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Ornamental and Shade Trees.

The embellishment of their houses and their grounds surrounding them, is usually put off till a very late season by farmers, and especially in new settlements. The taste for such things is not, perhaps, very strong with many; and thus what is demanded for the supply of more urgent wants, or for the gratification of more pressing tastes is attended to while the setting out of shade and ornamental trees is put off till a more convenient season. Another thing that prevents many from doing anything towards the embellishment of their yard is the idea that shade and ornamental trees add nothing to the real or market value of their estates. This we think quite an erroneous opinion. If good judgment has been used in the selection of the trees and shrubs, and if good taste has been exercised in the manner of setting them out, there are probably but few so destitute of the sense of beauty that they would not give a good deal more for a farm with a handsomely embellished yard, than they would be inclined to do, if without any tasteful ornamenting. Indeed we would not consider it any great exaggeration—if any at all—to say that in no other way could the same amount of money or labor be expended, save something absolutely necessary, so as to add to the value of a farm property, as in setting out tastefully a judicious selection of ornamental trees and shrubs. Hardly any are so rude and coarse as not to feel that these give a pleasant and cheerful aspect to a country residence. They add to the charms of any location. If the property should be looked at in the summer the trees lead a charm to the residence, protecting it from the scorching rays of the sun, and providing cool retreats from the burning heat. If the property should be looked at in the winter, the trees around the family dwelling and elsewhere, will seem of no small value as a protection from the piercing and pitiless blasts which then prevail.

When such considerations as these are allowed their due weight, they will banish, we think, the impression which many entertain of the uselessness of spending time, money or labor in setting out trees merely for ornament or shade. And then there is another consideration which gives a value to trees over almost every other addition to a house or yard, that is not absolutely necessary. If money is expended for trellises, or arbors or porticoes, every year takes from their value by decay; whereas in the case of trees, every year adds to their value by adding to their beauty and utility.

Those of our readers who have not yet given their attention to the subject of embellishing their grounds and dwellings, will confer a favor on themselves, their families, their heirs or successors, as well as on all passers by or observers of their residences, if they should put the setting out of some trees and shrubs among the work to be done during the present season. In the hope of inducing some of our readers to confer this benefit on themselves and their families, and to add to the value of their property in this most pleasing and tasteful manner we have written the foregoing observations.

We would take this opportunity, before closing, of expressing gratification in the perusal of an article in the January Number of the National Magazine on the subject of Shade Trees. This article is obviously written by some one of a most luxuriant imagination and of a refined taste, and it will gratify the corresponding faculties in others. Those who may be hesitating about setting out trees for ornament and shade, and those who would like a few hints about what trees to choose, may find some useful and opportune hints in the article referred to. We quote the following:

Trees around a house have a visible charm in imparting to it a home-like character. Americans build houses enough, yet comparatively few homes they adorn. A few elms, maples, and lindens, together with the larch, the mountain ash, the cedar and the fir, will render (even) a log-cabin attractive. A house thus surrounded and embowered in foliage, will always seem as if a good and gentle family had lived in it for centuries, and had brought up many generations there. It is the place where, we know at a glance, the home affections dwell, and whence home-bred virtues go far forth on errands of goodness. How warm such a home seems when wintry winds howl around it! How cool when the summer sun beats upon it!

Let no man call himself a lover of nature, or an admirer of God's ways, who lives without planting near his home a tower of glorious trees. Let no man fancy himself a worker together with God, who neglects to beautify his grounds and lawns with these noble ornaments of this world of beauty. —Country Gentleman.

How to treat an old Orchard.

MR. EDITOR,—In your directions to your correspondent relative to cultivating old orchards on poor land, I think you are not quite thorough enough for a farmer of the "old Bay State," and many of us away up here in Vermont look to you for direction how to do all things pertaining to farming, so that a mis-

take of your causes great injury. I will relate my experience in this matter, which you are at liberty to use as you think proper.

Seventeen years since, I purchased a lot in this village, one mile from, and two hundred and fifty feet above the lake, having a western slope. When I tell you the owner was a sea-captain, that he had not seen it for fifteen years, during which time it had been rented to, generally, yearly tenants, you can imagine its condition better than I can describe it.

