American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

John A. Sutter.

John A. Sutter is a gentleman that possesses interest for the American, as being the individual on whose land the first California gold was found. He is a Swiss by birth, is 72 years of age, came to this country in 1834, settled first as a farmer in Missouri, whence he moved to California, where he became a noted stock raiser, and afterwards became more famous in connection with the discovery of gold. He has been in the East for several years, and two or three years ago settled down in Litiz, Pa., where he now resides. Gen. Sherman in his book just published, refers at some length to Sutter, which has induced a reporter of the Lancaster *Examiner* to interview him, and here is what came of it:

Would you tell me, General, about the discovery of gold?

Why it occurred in this manner: I was building a saw mill at Coloma, on the American Fork. The man who had charge of my work was named Marshall, and was from the State of New Jersey. He had working under him a party of four white men and some Indians, and they were building the mill and the dam for it. The man Marshall was a mill-wright, and when he had everything fixed, tub wheel, head race and dam, he let the water in to see how the machinery worked. There were but few persons in the country then, and on account of the scarcity of hands we had to economize all we could, and the mill was built over a dry channel in the river, which was intended to be the tail race. It worked very well with the exception that the channel was not deep enough to carry the water off as fast as it should. Marshall concluded to dig it deeper, and immediately set his force to work; they would loosen up the dirt in the bottom of the river, and pick the large stones out and throw them to one side, and then let the water in the race to wash the dirt away. Marshall was in the ditch himself assisting the hands, when he noticed a yellow metal, which he picked up and examined, and it flashed on his mind that it was gold.—He left the men at work and started up to the fort to see me. I was sitting in my office, (I can remember it all as well as though it had only occurred yesterday) when he came in. He looked wild, as though he had been frightened, and it was my first impression that something had gone wrong down at the mill. I said, "What's the matter, Marshall?" He looked all about to see that no one was in the room and finally showed me the pieces of gold. I told Marshall to keep quiet about it, and go to his work, and not to let on to any of his hands the discovery he had made. He went down to the race again but could not help looking about, until the hands noticed it too, and it was not long before they left. They told some hands I had employed further down the river in building a grist mill, a natural consequence was, they used to strike for higher wages every little while, until at last they demanded ten dollars a day and I told them they might go. The saw mill was finally built, but the grist mill on which nearly thirty thousand dollars had been expended, before the discovery of gold, was never finished, but was allowed to go to decay. Marshall told me to furnish him with horses and men, and he "would make a fortune for both of us." I started him out several times with horses, mules and servants, but his trips never amounted to anything. On one occasion he came home with only one boy; his servants had left him, and he sold his mules. In the year 1858, ten years after the discovery of gold by us, the amount of territory occupied by the mines was not less than six thousand square miles.

Marshall was rather a queer man, General, wasn't he?

Queer? He was like a crazy man. He was one of those visionary men, who are always dreaming about something. I will relate a little circumstance to show you what he was. We were in San Francisco at an inspection of troops and about four o'clock, one morning, he came to my door and rapped, and said he wanted to talk to me. We started out to take a walk and stopped at a restaurant to get some breakfast. When we went into the table he said, "I have something to say to you, are we alone?" I told him we were, and he said, "No, we are not, there is a body there which you cannot see, but I can; I have been inspired by Heaven, and am to act as a medium," (it was just about the time of our troubles with Faance and England) "and am to tell Major General Sutter what to do." I thought the man was crazy, and left him. He is still living at Coloma, California.

Do you remember a visit paid you by Sherman and Governor Mason?

O yes, they were there the July following the discovery of gold, and stayed and helped us celebrate the Fourth.

I guess every person coming in your neighborhood, General, would called to see you?

Invariably they would. Every one was welcome; and all the emigrants would stop to be furnished with provisions.—Those were prosperous times. I had at one time two barrels of gold dust standing in my office, and the people all around the country would come in and get a handful of it, until it was all gone.

You had some law-suits about that land, had you not?

Yes, I'll tell how it was: I was liberal with my gold, and did not care for it, as the land I was living on would have been valuable, but the "squatters" came and settled on it, and every year they were growing wealthier off of my property.—My suits were settled in my favor in the first courts they were taken into in California, and the verdicts were appealed from. In all cases, in all the California courts, it was the same way—I won all. It was finally carried to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, and the "squatters" who had become very wealthy, had more money than I had to push their claims, and I lost all.

