

## THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father look up and see that flag,  
How gracefully it flies;  
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be  
A rainbow in the skies."

"It is my country's flag, my son,  
And proudly drinks the light  
O'er ocean's waves—in foreign climes,  
A symbol of our might."

"Father what fearful noise is that,  
Like thundering of the clouds?  
Why do the people wave their hats,  
And rush along in crowds?"

"It is the voice of cannonry;  
The glad shout of the free;  
This is the day to memory dear,  
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee."

"I wish that I was now man,  
I'd fire my cannon too  
And shout as loudly as the rest—  
But father, why don't you?"

"I'm getting old and weak—but still  
My heart is big with joy.  
I've witnessed many a day like this,  
Shout ye aloud my boy!"

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee!  
God bless our native land:  
And may I live to hold the sword  
Of freedom in my hand?"

"Well done, my boy—grow up and love  
The land that gave thee birth;  
A home where freedom loves to dwell  
Is paradise on the earth."

## AWFUL CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

"In the Carthusian Convent, of which I was prior," said Father A— "to me one evening, "there lived a monk of a melancholy humor and gloomy disposition, who was known to be a somnambulist." Sometimes he would come out of his cell, when the fire was upon him, and go in again alone; and sometimes he would wonder away, and require to be conducted home. Medical advice being obtained, some remedies were administered, and his relapses becoming of less frequent occurrence, people no longer thought of him. One evening that I sat up rather later than usual, I was busy at my desk examining some papers, when I heard the door of my chamber open, from which the key was seldom withdrawn, and in a moment this monk entered in a state of absolute somnambulism. His eyes were open, but fixed he had nothing on but the tunic he slept in, and in his hand a long-bladed knife. Knowing where my bed stood, he went straight to it, and seemed to ascertain, by feeling with his hand, whether I was actually there. Then, three several times, he struck with such force that, after piercing the blankets, the blade penetrated very deeply into the mattress, or rather mat, that I used instead. When he passed before me, his features were contracted, and his brow knit; but when he had done the deed, he turned on his heel, and I noticed that his features were relaxed, and he had an air of satisfaction diffused over them. The light of the two lamps which were standing on my desk, made no impression on his eyes, and he went back again as he came, opening carefully and shutting the two doors which led to my cell; and in a little time I assured myself that he had gone directly and quietly to his own apartment. The state into which this terrible apparition threw me," continued Father A— "may be conceived. I shuddered with horror at the idea of the danger I had escaped, and offered up my thanks to Heaven; but such was my state of excitement that I could not close my eyes during the night.

"On the following morning, I sent for the somnambulist, and in the tone of seeming indifference, inquired what had been the subject of his last night's dream. This question rather disconcerted him. 'Father,' said he, 'I dreamed so strange a dream, that I feel some reluctance to tell it to you; it is, perhaps, the work of the devil and—' 'I command you to tell it,' said I. 'Dreams are involuntary, and merely delusive. Speak out the truth.' Father, then said he, 'scarcely had I laid myself down, when I dreamed that you had killed my mother, and that her bloody ghost appeared to me crying out for vengeance. This so transported me with fury, that I ran like a madman into your cell and finding you in bed, stabbed you there. Shortly afterwards, I awoke, perspiring at every pore, with a perfect horror of my wickedness, and blessing God that so great a crime had not been committed.' 'More has been committed than you think,' said I, in a quiet tone. I then related to him what happened, and showed him the blows he had intended for me; at the sight of which he threw himself at my feet, suffused with tears, bitterly lamenting the involuntary misfortune which had so nearly taken place, and imploring me to inflict such a penance as I might think suitable for such an occasion. 'No, no,' I exclaimed, 'I will not punish you for an involuntary deed; but hereafter your attendance at the night service will be dispensed with; and I warn you that your cell shall be locked on the outside after evening meal, and the door shall only be opened to let you out to the family mass at the dawn of day.'