On this place was one and a quarter acres of what had once been an orchard of apple trees only; more than half the original trees had died of starvation, or been cut down and burned by various tenants; about thirty trees remained; one third of them grafted when young, the others natural fruit. These were in such condition that all my friends advised me to cut down most of them, and plant young trees—but, like most Yankees, being stubborn and self-willed, I determined first to try experiments.

I made two drains through the lot, 20 inches deep, carefully completed after the usual mode of blind drains. In the spring, after wet seasons, water runs freely from them, two to four weeks; after the dry season, they are dry during the spring; summer rains never affect them. In April, I purchased and applied 50 loads of coarse manure, at an expense of one dollar a load. This was spread evenly, the land carefully plowed and levelled with a hoe. I then applied eight loads of twenty-five bushels each of refuse lime, perhaps equal to half the quantity of fresh lime; this was spread on the surface. The next operation was to have a gardener from the "ould countree," (brought up as most foreign gardeners are at the end of a spade-handle) dig with a spade about each tree twelve to eighteen inches deep, and as far as the roots extended; to complete two trees was his regular day's work. In the summer following, I employed two active young carpenters to prune it, of course, as I directed. Large quantities of dead and decayed limbs were removed; on many trees nothing but sprouts were left; some half a dozen trees were so decayed that as soon as they commenced growing, the dead portions were loosened so as to drop out, and the trees needed heavy posts to sustain them; nearly all of them were either hollow or decaying at the heart.

The next season I commenced grafting; the trees being in active, growing condition, large tops were soon formed. I have since yearly applied a heavy top-dressing of "long stable manure," mostly straw or swamp mud used for bedding horses and cows, and as often as once in three or four years, refuse lime or ashes and peat or swamp muck. The ground has not been cultivated where shaded, nor has it been necessary—the yearly top-dressing keeping it very light and porous.—The grass has been cut often every season.

The practical result of this treatment has been, that an orchard considered worthless, has, in proportion to the number of trees produced more and better fruit than any other in this country, more uniformly productive, and is still in a healthy condition. The vacant places when purchased were filled with young trees now in full bearing. But one tree has died in seventeen years, and that in the winter of 1854-5, after the drought of the preceding summer which was very destructive to trees of every description.

This may look like too much work, but if any farmer will try the experiment, call his land and old trees \$1000 per acre—charge his manure and all labor to expense account—sell all the products, and after fifteen years' experience he will find a balance of profit equal to any other part of his farm, and probably much greater.

C. GOODRICH,
Burlington, Vt., March, 1856.
—N. E. Farmer.

CUT THIS OUT.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds—

I venture to affirm that there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end.

Neatness may be carried to excess. Mr. Slaughter is devoted to whitewash. On taking a house in the country, he whitewashed the trunks of all the trees, affirming that it gave them a nicer appearance. He was next proceeding to improve the hollyhocks in the same style, when Mrs. S. dragged him away by the good tail, declaring that she had borne a coat tail, but she could not stand that.

The Gloucester News tells of a man who lost a favorite cow, and who wound up his eulogy on her by saying, "she was as handsome as a school marm."

THE BOGLE OF ANNESLIE.

'An' ye winna believe!' the Bogle! said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they sat in the door of her father's cottage one fine autumn evening: 'Do ye hear that, mither, Andrew! 'n' ye believe!' the Bogle. 'Gude be wi' us, Effie!' exclaimed Andrew, '—a slender and delicate youth of about two-and-twenty,—a bonny time I wad ha'e o't, gin I were to heed every auld wife's elater.'

The words 'auld wife' had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock o' night, a certain apparition was wont to appear, in the form of a maiden above the usual size, with a wide, three-cornered hat. Sundry other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still incredulous. 'He'll see that, dearest will be rue!' said Effie, as she departed.