Are any of your old associates living that were with you in California, in your younger days, General?

Very few. I received a letter some time ago, from Dr. McKinistry, a cousin of Judge McKinistry, of the Supreme Court of California, also of General McKinistry with a long list of our old associates, with the word "dead" written at the end of their names. On the opposite side of the page was a list of the living ones, but it was very small. But a number of young men whom he wrote about as living there, are sons of men whom I had been intimate with in my youth.

Do you ever expect to visit California again, General?

I don't know. I often receive invitations from my friends there to come out and see them, and would like to go, as I know I would receive a cordial welcome, and would enjoy myself.

Have you met General Sherman lately?

I met General Sherman last winter a year while in Washington. He was always a good friend of mine, and I liked him very much. In a conversation with him he said, "Our militia days are over, General." While in California he resigned his position as captain in the regular army and entered a banking house. He was then appointed by the State a Major General of the militia. I was a Major General both before that and at the same time he was.

From what you have seen of Sherman's memoirs, General, do you think them correct?

Yes, so far as I have examined them they are in fact more so than I expected them to be.

You could write a very interesting book, couldn't you?

Yes, I guess I could, and had quite a number of letters and documents which I preserved. But one day in California we caught a man who had been stealing whiskey and punished him. A few nights after that my buildings were set on fire, and my writings were all destroyed. There is no doubt but that the man we had punished was the guilty one.

A Nice Girl.

Though that class is by no means extinct, still they are not so numerous as might be wished. There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful or delightful, or so loveable as a nice girl.—Not a pretty or dashing girl, but a nice girl. One of those lovely neat, natty, domestic creatures, met within the sphere of "home,' diffusing around the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, dawding on a sofa, and discussing the last novel or opera, or the giraffe-like creature, sweeping majestically through the drawing-room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well and knows nothing about using her eyes, or coqueting with a fan. She is not given to sensational novels; she is too busy. She never languishes; she is too active. In public she is not in front, showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobtrusive, at the back of the crowd, most likely. In fact, it is not often we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and tea, and buttons the boy's shirts, and feeds the chickens and brightens up the parlor and sitting-room? Is it the languisher, or the giraffe, or the *elegante?* Not a bit of it; it's the nice girl.

Her maiden toilet is made in the shortest possible time; yet how charmingly it is done and how elegant and neat her dress and collar. Not presenting her cheek or brow like a 'fine girl,'but an audible smack which says plainly, "I love you ever so much.' If you covet anything, it's one of the nice girl's kisses.

Breakfast over, down in the kitchen to see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until day is gone when she will polka with the boys, or read, or sing old songs and play old tunes to her father and mother for hours together; she is a perfect treasure—is the nice girl.

When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearing patience in the sick-chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue, that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be ill to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the most strongly marked characteristics of a "nice girl' is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind, with a high frock, plain collar and the neatest of nice ribbons, bound with the most modest brooch in the world. I never knew a "nice girl' who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore a low dress or splendid bonnet.

I say again,there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a "nice girl.' She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows we like to rest.

WOULD TALK.—As a man and a woman were riding on a Girard avenue car, he whispered to her, and she began to speak out. He nudged her,and whispered again, when she shouted:

"I will talk—so there! I would as soon the whole world knew that you struck me with the stove handle, and then got down on your knees and asked my forgiveness."

The man dropped out of the car like a shot, and the woman put her head out of the window, and continued:

"If you aren't home on the minute, I'll make you think you've been struck by a tornado."

The Temple of Diana.

