

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.

"NOT BOUND TO SWEAR IN THE WORDS OF ANY MASTER."—HORACE.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

VOLUME 26, NO. 48.

CARLISLE, Pa. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1859.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 49

Terms of Publication.

The American Volunteer
Is published every Thursday morning, in the white frame building, (rear of the court house,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.
Advertisements will be thankfully received, and published at the rate of \$4.00 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Those not specifically ordered will be inserted till forbid.
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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Carlisle, Pa. May 1st, 1859. Enquirers will please say advertised.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A | M |
| Athley Catharine | Mordorf Abraham |
| Ahn Robert | Moore William |
| Aughinbaugh Polly | Myers William G |
| Abrahams Hannah | Mountz Adam |
| Adlerman James | Miller James |
| Allen Charles G. | Martin Paul |
| | Mana John |
| B | Moor David |
| Brenner George | Mason Rebecca A. |
| Beelings Elizabeth | Milner Jacob |
| Bosserman E. | Miers Jeremiah |
| Beaty Nancy | Myers Moses |
| Bradley Thomas | Mixiel John |
| Brenner George | Miles William |
| Bloser John | Moore Francous |
| Brindle George | Morrison Margaret |
| Brown Miss Ann | Miller David |
| Bitzer Henry | Miller Mary |
| Boileau Sarah | McDonald Thomas |
| Baker Jacob | McCarty Catharine |
| Bevins Christian | McCartney John |
| | McNeal Daniel J. |
| C | McLaughlin Peter |
| Clay John C. | McHoes Peter |
| Culbertson Jos | McCord Alexander 2 |
| Crall Samuel | McMillan Michael |
| Campbell William | |
| or Fanny | N |
| Cavis Jane | Neidich Samuel |
| Craighead John W | Near Dr L L |
| Culp Margaret | O |
| Chambers Thos | O'Connor Francis 2 |
| Clark Jacob | |
| D | P |
| Ditlough Samuel | Parsen Samuel |
| Dilton David or | Patton Maria |
| Abraham | Parkinson Sarah |
| Devenney Dennis | R |
| Douglass Nancy | Ramey Sarah |
| | Robbins George W 2 |
| E | Ressler Rebecca |
| Erben Henry | Richardson Mary |
| Ecker Elizabeth | Ressler Sarah |
| Evans William | Rieshart John |
| Eisenschmid Louis | |
| Early Martin | S |
| | Shuff Jacob Jacob 2 |
| F | Joyce |
| Fields Sara | Stevens George T |
| Fishburn John | Strann Alfred |
| Ferguson John | Simon George sen |
| Fleming Wilson | Sanneo Fritrit |
| Fouk Joseph | Smith Jacob |
| Fisher Margaret | Stuart Sarah B |
| Fehl John | Swisher Mary Ann |
| | Sampson Mary A |
| G | Steen James |
| Grubb William 2 | Snowden Dr J W |
| Grub Harriet | Slothower Peter |
| Galbraith T M | Solander John |
| Guy Sarah Ann | Stehmann Jacob |
| Green Benjamin | Smith Esq |
| Grier John | Steine Eliza |
| Gangewer Allen M | Spencer Wm |
| | T |
| H | Turner David |
| Hoffner Catharine | Turner David |
| Hoover Henry | Thompson David |
| Heckman Maria | |
| Humber Daniel | U |
| Hershey Jacob | Updegraff Susan |
| Huffert Johnathan | Uhrer Sarah |
| Hickernell Sarah | |
| Hartman Christian | V |
| Hutchins Frederick | Vanott Cornelius |
| Henwood Wm | |
| Haverstick David | Wallace James W |
| Hoffer Jacob | Welsh Robert |
| Haskell E F | Wallace William H |
| | Wright J P |
| I | Weaver Jacob |
| Irwin Armstrong | Wunderlich Samuel |
| Irvin Henry | Westall Jacob |
| | Wise Henry |
| J | Wolf Adam |
| Jones John B | Watson Rev Mr |
| Jackson Mary A | Wonderly John |
| Jacobs Abraham | Wise William |
| | Y |
| K | Yngst George |
| Kinsinger George | Yonas Jacob |
| Karis Sarah | Young Marietta |
| Kutz Benjamin | Young John |
| Kaufman Benjamin | Z |
| | Zeigler George |
| L | |
| Leman Jacob | |
| Long John | |
| Lookus John | |

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

JUST received and for sale, a lot of superfine Family Flour.