Many days, however, passed away, and Effie was evidently much disappointed to find that the scepticism of her lover gathered strength. Nay, he had the audacity to insult by jibes and jests, the 'true believers,' and to call upon them for the reasons of their faith. Effie was in a terrible passion. At last, however, her prophecy was fulfilled. Andrew was passing over the moor, while the clock struck ten; for it was his usual practice to walk at that hour, in order to mock the fears of his future bride. He was just winding round the thicket which opened to him a view of the cottage, when Effie dwelt, when he heard a light step behind him, and in an instant, his feet were tripped up, and he was laid prostrate on the turf. Upon looking up he beheld a tall muscular man standing over him, who, in no courteous manner desired to see the contents of his pocket. 'Doil be on ye!' exclaimed the young forester, 'I ha'e but ae coin i' the world.' 'That coin man I ha'e,' said his assailant. 'Faith! I'ae abun ye play fo't then,' said Andrew, and sprang upon his feet.

Andrew was esteemed the best cudgel-player for twenty miles round, so that in brief space, he cooled the ardor of his antagonist, and dealt such visitations upon his skull as might have made a much fiercer head ache for a fortnight. The man stepped back, and pausing in his assault, raised his hand to his forehead, and buried it among his dark locks.—'It returned covered with blood.' 'Thou hast cracked my crown,' he said, 'but yet ye sha'n gang scathelose!' and flinging down his cudgel, he flew on his young foe, and, grasping his body before he was aware of the attack, whirled him to the earth with an appalling impetus. 'The Lord ha'e mercy be me!' said Andrew, 'I'm a deed man.'

He was not far from it, for his rude foe was preparing to put the finishing stroke to his victory. Suddenly something started in the bushes, and the conqueror, turning away from his victim, cried out, 'The bogle! the bogle!' and fled precipitately. Andrew ventured to look up. He saw the figure which had been described to him approaching; it came nearer and nearer; its face was very pale, and the step was not heard on the grass. At last it stood by his side, and looked down upon him. Andrew buried his face in his cloak; presently the apparition spoke—indistinctly indeed—for its teeth seemed to chatter with cold.—'This is a cauld an' eerie night to be ae late on Anneslie Moor!' and immediately it glided away. Andrew lay a few minutes in a trance; and then arising from his cold bed, ran hastily towards the cottage of his mistress. His hair stood on end, and the vapors of the night sunk chill upon his brow as he lifted up the latch, and flung himself on an osen seat.

'Preserve us!' cried the old woman.—'Why, ye ae mair than enough to frighten a body out o' her wits! To come in wi' sic a jaunt and a jerk bareheaded, and the red blood spattered a' o'er your new leather jerkin!—Shame on you, Andrew! in what mischievous haste thou broken that fule's head o' mine!' 'Peace, mither,' said the young man, asking reproachfully, 'I ha'e seen the bogle!' 'The old lady had a long line of reproaches, drawn up in order of march, between her lips; but the mention of the bogle was the signal for disbanding them. A thousand questions poured in in rapid succession. 'How old was she? How was she dressed? Who was she like? What did she say?' 'She was a tall, thin woman, about seven feet high.' 'Oh Andrew!' cried Effie. 'As ugly as sin!' 'Other people tell a different story,' said Effie. 'True, on my Bible oath! and then her beard!—'

'A beard!' Andrew shrieked Effie, 'a woman with a beard! For shame, Andrew!' 'Nay, I will swear it! She had seen full sixty winters afore she died to trouble us!' 'I'll wagger my best new gown,' said the maiden, 'that sixteen would be nearer the mark.' 'But what was she like, Andrew! said the old woman. 'Was she like auld Janet that was drowned in the pond hard by? or that sold witch that your mither hanged for stealing his pet lamb! or was she like—'

'Are you sure she was not like me, Andrew!' said Effie, looking archly in his face. 'You—Pshaw! Faith, guid mither, she was like to nobody that I ken, unless it be auld Elsieph, the cobbler's wife,—that was spirited awa' by the Abbot, for breaking Father Jerome's head wi' a tin frying pan!' 'And how was she dressed, Andrew?' 'In that horrible three-cornered hat, which may I be blinded if I ever seek to look upon again! an' in a lang blue apron.' 'Green, Andrew!' cried Effie, twirling her own green apron round her thumb. 'How you like to tease me!' said the lover. 'Poor Andrew did not at all enter into his mistress's pleasantry; for he labored under great depression of spirits, and never lifted his eyes from the ground. 'But ye ha'e nae told us what she said, lad!' said the old woman, assuming an air of deep mystery as each question was put and answered in its turn. 'Lord! what signifies it whether she said this or that? Haud your tongue! and get me some comfort! for, to speak truth, I'm vera cooid.'