## INDIAN LESSON OF WISDOM.

A bird catcher nested a sparrow, and as he held it, the bird opened his beak and said "Pray let me go; what good can my imprisonment do? if you sell me no one will give you two pieces for me—but if you will promise to let me go, I will give you three lessons of wisdom, by which you may make a fortune both for yourself and for the kuteha butchicu," (family). "There, these are my lessons; never regret what is irretrievably gone; never believe that which seems improbable; and never expose your disappointment to the world." Grateful for so much sound advice, the bird catcher opened his hand, and the happy little sparrow flew off to the spray of a neighboring tree, where having plumed her feathers with an air of triumph, "Foolish man," quoth she, "I have a long before Abraham." In the fragments of a

perl in my crop weighing a tola; hadst thou killed me how great would have been thy treasure!" Hearing this, the man broke out into loud lamentations on his loss, and when his disappointment had a little vented itself the little bird exclaimed, "Alas! Alas!—what are my lessons worth, when at the first temptation thou hast forgotten all? Did I not tell thee never to believe what was improbable? And how should I, whose whole body does not weigh half a tola, carry a pearl of double my own weight in my crop? Did I not tell thee to conceal disappointments, and here thou hast torn thy hair and bawled so loud in thine anger, that the neighbors gather around us. Alas, alas, can experience only make a man wise?"—*Asiatic Journal.*

**GREAT PROJECT.**—Mr. Whitney, a distinguished merchant of New York, is about to present to Congress, says report, one of the most stupendous projects of the age; and which is no less than the construction of a railroad from the western shore of Lake Michigan, in a direct line to the Columbia River, a distance of some 2100 miles, which shall be the point of debarkation for China! He estimates the cost of the road at fifty millions of dollars, and requires twenty-five years to perfect the scheme. The co-operation and assistance that Mr. W. asks of the Government, is a grant of sixty miles wide of the public land, from one terminus of the road to the other, for which a full consideration would be given in carrying the mails, and transporting ammunition, stores, soldiers and all public matters, free of cost—when the road is built! The trip from Boston to the Pacific, steam-horse pace, could be made in about eight days, and with steam facilities a flight across the globe might be accomplished in a single month! The project is a magnificent one—and that is all we expect there ever will be of it.

**ODD.**—D. E. B. T. are the initials of "Dun Every Body Twice," C. R. E. D. I. T. are the initials of "Call Regularly Every Day I'll Trust."

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

**ASTONISHING FACTS IN RELATION TO THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.**

The materials of which the pyramids are constructed, afford scope for long dissertation, because, independently of all the science and skill requisite for their adaptation, the distance from which most of them were brought proves that each monarch's sway extended all over Egypt and Lower Nubia, not beyond; and in relation to this subject we gather the following facts from the second letters of Mr. Giddon's new course:

Geologically considered, Egypt is a very peculiar country, the quarries of different kinds of stone lying at great distances from each other in distinctly marked localities. If you see a piece of basalt on the beach of the Mediterranean, you know that there is no basaltic quarry nearer than between the 1st and 2d cataract, and when you find a block of granite at Memphis, you know that no granite exists but at the first cataract—nearer than the peninsula of Mount Sinai. Early civilization and extended dominion is indicated in these facts, and when we reflect upon them, we most think we witness the work of transportation going on; that we see the builders and the building themselves in process of erection. The blocks of Arabian limestone used in the interior of the pyramids, were brought from the ancient quarries of Tourah, on the opposite side of the Nile, distant about 15 or 20 miles from each pyramid. These very quarries are vast halls as it were excavated in the living Rock, wherein entire armies might encamp, are adorned with now mutilated tablets recording the age of their respective opening by different Pharaohs, not only show the very beds whence the stupendous blocks of some of the pyramids were taken; but are in themselves, works as wondrous and sublime as the Memphite Pyramids; nay, at the very foot of these quarries, lie the countless tombs and Sarcophagi of numbered generations of ancient quarrymen? These quarries are of intense archaeological interest, because the tablets in them record that stone was cut in them in Memphis on such a day such a month, such a year of the reign of such a king; and these kings begin from the remote times before the 16th dynasty, and, at different intervals come down through the Pharaonic period with many of the others, till we reach the Ptolemaic epoch—and end with Latin inscriptions similar to others in Egypt attesting that "these quarries were worked" in the propitious era of our Lords and Emperors Severus and Antoninus, thus enabling us to descend almost step by step, from the remote antiquity of 2200 years B. C. down to 200 years after the Christian era. The hand of modern barbarism, prompted by the deservitiveness of Mohammed Ali has since 1830 done more to deface these tablets—to blow up many of these halls in sheer wantonness than has been effected by time in 4000 years!

