American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY." AT $2 00 PER ANNUM.

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OFFICE.—The office of the *American Volunteer* is in the second story of James H. Graham's new stone building, in South Hanover street, a few doors from Burkholder's hotel, and directly opposite the Post-office, where those having business will please call.

Miscellaneous.

NO SURRENDER.

Tupper, the well known author of "Proverbial Philosophy," has just published another volume of poems. Among them we find several spirited productions, well calculated to rouse, animate, and encourage. One of them is entitled "No Surrender," and it contains those lines:—

Ever constant, ever true,
Let the world be, No surrender;
Boldly dare and greatly do!
This shall bring us bravely through;
No surrender, No surrender!
And though fortune's smiles be few,
Hope is always springing new,
Still inspiring me and you
With a magic—No surrender!

We seldom meddle with poetry in our columns; but there are so many individuals in life, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are disposed to yield at the first reverse, who bow before the first storm of misfortune, who become unnerved, unmanned, at the loss of a few thousand dollars; that an occasional word of incentive, a timely rally, an encouraging smile—are all necessary. The truth, every man has his troubles. There does not live an human being, whose mind for a series of years may be considered perfectly calm, quiet, and tranquil. Some are too timid. They lack the resolution to embrace any enterprise, however tempting, and hence they get behind-hand. Others again are too speculative. They are for making fortunes by some sudden and extraordinary process, by stock gambling, or some equally hazardous system; and in a large majority of cases, they find in the end that they have ventured too far, and are ruined. This is especially the case in city life.—Here bubbles are constantly blown into existence, temptations are presented on every side. At one moment we have a multicaulis mania, at another a town lot excitement, at another a copper stock delusion, and so on to the end. And sometimes it is quite difficult to resist. The desire for gain is common to the whole human family, and when stories are told from day to day, of hundreds and thousands made in the course of a short time, even the calm are apt to become excited and the cautious to lose their discretion. It is curious indeed, to observe how readily people become troubled with a mania. We were forcibly struck with this, during the prevalence of the multicaulis fever. Let a dozen individuals repeat the same story one after another, and the incredulous *at first*, unless he be particularly obstinate, will soon become a convert. It is thus that excitements are fostered, and that people are induced to rush on into wild, hazardous, and ruinous speculations. But, we repeat, all have their difficulties, dangers and vississitudes. This is the lot of man. But when once down, we should not remain so. We should not despond, despair, and give up. Another struggle, another trial, and all may be well again. In honest trade, there should be no such word as "surrender." To day may be dark, but to-morrow may be full of light and glory. This year may be marked with reverse, the next may shine with prosperity.

Constant and courageous still,
Mind, the word is, No surrender;
Battle, though it be uphill,
Stagger not at seeming ill;
No surrender, No surrender!
Hope,—and thus your hope fulfil,—
There's a way where there's a will,
And the way all cares to kill
Is to give them—No surrender!

FIRST MAN FROM CHICAGO.

Some years ago, when Chicago was in its infancy, a stranger took up quarters at the principal hotel, and inscribed his name on the register as 'Mr. J——, of St. Louis.' For several days he remained there, engaged in transacting the business which had brought him to the place, and from his exceedingly plain dress, manners, and general appearance, attracted but little attention. Soon Mr. J., was suddenly seized with illness, during which he was sadly neglected by his host; and the servants, taking their tone from the master of the house, left him to shift for himself as best he could. Thus matters went on, until one morning he was found past praying for.—His papers were then examined, that the sad intelligence might be communicated to his friends; when, to the surprise of all, he was found to be one of the wealthiest men in the western country. Arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral; but, before the last rites were performed, the *subject* came to life again, having been the victim of catalepsy instead of the 'grim King of Terrors.' All were overjoyed at his fortunate escape from so dreadful a fate, and from that time were profuse in their expressions of solicitude, elicited, however, if we may judge by "documentary evidence," rather than by any personal regard. At length some one ventured to ask how things appeared to him while in his trance, to which he thus replied:

"I thought I had come to the river of death where I met an angel who handed me a jewel to serve as a pass to the other side. On giving this to the ferryman, I received from him another, which carried me forward another stage in my journey. Going on this, for several stages, receiving at the termination of each a ticket for the succeeding one, I at last reached the gate of the heavenly city. There I found St. Peter, who opened the door at my summons, pipe in mouth, seated by a small table, on which stood a goodly mug of steaming whiskey toddy."

"Good morning, sir," said he, very politely.

"Good morning, St. Peter," said I.

"Who are you, sir?" asked he, turning over the leaves a huge ledger.