'Well, mayest thou be sae,' said Effie; 'for

indeed, she continued in a feigned voice, 'it was a cauld and eerie night to be ae late on Anneslie Moor.'

Andrew started, and a doubt seemed to pass over his mind. He looked up at the dame, and perceived for the first time, that her large blue eyes was laughing at him from under the shade of a huge three-cornered hat. The next moment he hung over her in an ecstasy of gratitude, and smothered with his kisses the ridicule which she forced upon him at the penalty of his preservation. 'Seven feet high, Andrew!' 'My dear Effie!' 'As ugly as sin!' 'My darling lassie!' 'And a beard!' 'Nay! na! now you carry the jest o'er far.' 'And sixty winters!' 'Sixteen springs, Effie! dear, delightful, smiling springs!' 'And Elsieph, the cobbler's wife! oh, Andrew, Andrew! I never can forgive you for the cobbler's wife!—and what say you now, Andrew! is there nae bogle on the moor?' 'My dear Effie, for your sake I'll believe in a' the bogles in Christentie!' 'That is,' said Effie, at the conclusion of a long and vehement fit of risibility, 'that is, in a' that wear three-cornered hats.'

Important from Central America!

Terrible Affray at Panama!

BETWEEN AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND NATIVES.

The Empire City, which arrived at New York on the 29th April from the Isthmus and Havana, brings accounts of a terrible affray at Panama on the 15th, between American transit passengers and the natives. One of the passengers furnishes to the New York Express a full statement of the affair. It appears that the passengers of the Cortes, from San Francisco, were detained at the Isthmus in consequence of that vessel, upon arrival at San Juan, taking a large coal ship and towing her from thence to Panama. The George Law, on account of the tardiness of the Cortes, left Aspinwall before her arrival, and the passengers, with their Nicaragua tickets, were compelled to remain at Panama until some steamer might be ready to sail from Aspinwall for the North American ports.—On the 13th and 15th respectively, the steamers Philadelphia and Illinois arrived at Aspinwall, bringing together over 1600 passengers, bound to California. They were all taken to Panama by railroad, on the afternoon of the 15th, and were stationed around the depot, preparatory to embarkation on the J. J. Stephens—their baggage lying on the ground about the depot, and in the store room of the building. A portion of the baggage was removed to the steamer wharf, where lay a small steamer and a lighter, for the purpose of taking off the passengers and their baggage; but the tide was out, and both were aground, so that they could not move from the wharf. The account says:

'At 6 o'clock, or near that time, a drunken man from New Orleans, who had arrived at Aspinwall by the Philadelphia, called "New York Jack," and who had some time strolling around the suburbs of the city, in a suit of his own making, and near where a few rods south of the depot, being built for an iron boat, and immediately got into a quarrel about a watermelon with the native who sold fruit. A pistol was drawn by the rowdy, and the native flourished his knife in defence, and the friends of the drunken man were soon pitted against a crowd of natives. In a moment a general row was awakened, and knives and pistols were flourished without restraint.

As soon as the fight became rather general among those who happened to be near, the natives shouted "Carajo Americano," and hundreds of the demons rushed into the conflict. The signal for assembling the police of the city was soon given; bugles sounded, and shouts of warning were heard in all directions, and in a few moments twenty or thirty soldiers appeared, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets.

At this stage of the fray, and before many lives had been taken, the American Consul, (Ward) Mr. Center, the agent of the railroad company, and other gentlemen of influence interfered, and for a moment quieted the mob; but some base spirits, who seemed to have little regard for life or the safety and welfare of others, could not restrain their evil passions, rushed out again, dragging fowls, and rousing again the vengeance of the natives.

The Police, consisting mostly of black natives of the country, in full sympathy with the masses and hatred of all Europeans, and especially Americans, commenced firing on the passengers, killing as many as their miserable ability would allow.