POETRY.

For the Volunteer.

The Botanist Benighted.

In a lonely Forest where sweet flowers were springing,
The wild woods of Nature made gay by birds singing;
In scenes thus enchanting, one day I was roaming,
Never marking the time, nor fearing the gloaming;
Flora's beauties surveying and culling her charms
With pleasure profound, and unmov'd by alarms,
I wander'd unheeding and at random did rove,
'Till envelop'd I was in a green shady grove!
Its beauties with rapture round my heart did entwine,
Until twilight involk'd the remembrance of time.
I now thought of safety, my heart fill'd with sorrow;
Ev'ry effort was vain—no hope till the morrow.
I sat me down pensive, amid sylvan grandeur,
My heart gently chid me, "why do you thus wander?"
Solemn stillness prevail'd in the forest around,
I breathlessly list'ned but I heard not a sound:
With no light to guide me, save from a yon starry sky,
To move would've been madness—I resolv'd not to try,
In these thickly mazes, myself thus ensnaring,
No friend there to chide me, my heart was despairing,
Grim Death's scythe most welcome to have ended my pain,
But my soul whisper'd, "Live!"—cheering hope beam'd again.
With dawn of Aurora all terrors were banish'd,
Sweet morning advancing my ev'ry fear vanish'd.

Carlisle Barracks, May, 1859.

In the above lines the writer has endeavored to convey a faint outline of his own situation one night in the wild woods of Georgia.

For the Volunteer.

The Honey Bee.

Mark those insects, how prudently bent,
They toil when the weather is fair,
Let me thus act with eager intent,
Like them for the future prepare.
Amid sunshine gay, they ply each flow'r,
Nectar collecting, pure and sweet,
In stormy tempest or thundering show'r,
Keep safe in their well stor'd retreat.
Safely live under royal favor,
In legal homage well inclind,
Industry is their sweet'ning saw-ur,
Unit'd all, and all combin'd.
Would thoughtless man such prudence cherish!
Take pattern from the Honey Bee:
His woes from want would quickly vanish,
His load of cares would from him flee.

Carlisle Barracks, May, 1859.

STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT NAVIES IN THE WORLD.

The following is a list of the different vessels held by various nations, either afloat or in ordinary, at the close of the last year.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| England. | 90 Ships of the Line, |
| | 93 Frigates, |
| | 53 Steam Ships of War. |
| France. | 49 Ships of the Line, |
| | 60 Frigates, |
| | 37 Steamers. |
| Russia. | 50 Ships of the Line, |
| | 25 Frigates, |
| | 8 Steamers. |
| U. S. of America. | 15 Ships of the Line, |
| | 35 Frigates, Sloops, &c. |
| | 1 Steamer. |
| Egypt. | 12 Ships of the Line, |
| | 7 Frigates, |
| Turkey. | 15 Ships of the Line, |
| | 15 Frigates, |
| | 3 Steamers. |
| Holland. | 8 Ships of the Line, |
| | 18 Frigates, |
| | 4 Steamers. |
| Denmark. | 6 Ships of the Line, |
| | 10 Frigates, |
| | 8 Frigates, |
| | 2 Steamers. |
| Spain. | 3 Ships of the Line, |
| | 4 Frigates, |
| Naples. | 2 Frigates, |
| | 1 Steamer. |
| Sardinia. | 6 Frigates, |
| | 2 Steamers. |
- In addition to the above, Holland has 104 gunboats, 40 of which are commission, Denmark has 67 gunboats; Sweden has 242 gunboats, and 5 bombs; Norway has 85 gunboats and 2 bombs, besides 30 gunboats building, each to carry two 50 pounders.

