under such circumstances, as to render the idea of trick or designed deception wholly inadmissible. Still, however, I have become satisfied that no reliance whatever is to be placed on these communications, either as a source of valuable information, or as a means of acquiring truth. I speak of what has transpired at my house, and I have the fullest confidence that if it is the work of spirits, it is the work of wicked spirits. Indeed, they profess to be wicked spirits in a state of torment, seeking a mitigation of their torment, by redressing the wrongs of which they were guilty in life. I have watched the progress of this matter with great care, and have done the best in my power to learn what these strange things mean; and although I have not yet been able to ascertain the cause, I am satisfied that their communications are wholly worthless.—They are often contradictory—often prove false—frequently prove trifling and nonsensical, and more in character with what might be expected of a company of loafers on a spree, than with what might be expected from spirits returned from the world of retribution, to "tell the secrets of their prison-house."

Similar manifestations are now being made in many other parts of the country. According to information which I suppose to be authentic, they are witnessed in from 150 to 200 different places at the present time. In many of these places, they are said to advance ideas on the doctrines of religion, wholly at variance with the teachings of the Bible, and subversive of many essential truths which the Bible reveals. Under the impression that whatever is communicated by a spirit must of course be true, many persons are receiving these communications as the truth of God—as a new revelation from the spirit-world. But it should be remembered that there is no proof that what purports to be a revelation from spirits, is the work of spirits at all. The most that can be said is, that we do not yet know how or by whom these communications are made. If they are made by spirits, we have no proof that they are good spirits.—The presumption is that they are bad spirits—lying spirits. At my house they often accused each other of lying—contradicted at one time what they affirmed at another—inflicted injury on property in the most wanton manner, and have given throughout, conclusive evidence that the discipline of hell, which they profess to have experienced for several years, has yet been wholly ineffectual in improving their characters, and qualifying them for the "higher sphere" for which many suppose that the discipline after death is a preparation.

Confession of Dr. Webster.

On Tuesday, Nov. 20th, I sent a note to Dr. Parkman—it was handed to Littlefield, and was unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call on me, as he had become quite importunate about his debt. I wished to gain time. I did not expect to be able to pay him on Friday.

My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, to beg further time and indulgence for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday), but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me, without finding me.—I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it, therefore I called at his house on that morning (Friday) between 8 and 9, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half-past 1, my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare, for it was necessary for me to have my time and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock, entering at the lecture-room door. I was removing some glasses from my lecture-room table into the room in the rear called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy, "Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence—he called me scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the latter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview—but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up—I forgot every thing, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized what was handiest—it was a stick of wood—and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, or how hard, or what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly on the pavement; there was no second blow; he did not move. I stooped down over him and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them—the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below—and then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and the concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do any thing, was to draw the body in the private room adjoining; then I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets or remove any thing except the watch. I saw that or the chain of it hanging as I went and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.—N. Y. Sun.

STRIKING TO ONE'S RIGHTS.—Old stories very often have a forcible application to present times. The following anecdote we met with lately in an exchange paper:

"How is it, John, that you bring the wagon home in such a condition?"

"I broke it driving over a stump."

"Where?"

"Back in the woods, half a mile or so."

"But why did you run against a stump? Couldn't you see how to drive straight?"

"I did drive straight, sir, and that is the very reason that I drove over it. The stump was directly in the middle of the road."

"Why, then, did you not go around it?"

"Because, sir, the stump had no right in the middle of the road and I had a right in it."

"True, John, the stump ought not to have been in the middle of the road, but I wonder that you was so foolish as not to consider that it was there, and that it was stronger than your wagon."

"Why, father, do you think that I am always going to yield up my rights? Not I, I am determined to stick up to them, come what will."

"But what is the use, John, of standing up to rights, when you only get a greater wrong by so doing?"

"I shall stand up for them at all hazards."

"Well, John, all I have to say is this—hereafter you must furnish your wagon."

In the political world there is a very large and ugly stump, placed directly in the middle of the high road over which our great legislative wagon has to pass. What is worse, too, some of our Southern fellow citizens help the North to place the stump exactly in the present position, or rather to dig away the earth which had previously hidden it. These very same politicians now insist in driving directly over the stump, because it is in the middle of the road, it being one of their undoubted rights to use that portion of the highway.—Little care they whether the wagon is broken or not in the passage—they insist on their rights at all hazards. Would it not be proper for them to reflect upon the agency they had in giving the stump its present position, before they put in practice their threats to break the wagon upon it, merely because those who helped them put it there, fancying it a great improvement to the highway, will not assist in its removal?

There is one thing very certain: the people who own the vehicles that travel over this road will take very good care that their rash drivers in future "furnish their own wagons."—Natchez Courier.

ABUNDANCE OF SALT.—The salts which exist in solution in the sea, the greater part of which is common culinary salt, would cover all Europe, its lands and waters, to the height of about sixteen thousand feet. Near Montserrat in Spain there is a mass of compact salt five hundred feet high, and sixteen thousand feet in circumference; and in other parts of the world there are likewise vast aggregations of the same mineral. The rock-salt of Kirman is so hard that it is employed, like stone, for building purposes. In the various salt-mines of Wieliczka, in Poland, there exists in the first or upper story a chapel, wholly sculptured out of the salt, and dedicated to St. Anthony. This chapel is thirty feet long by twenty-four in breadth, and eighteen in height. The altar and steps, the candelabra and other ornaments, the twisted columns that sustain the roof, the pulpit, the crucifix, and the statues of the Virgin, and of St. Anthony, are all sculptured in salt, as is also a statue of Sigismund, king of Poland.

THE STRANGER RULES IN BOSTON.—The late census satisfactorily establishes the fact that there are over sixty-three thousand persons of foreign birth in the city of Boston, fifty-two thousand of whom are Irish. The city of nations seems to be divided, half and half, between natives and foreigners. Except New York, no other American city can show such proportions. The Yankees are so migratory that they leave the city of their birth as soon as they cast off their swaddling-clothes. Hence they deliver over their fathers' graves to be the property of strangers.

MRS. PARTINGTON OPINION OF THE ETHIOPIANS.—"Yes, I did go to hear the Eat the opium sarabangurs; yes, I did, and I don't keep it Deacon Blathers does hear of it. I'd rather hear them blessed black martingales than a dozen of Deacon Blathers' old sarabans. One of them sung out what my poor Paul used to like, in the salt-sellar voice, just like a baby's whistle and musical snuff, together. One of them shook his fingers together and they rattled like pipe stems; but what I liked most of all, was the beautiful music of the accordion line. Oh how delicious the music rolled out of it! I could have got up and danced with delight." And the old lady got up and really shook herself all over.

A RARE SCHOLAR.—The American Union relates the following:

One day last summer the teacher of a certain district school in New England, after putting the usual questions—"Who is President?" "What State do you live in?" &c., to a juvenile class, asked a little boy what his father's name was.

"Issac," he answered promptly.

"Spell Isaac," said the teacher.

"E-y-e, I, z-z-z-h, s-s-s, I-s-s-e."

The old scholars laughed outright at this new way of spelling a common name; even the teacher smiled—but commanding silence, she set the lad right, and proceeded with her questions.

"What is your mother's name?"

"Rachel."

"Spell Rachel."