The passengers were generally unarmed and entirely defenceless, and the miscreants shot them down while endeavoring to escape from the melee. A few rods south of the iron boat, where the riot commenced, stands the Pacific House, a quasi hotel, where were congregated a large number of passengers. The Police, and the desperate band of natives, rushed towards it, and the efforts of those inside to prevent their ingress being ineffectual, they broke in, cutting and shooting at everything that opposed them. The bar, that was well stocked with liquor, was soon demolished, after drinking and securing what they desired; they then made their way up stairs and broke and robbed every trunk, bag and other things supposed to contain clothing or money. The inside of the house was completely destroyed. The Ocean House, a little lower the depot, and a much larger building, was crowded with men, women and children, the number of 250 or 300, and the bar-room and other parts of the house were objects of much greater attraction to the savage hordes. The Americans had, by this time, become alarmed for their safety and that of their families and friends, and being mostly without arms, now only sought a retreat from the barbarity of their assailants. This so called police band fired into the Ocean House in all directions, through the partitions, windows and doors, literally riddled the building, wounding several and killing one or two.—They demolished the bar, fixtures and furniture of the house, and drove out every person, pillaging everything and everybody. At least 500 persons were in the depot when it was attacked, several of whom were killed on the spot, and many others badly wounded.

Here was a shocking scene presented, not only of murder, but robbery and pillage.—Hundreds of trunks and packages were broken open, and their contents taken or scattered over the ground. The floor was covered with blood, and the papers of the railroad company and those of the passengers were strewn about, smeared with the blood of those who were the innocent victims of these infernal demons.

When the depot was entered the crowd dispersed in all directions; but a large portion of them fled towards the wharf, and the small steamer lying at the outer end—upon this the women and children. A considerable portion of the baggage of the Illinois passengers had been removed from the depot before the affray commenced, and was piled upon a lighter which lay on the outside of the Tobacco wharf, and from this or some other cause was left unharmed.

Here they obtained a considerable amount of money, besides clothing and other property, and every person in the house that could be had, leaving all behind—some to the depot, some to the beach, some to the woody thickets that were not far off, some towards the city wall, and nearly all to be met again, and again exposed to the fire and knives of these merciless brutes.

From the Ocean House, the mob proceeded to the depot, where it was supposed a stand could be made against them. The hope was, however, vain. In the confusion, the railroad officers had been unable to organize an effective force, and resistance could not be made. The building was crowded with passengers guarding their baggage, and endeavoring to find safety there, some of whom met the foe manfully; but the force could not be resisted, and they broke in and made the place a real slaughter house.

When the villains had driven everybody from the depot, they followed in the direction whence the greatest number fled, towards the wharf. On arriving at the head of the wharf, and perhaps eighty yards from the steamer, their progress was arrested by some means, not exactly mentioned—some said by a public order of the authorities, while others supposed it was the sight of so many women and children, from whom the desperadoes could not expect to take any booty.

The passengers of the Cortes, were many of them, within the walls of the town, stopping at the various hotels, and, therefore, not perhaps to half the extent within range of the scene of action. It would be vain to attempt a detail of outrages committed upon the passengers. Some were robbed of all they had—money and clothing—while others only paid a tribute of a few dollars, under a promise of protection by the police. One Cortes passenger was robbed of \$4500 in gold dust, and another of 143 ounces—\$3500. The money was, in some cases, hid in trunks and sacks, and often carried in belts around the owners; and in the latter case the clothes were stripped from the person in a brutal manner, and the money taken, sometimes leaving the victim helpless and bleeding.

At the Ocean House and Pacific all the baggage was scattered, as at the depot, and money taken in proportion, because many of the inmates of those houses were returning Californians. There was among these, also, a large amount of valuable baggage consisting of jewelry, trinkets, crape shawls, &c., carried as presents. It is estimated that the baggage taken and destroyed was worth \$20,000, besides the money lost, which was at least \$30,000. The loss of life could not be ascertained with certainty. Eighteen were lying dead the next morning in and about the depot, and many others were missing and badly wounded—among the latter was the Secretary of the American Consul.