The Baltimore Chronicle states that a large drove of cattle passed through that city on Monday week, the butchers having refused to purchase them at the prices asked.

The following article, from the Boston Morning Post, gives the late transactions in Maine the aspect they will wear in history.

President Van Buren and the Maine Boundary.
"I am bound to express my gratitude to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his temperate and wise efforts for the preservation of peace. He will feel, I trust, that there is a truer glory in saving a country from war than in winning a hundred battles."—Channing.

We may now consider the difficulties connected with the Maine boundary, which so recently seemed big with war, in such a train of adjustment as to remove all apprehensions of a collision between the nations. The intelligence from England by the recent arrivals, bringing advices since the action of Congress was known, and the transfer of the negotiation from London to Washington, give ample assurance that argument, and not arms, will soon adjust the rights, and preserve the honor and peace, of the two countries. The British press evinces a most honorable spirit, and is unqualified in expressing the respect President Van Buren's conduct has inspired.

The quotation at the head of this article is a tribute of candor and justice to the President from an opponent, even here, in the city of Federalism. It reminds us that the friends of the President have not sufficiently appreciated the debt of gratitude the country owes him, for the singularly happy combination of firmness and moderation which carried him through this difficult crisis with unerring wisdom. Nothing but that innate sense of uprightiness which has marked our foreign negotiations, on the sound principle of asking nothing that is not right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong, could have enabled Mr. Van Buren to have so sagaciously reconciled all conflicting interests and feelings at home, and at the same time produced all the effect desired abroad.

The danger of the President either going too far or not far enough, is now so apparent, that the sagacity which hit the precise medium in so delicate a matter, may well command the admiration and gratitude of the country. Maine had been grossly insulted, and through her the nation, by the indignity offered to her agent, Mr. McIntire, under the seeming sanction of the British authorities. The Governor of New Brunswick had assumed a construction of the existing understanding between the two nations, utterly irreconcilable with the rights of Maine, and the honor of the United States. The British Minister had sanctioned this assumption, and officially pledged his Government to back Sir John Harvey.

The Governor of Maine, whose gallant bearing in the whole controversy has been so honorable to himself and to his State, appealed strongly to the President to meet at once the contingency of threatened invasion. The whole material, on either side, was highly combustible, and a single match would have set the flame of war blazing along the whole line of the disputed boundary. How to preserve the rights of the threatened State, and save the rest of the Union from being involved in the dispute, was a problem that none but a cool and sagacious statesman could have solved. The President's special message met the issue and turned aside the impending evil; and so quietly has the storm cloud passed, over us, and the conflicting elements been restored to calmness, that it is difficult now to realize the magnitude of the danger that was so prudently averted.

The well-balanced mind of the President enabled him, in the midst of the highest excitement on both sides, to treat the question then precisely as all see, now the crisis is over, it should have been treated; and experience furnishes nothing that could have been added to the foresight with which the difficulty was met at the threshold. Maine, who was justly sensitive for her honor and her rights, saw that they would be firmly guarded by the Executive of the nation, and at once magnanimously adopted the course he recommended in withdrawing her troops from the threatened conflict, after the way had honorably been opened by the firm stand of Maine and the preliminary negotiations at Washington, under the eyes of the President. In those negotiations not a single point was given up to weaken our position, and yet not an obstacle thrown in the way of a prompt adjustment between the two nations.

That single act, were there no other in the public life of Mr. Van Buren, would place him at the head of the enlightened statesmen of the age. For the moment, he held two great nations in his hands, and one false step would have dashed them together in a terrible conflict, that would have crushed the hopes and jeopardized the prosperity and happiness of millions. To say that he was equal to the occasion, and that he carried the country through this emergency without a compromise of honor, and without a threat of war, is to award to him the highest honors of statesmanship, and patriotism.