Ephesus, one of the twelve Indian cities of Asia Minor, was famous in antiquity as containing one of the seven wonders of the world, the great temple of Artemis, or Diana. From very early times Ephesus was a sacred city; the fable ascribed its foundations to the Amazons, and the Amazonian legend is connected with Artemis. The first Indian colonists in Lydia found the worship of the goddess established here in a primitive temple, which was soon superseded by a magnificent structure. This Grecian temple was seven times restored at the expense of all Greek communities in Asia Minor. In the year 356 B. C. it was burned to the ground, but again rebuilt in a style of far greater splendor than before, the work extending over 200 years.—This later temple was 425 feet long and 220 feet wide. "The foundations were sunk deep in marshy ground, as a precaution against earthquake," says Pliny.—There were two rows of culumns at the sides, but the front and back porticoes consisted of eight rows of columns, placed four deep. Outside, at the entrance to the temple, stood a basin of porphyry, fifteen feet in diameter, for the worshippers to lave and purify themselves in. The internal decoration was of the most sumptuous kind. The cedar roof was supported on pillars of jasper. The doors were of cypress. The altar was the work of Praxiteles, and it was surrounded by many statues, one of them gold. The image of the goddess herself was roughly hewed out of wood, black with age and greasy with oil with which it was customary to anoint it. When the apostle Paul visited Ephesus in the middle of the first century the worship of Diana still flourished there, and the temple retained all its original splendor. Pilgrims to the venerated abode of the goddess used to buy little models of the temple in silver, or precious stones, as momentoes of their visit, and as amulets to insure to them the protection of the Ephesian Diana. The Goths sacked the city and burned the temple about 200 years later, and in the reign of Theodosius I., toward the end of the fourth century, the furious zeal of the inconoclasts, or image-breakers, completed the destruction. The ancient city almost entirely disappeared before the modern era, the very site of the temple being lost.

Genuine Love in a Cottage.

A recently married couple in Detroit have been acting Tennyson's ballad. She wanted to go to housekeeping in her own house, and she pictured her house in her pleasant love talk. He could not see it.—She refused to set the day until he agreed to the house, and he argued that a couple years of boarding house life would be more economical, and that his business and finances needed great economy. He pleaded poverty and could not be brought to say "housekeeping once. So she gave up her sweet dream and proved her love by marrying him and going to a boarding house. The couple stowed themselves in a third-story back room until they could start upon the wedding tour he had promised her, and which she had tried to get him to give up and put the money in furniture. But he was stubborn and would not relinquish the trip. They took it and returned. The third-story back room had become a palace in their imagination, and she rejoiced in the prospect of getting into it and making a home.

Arrived in the city, the husband proposed that they spend a night with a friend of his before settling into boarding house life. She consented, and they were driven to a sweet looking house of a cottage style. It was just the house she had pictured in her romantic days of love's young dream. The couple dismissed the hack, a servant answered the door bell and ushered them into a bright parlor. It was the parlor of her dream, and her favorite ornaments and books were all there. The people of the house did not come, at which she wondered a little, and at length he proposed they go up stairs to find them. They went and there was the chamber of her dream, and now she began to take in the whole situation. There was but one more word to say and he said it.

"All this is mine and thine.'

He had bought and furnished the house, and had arranged everything for her reception on their return from the wedding tour. He had tried her and found true affection in her heart, and there is no doubt there is love in that cottage.

How They Faced Death.

August Cæsar chose to die in a standing position, and was careful in arranging his person and dress for the occasion. Julius Cæsar, when slain by the conspirators in the capitol, concealed his face beneath the folds of his toga, so that his enemies might not see the death-pang upon his countenance. Siward, earl of Northumberland, when at the point of death quitted his bed and put on his armor, saying, "It became not a man to die like a beast." Maria Louisa of Austria, who, a short time before she breathed her last, had fallen into an apparent slight slumber, one of the ladies in attendance remarked that her majesty seemed to be asleep. "No," replied she, "I could sleep if I would indulge repose, but I am sensible of the near approach of death, and I would not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet him wide awake." Lord Nelson, on receiving the fatal shot, said to Captain Hardy, "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through;" and had the presence of mind, while carried below, to take out his handkerchief and cover his face and tears, to be concealed from the gaze of his crew. And last of all, the great Bonaparte died in his field marshal's uniform and boots, which he had ordered to be put on a short time previous to his dissolution.

"DEAR me, how fluidly he talks,' said Mrs. Partington, recently, at a temperance meeting. "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the nostrils, for his eloquence warms every cartridge in my body.'

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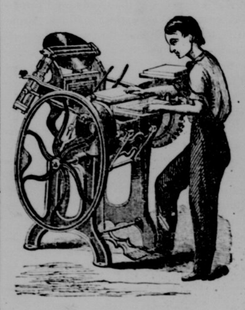

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