It was ascertained that one woman and two children only were killed, though several others were badly wounded; one having her hand shattered to pieces, and another was shot through the shoulder. The mischief was principally done by the villainous police, under pretense of keeping order; a large portion of those killed and wounded received shots from their muskets. But few objects of the natives had life arms, though they inflicted most shocking and brutal wounds with their sabres or cutlasses, which nearly all of them ordinarily carry.—The rascals who carried the muskets by authority fired into the houses, and crowds of innocent people who were striving to escape, without the slightest excuse or intention, except hatred of Americans and a determination to kill and rob all they could. The Panama Railroad Company suffered severely. All the papers of the office not only were destroyed, but the building was riddled, and the track torn up some distance from the depot, in order to secure the cars that might run from Aspinwall, and also to prevent a train running out. The express matter of Wells & Fargo, coming by the Illinois, was not carried over to Panama with the passengers, but started on a train at evening. The robbers at Panama were aware of this, and waited for its arrival, expecting it to run off the track torn up by them, and thus become an easy prey. Just before its arrival at Panama, one of the passenger conductors (Williams) was taken by the natives, while watching the arrival of the train, and threatened with instant death unless he would go and meet the train and bring it in, which he agreed to do. They swore they would kill every man on the train. He ran and met it just before it came to the broken track, and waved a handkerchief as a signal to stop, and jumping off to the engine, he got down and jumped to the back. It was instantly

done, while the negroes approached within a few rods. The train ran back to Aspinwall, and was thereby saved. The treasure brought down by the Cortes was not loaded before the riot and was saved. The next morning the rioters, weary and many then drunk, lay in their beds and slept, and order was partially restored. The Cortes' passengers were hurried off early to Aspinwall, whence they embarked on the 17th for New York, via Havana, on the Pacific Mail.

As they left Panama some of the natives were quietly overhauling their baggage, and around the depot, and they were advised not to interfere lest another outbreak should ensue. The Aspinwall Courier states that the 17th given substantially the same account of the affray, although less blame is bestowed upon the police. All the officials at the railway station, except the superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description, and everything about the building was either carried off or destroyed. The Courier gives the following list of the killed and wounded:

'Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded; among the latter were several women and children; among the former were J. W. Marbo of Pennsylvania, a four years resident, M. Dubois of Louisiana, also an old resident.—Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the Cortes, and also among the killed. Of the wounded we have the names of Mitchell Botwin; Oleson county, Vt., from Gold Hill, Placer county, Cal.—was found murdered in the woods near the railroad station. He had two thousand dollars on him when murdered. An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stepped men, women and children, as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears, and their pins from their coats and buttons. Of residents of the Isthmus were: W. H. Hester, shot in the wrist; Isaac Ferguson, shot in the hand; Theo. de Saba, Secretary of the United States Consul at Panama; James O'Neil, an employee of the Railroad Company at Panama; and several others. Of passengers per steamer Illinois, George O. Fildes, of New York, member, or otherwise, nearly related to Mrs. Graves, Wayne street, Jersey City, shot in the hip with a musket ball—had fractured; Joseph M. Parker, Bangor, Maine, shot with a machete on the head—still fractured and a stab in the foot. A. W. Selover; Providence, R. I., shot through the lungs with a musket ball. A. Lennie Swane, Strong, Me., shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the kidneys. Of passengers per steamer Cortes, Nathan Probst; Hancock Co., Ohio; Pleasantville, near Finley, cut in the face very badly, with a machete. Rev. Jno. Selwood, late pastor of Trinity Church, Grahamville, S. C., shot in the region of the stomach, and who is the head, with musket balls—likewise had a stab in the head with some sharp instrument. At the police station there were some dozen of the "Illinois" passengers; all of whom were wounded, but none of them fatally; except one—whose name we could not ascertain. All the above were attended judiciously and as promptly as possible by Drs. O'Neil, of the "Illinois," Warrenton, of the "Philadelphia," and Riley, of the "John E. Stephens." Drs. Kratochewski and Lo Breston of Panama, were engaged with wounded that were taken to them during the evening, and they were at the railroad station, dressing wounds, when we left Panama yesterday morning.

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have seen, we feel confident that more were killed than have been named, or of whom we have any tidings. The Empire City, at New York, which brings this sad news, brought home several of the wounded, among whom are J. H. Falkner, of Lowell, Mass., John Turner, of New Jersey; D. Kilman, of Arkansas.

The Central American War.