Every atom of the hundred thousand tons of granite used in the pyramids was cut at Syene, the 1st cataract, distant 640 miles. The blocks, some of which are 40 feet long had to be cut out of their bedawith wooden wedges and copper chisel; then polished with emery till they were as smooth as looking glass, and then carried by land half a mile to the river—placed on rafts and floated down 640 miles to Memphis—brought by canals to the foot of the Lybian chain—conveyed by land over gigantic causeways from one mile to three in length to the pyramids for which they were intended, and then elevated by machinery and placed in their present position, with a skill and a masonic precision that has confounded the most scientific European engineer with amazement! The very basalt sarcophagi that once held the mummy of the Pharaohs, in the most recesses of these pyramidal mausolea, 82 feet long by 31 broad and 3 deep were all brought from Lower Nubia, from the basaltic quarries of the 2d cataract not nearer than 750 miles up the river! Looking into the interior of the pyramids, there still much to stagger belief—to excite our admiration. In the pyramid of five steps, the upper beams that support the roof of the chamber of a oak, larch, and cedar, not one of which trees grow in Egypt, and establish the fact of the timber trade with Ilyria, Asia Minor and Mount Lebanon in ages past.

**JOHN WARD,**  
**FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,**  
*(Late of Philadelphia.)*

**R**EPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Evansville and vicinity that he has established himself in the above business on Main Street directly opposite the Bank, where he intends manufacturing Boots, Shoes, Pumps, &c. &c. &c. in the most fashionable style. Also, mending done cheap and at short notice, in fact, he intends carrying on the business in all its branches, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. JOHN WARD, Main street.

## COTTON YARNS,

**A**gent for the Covington and the Cooper factories, I have on hand at all times, for sale, a large supply of Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warp, Wicking Coverlet Yarn, Batting and Twine, at the lowest rates, and on liberal credits. R. BUCHANAN.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1st. '45. [Cincinnati Gazette. Feb. 13th. '45. 3m. per lb \$3.00]

## COTTON OIL.

5 Bbls No 1 CASTOR OIL, a good article, in store and for sale by

## SALARATUS.

5 Cases New York (Cogswell, Crane & Co. manufacture,) in store and for sale whole sale and retail by

W. & C. BELL.

## PAPER.

100 Reams Ames Ruled Foolscap.

100 do Letter, ruled and unruled

in store and for sale by

W. & C. BELL.

## TEAS, TEAS.

100 Half Chests, 20 quarter Boxes, Can-

ton Companies Teas, Fresh, In store

and for sale at retail to suit customers by

W. & C. BELL.

## ARROW ROOT.

1 Case Bermudas Arrow Root, for sale by

W. & C. BELL.

## OLIVE OIL.

12 Dox Marseilles Refined, suitable for table

use, in store and for sale by

W. & C. BELL.

## LEAD: LEAD!!

1599 POUNDS Bar Lead just recei-

ved from St. Louis, pr steam cov

Messenger, and for sale very low for Cash, by

HARRINGTON, HANNA, Co.

Dec. 2nd 4.

## 450 BIBS KENHAWA SALT

200 bags Turks Island do, 25 do Liverpool Bloom do

For sale by

BEMENT & VIELE.

## 450 CANTON GINGER.

2 Cases "Preserved Ginger," for sale at retail

by [Dec 12] BEMENT & VIELE.

## H. P. DEBRULER.

The stock consists of,

Common Teas, Edge Dishes,

Printed do Edge Bakers,

Granite do Edge Nappies,

Edge Plates, Printed Plates,

Printed do &c. &c. &c.

Which are to be sold at small ad-

vances on Eastern prices.

January 30 GRIFFITH & CORBET

Main Street

## SADDLERY HARDWARE.

The Subscribers would call the attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS to their large

stock of Crockery from which they can select

just such articles as they want.

Their stock consists of,

Common Teas, Edge Dishes,

Printed do Edge Bakers,

Granite do Edge Nappies,

Edge Plates, Printed Plates,

Printed do &c. &c. &c.

Which are to be sold at small ad-

vances on Eastern prices.

January 30 GRIFFITH & CORBET

Main Street

## TAR.

20 Bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by

GRIFFITH & CORBET

Main Street

## CASTINGS.

A General assortment for sale by

Dec 12 BEMENT & VIELE.

## CONFETIONARIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber desires to return his thanks to

his friends and the public generally for

the very large amount of patronage which has

been extended to him heretofore, and to request a

continuation of the same. He is better able

now to supply his customers with everything

in his line heretofore, at prices less than

the same articles can be purchased for a Louisville or Cincinnati.

GR. & CORBET.

Main Street

## CANDIES

is large and of the best make, and will be kept

—manufacturing them himself warrant them,

and he will dispose of them at wholesale or re-

tail, at a moderate advance of on the first cost of

the sugar.

He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

TOYS, which will be sold Cheap for Cash

either at wholesale or retail.

Every article in his line kept on hand, and he

requests county dealers and others to give him a