The special message should be read, now the danger is over, to appreciate its true merits, when it was written. In the narrative of facts, the discussion of the conflicting claims to the possession of the territory pending the negotiation—the distinct approval of the course of Maine—the clear exposition of the mistaken grounds hastily assumed by the Governor of New Brunswick—the way opened for an honorable withdrawal of each party from the impending collision; and in the firm and frank avowal

of the duties and determination of the Government upon the emergencies that might demand its action; the message was so plain and explicit, so sincere and honest, and in its tone and character exhibiting so much calmness, dignity, moderation, and firmness; that it may be said, more than any act in the history of negotiations, to have settled a most difficult question, and arrested an impending conflict, at a single blow—a blow of reason, too, and not of force.

At home it satisfied and relieved Maine, and quieted the fears of the other twenty-five States, who were trembling alive to every word that might impel the two nations into war. When it reached England it was at once adopted, as if her statesmen had themselves marked out this course for adjusting the dispute, consistent with the honor of both nations.

We would not detract from others aught of just merit in aiding the views of the President in bringing about this happy result. For a time, party was laid aside for country, even in Congress; and with a confidence in the Chief Magistrate never before bestowed upon any citizen, save Washington, Congress unanimously placed at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren the whole force of the Union to guard her territory and preserve her honor. It was the impulse of the special message that brought about that vote, and the same impulse brought the whole country together, in one mind, upon this important question.

The President went farther than merely to recommend wisely. He was equally sagacious in directing the movements that effected the desired end. In Gen. Scott, he selected a prudent and able agent, who faithfully carried out his instructions.

A slight attempt has been made to confer the honors of the adjustment of this difficulty upon Gen'l. Scott. It would be as just, and no less so, to award to General Scott's sword, and not himself, the honors of his victories in the last war. He wielded a good blade, and gave it the right direction, and so did Mr. Van Buren, in employing Gen'l. Scott. He had only to execute orders, not to devise plans; and for the faithful and handsome performance of his trust, every true American will respect him, but not in the narrow prejudice of detracting from Mr. Van Buren, in order to heap borrowed honors upon his agent. If General Scott is the man we take him for, he will scorn this fulsome eulogium of a portion of the Federal press, who, now the danger is over, fear that the country will clearly see to whose sagacity and patriotism they owe it.

The Democracy have now fully tested the man of their choice, to perfect what the patriot Jackson began, and they find him equal to every occasion. The firmness and decision, the intellectual and moral energy with which he has encountered the perplexing and disheartening trials of his eventful Administration; the panics of unparalleled financial embarrassments and commercial distress; the perplexities of Indian wars and border invasions; the treachery of false friends; the falling off of whole States, including his own; the predicted dissolution of the Democratic party through the treason of Conservatism; and all these difficulties aggravated to the utmost, by the open attacks, secret manoeuvres, base misrepresentations, concentrated wealth and reckless measures of a powerful and unprincipled Opposition; his confiding reliance on the enduring patriotism, the sober second thought of the people, his consummate skill in cheering and sustaining the Democratic party in its gloomiest period, and devising lasting means of relief and prevention for public embarrassment, and the interests of private industry; and now the masterly manner that the border troubles at which the country stood aghast have been adjusted—all these will secure for Mr. Van Buren, not only the unbounded confidence and esteem of the Democratic party, but the respect of the whole country, and the admiration of all who know how to admire a truly great man, successfully sustaining great measures, and achieving great and good results.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special minister to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subjects.—Globe.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprised that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that

Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government. The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be the means of lending to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.
23 Portland Place, March 30, 1859.

EXTRACT.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.
Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned, upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England, as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which, it is hoped, will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and her Majesty's Government listen to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness. The President is desirous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which would be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London. Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself, the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America, would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connection with this question; the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the U. States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created, which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned is only further to assure Mr. Stevenson, that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence, which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication.

(Signed) LORD PALMERSTON.
FOREIGN OFFICE, April 3, 1859.

The following extract from a recent British publication, shows the unlimited freedom with which the press may treat of private character, as well as of political institutions.