The U. S. papers contain a mass of matter relative to the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but embracing little which is not indefinite or so tinged with partisanship as to throw a doubt upon its truth. For instance, El Nicaragua claims the engagement at Rivas a glorious victory for Nicaragua, while correspondents declare the battle to have resulted in a defeat, due, says El Walker, to bad generalship. A correspondent of the N. York Times writes from the "land of war," April 18th, as follows:

'But these events must not be taken too close. Walker says that with three battalions as many weeks, and in these efforts to lose his future chances of success. His forces are reduced, his sources of supply cut off, and the best portion of his territory in the hands of his mortal enemies, the Costa Ricans. At a battle of Santa Rosa, in the Department of Guanacaste, 2000 men were defeated in a three minutes engagement, and put to rout, with a loss of 187 men. A few streets preparation, Walker will not be surprised to hear from his Head Quarters at Rivas, on the 26th of April, and not on board the laborer's boat San Carlos, for the pretended purpose of invading Costa Rica, by way of the Sotomayo River, but nearly had he withdrawn from the enemy's march, had he abandoned the town, and beheld, from the lake, the capture of the steamer.

THE WORLD.

THE WORLD. BY ELIZA COLE. Talk with me of the world, as a desert of skulls...

And we must and drop, and sorrow cloud cry. All the lesser the dark, and the dark...

How thankful is he who remembers, alone. All the lesser the dark, and the dark...

What gladness shall we have to part. But in meeting the dear one again, Have we more rejoiced with that wideness of heart...

Which exultances ease of pain? To the friend who may bid him with grief, drop away...

There are times when the storm-gust may rage. And, when the storm-gust may rage, There are times when the storm-gust may rage...

There are times when the storm-gust may rage. And, when the storm-gust may rage, There are times when the storm-gust may rage...

There are times when the storm-gust may rage. And, when the storm-gust may rage, There are times when the storm-gust may rage...

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Hogey's Chit Chat.

The book of 'Ain,' just issued from the press as the 'Talk 'n' Laugh of the late Samuel Rogers, the well-known...

For example— 'It is not a bad chloride. What is it that causes a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor? A drink!'

'Person would sit up drinking all night, without seeming to get any sleep, and the next morning Horn Tooke told me that he once asked Person to dine with him in Richmond Buildings...

'Well,' said she, 'no signatura—no name given; but let us see. Here is a postscript.'

P. S.—If you are curious to know who writes you, look up the fourth tier—my legs will hang over.'

The historian makes no mention of what became of the actress.

'Oh,' replied Person, I will go to see. Soon after they had reached the college-house, Tooke contrived to slip out of the door...

'When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, 'Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with.'

Sydney Smith said that 'his idea of heaven was eating fogs day after day of the trunk of his coat.'

Mark Lewis was a great favorite at Outlook. One day after dinner, as the Duchess was leaving the room, she whispered something into Lewis's ear...

'My dear fellow,' said Col. Armstrong, 'pray don't cry; I dare say she didn't mean it.'

Mr. Crewe expressed a great desire to meet Richardson, the author of 'The Fugitive,' of whom he had heard Sheridan and Tickell talk with much admiration...

Next day, accordingly, Richardson made his appearance, and horrified the Crews by the vulgarity of his remarks...

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HURRA FOR THE CHEAP CORNER!

F. PAQUETTE TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers that he has received from Montreal an excellent assortment of...

NEW GOODS! selected and finished a choice lot of Woollen and other styles of Winter Dress Goods...

The subscriber returns sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by selling goods at a very small advance...

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has returned from the Montreal and Boston markets with a new and increased line...

Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which he has in part on hand, and in delivery to his customers...

THE subscriber returns sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by selling goods at a very small advance...

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CHAS. PIERCE, MANUFACTURER

Wholesale and Retail. THE attention of Merchants, and the public generally, is directed to his extensive and...

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REMOVAL.

D. C. SUTTON respectfully informs his patrons that he has removed to the new premises...

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T. C. BUTLER, DEALER IN

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DUTTON & CO., DEALERS IN

Marble, Granite, Head Stones, Tablets, Topsy, Hair Pins, &c. &c. Manufactured to order on short notice.

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EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, Scented Toilet Soap, Violet, Musk, Scented Mouths Hay, Sweet Cloves, West End, Bouquet of Caroline, Glenisla, Peachbloss, Sweet Birch.

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