CHARACTER OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The time is almost gone when people will talk of that regal reptile, George the Fourth, as of one who redeemed the faults by his exquisite graces of manner—the time is almost gone when people will be found to accede to the judgment contained in those very absurd lines of a very noble poet, that he was—

—without alloy of lip or toe,
A finished gentleman from top to toe.

George the Fourth was not a gentleman in any sense of the word, except that he was born to wear white kid gloves and do nothing. As to his case of manner, it was nothing more than a beautiful and most cool assumption of the fact of his being immeasurably the superior of every one about him, and a most implicit belief that they were all made to do him pleasure, and to live for his service. A man who entertained this idea could not but be easy and unembarrassed. Embarrassment arises from a suspicion of a man's own inferiority, and such a thought never occurred for a moment to George the Fourth. In every thing beyond this assumption of superiority, which no man who is eternally surrounded by flatterers can avoid, George the Fourth was the meanest and most despicable of mankind. He had not a sentiment of patriotism, generosity, or virtue to warm his breast; he was not, therefore, a real gentleman. He had not either one spark of that honor which forms a very bad substitute for these, where these are wanting, and the most unprincipled swindler upon town. He was the greatest blackguard that haunted the stews. There is not one among the lowest of the blacklegs that infest the metropolis, who possesses so perfect a freedom from any thing like restraint, either religious, moral, or honorable, upon his will, as George the Fourth had. He would contrive the most deliberate schemes of plunder; he would make a man drunk, and then cheat him out of his property, as he did the Duke of Devonshire. No man ever trusted him as a friend, who was not betrayed; no man ever associated with him as a companion, who was not ruined.

PARISIAN LADIES.

Our climate is noted for three eminent qualities, extreme heat and cold, and the extreme suddenness of change. If a lady has had teeth, or a bad complexion, she blames it conveniently upon this climate if her beauty, like a tender flower, fades before noon, it is the climate; if she has a bad temper or even a snub nose, still it is the climate. But our climate is active and intellectual, especially in winter, and in all seasons more pure and transparent than these inky skies of Europe. It sustains the infancy of beauty, and why not its maturity? It spares the bud, and why not the opened blossom or the ripened fruit? Our negroes are perfect in teeth, and why not the whites? The chief preservative of beauty, in any country is health, and there is no place in which this great interest is so little attended to as in America. To be sensible of this you must visit Europe. You must see the deep-boomed maids of England upon the Palace Vendome, and the Rue Castillone. There you will see so pinched and mean looking shoulders ever-looking the plumpness and round sufficiency of a Parisian tournure; the account is balanced however gross the amount. As for the French women, a constant attention to the quantity and quality of their food is an article of their faith, and bathing an exercise as regular as their meals. When children, they play abroad in their gardens; they have their gymnastic exercises in their schools, and their dancing and other social amusement keep up a healthful temperment throughout life. Besides, a young lady here does not put her waist in the inquisition.—Fashion, usually insane, and an enemy to health, has grown sensible in this; she so regards a very small waist as a defect, and points to the *Venus de Medici*, who stands out boldly in the Galleries, in vindication and testimony of the human shape; and now among ladies of good breeding a waist which cannot dispense with tight lacing is thought not worth the squeezing. When I left America, the more a woman looked like an hour-glass, like two funnels or two extinguishers converging, the more she was pretty, and the waist in esteem by the cockney curiosity of the town, was one you would pinch between thumb and finger; giving her a withered complexion, bloated legs, consumptive lungs, and rickety children. If this is not reformed, alas the republic! A French woman's beauty, such as it is, lasts her lifetime, by the care she takes of it. Her limbs are vigorous, her bosom well developed, her color's health, and she has a greater moral courage, and is a hundred times better fitted to dash enterprizes, than the woman of our cities.

Sketches of Paris.

Revenue.—The amount of tolls collected on the public works, from the opening of the spring navigation up till the 1st instant, (6 weeks) is \$25,655 42—being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$45,725 88. This must be cheering intelligence to every true hearted Pennsylvanian.