"My name is J——."

"Very good, sir; where did you live down below?"

"I lived at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

"Very well, sir; and where did you die?"

"I died at Chicago, in Illinois."

"Chicago?" said he, shaking his head, 'there is no such place, sir.'

"I beg your pardon, St. Peter, but have you a map of the United States, here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Allow me to look at it."

"Certainly, sir." With that he handed me down a splendid atlas, and I pointed out Chicago on the map.

"All right, sir," said he after a moment's pause. "It's there, sure enough, so walk in, sir; but I'll be *blest* if you ain't the *first* man that has ever come here from that place!"

Thus ended Mr. J's account of his *transitition* state; and no more questions were asked.

A sick person who had not slept for many nights, was asked if he did not wish to have a clergyman attend him, and whether he wished any particular one. He replied, 'yes, send for Mr. D——.' He came.—The sick man requested a sermon. Mr. D. stared with surprise, and desired to know the reason why. The invalid said, 'I never heard you preach but three or four times, and invariably I fell asleep; so I thought that a short discourse might enable me to take a nap—which I very much need, not having slept any for several nights.'

A Schoolmaster said, "young gentlemen, if you will all be silent, we shall know who makes the noise."

CAUSES AND ANTIDOTE OF CONSUMPTION.

The larger the lungs the more perfect their developement, the less they are liable to pulmonary consumption. That the more they are exercised the larger they will become; that as we take active or laborious exercise our lungs will be continually enlarging; and that on the contrary indolence, want of exercise, &c., will render the lungs smaller, until by abscence of air the air cells will close up and collapse their walls, as a bird folds up its plumage.—By this we learn that pure air, and even cold air, becomes more dense, is the best friend to the lungs, and should be resorted to with the greatest confidence both to prevent and cure their diseases.

It is found in the history of the American Indians—at one time numbering many millions of people, and inhabiting from the most extreme point north to Patagonia south, embracing all varieties of climate and location; resting in the frigid, temperate and torrid, zones; occupying every variety of situation on the seaboard, and on the borders of the lakes, on the tops of the highest lands, and in the most secluded valley on the wide spread and open prairies, and in the most arid deserts; the countries of the greatest humidity, and where it rarely ever rains, as in Peru, yet in all these countries, and every where, such a thing as a pulmonary consumption has never occurred, whilst these people remained in their savage state. Bring them into our settlements, civilize them, and let them adopt our habits, and they become as liable to consumption as ourselves. By what peculiarities is the Indian distinguished from the civilized American? First, the American Indian is remarkable for the symmetry of his figure. "Straight as an Indian" is an old proverb, whose truth is instantly recognized by all who ever saw the wild Indian; his chest is perfect symmetry; his shoulder-blades are laid flat against his chest, and the whole weight of his arms, shoulders and shoulder blades is thrown behind the chest, thus expanding instead of contracting it. The naked chest and the whole person is often exposed to the open pure air. They never stoop in gait and walk, and pursue no avocation that contracts the chest, or prevents its free expansion; often wash themselves in pure cold water, exercise the lungs freely by athletic exercise, running, racing, the chase, frequently dancing and shouting, &c., most vehemently nearly all day. The same holds true in regard to animals.

Animals in their wild state never have the consumption, whilst animals domesticated have it—as the monkey, the rabbit, the horse, &c. Consumption is a child of civilization; results chiefly from the loss of symmetry, and from effeminacy induced by too much clothing, too luxurious living, dissipation, too little exercise and debilitation, disease and occupation.

If there is any appellation that will apply to us as a nation, it is round shouldered. The habit of contracting the chest by stooping is formed in multitudes at school or out of school, by not holding themselves erect either sitting or standing; and it is a matter of habit in a great degree; tailors, shoemakers, merchants, clerks, students, seamstresses, in fact all whose occupation causes them to stoop at their work, or at rest, or at pleasure or amusements.

Practice will soon make sitting perfectly erect vastly more agreeable and less fatigueing than a stooping posture. To persons predisposed to consumption, these hints as regards writing or reading desks are of the greatest importance. In walking the chest should be carried proudly erect and straight, the top of it pointing rather backwards than forwards.

The North American Indians, who never had consumption, are remarkable for their perfectly erect straight walk. Next to this, it is of vast importance to the consumptive to breathe well. He should make a practice of taking long breaths, sucking in all the air he can, and hold in the chest as long as possible, on going into the cold air. Do this a hundred times a day if you have any symptoms of weak lungs, as it will cure you. Should you have a slight cold, be in the habit of drawing in a full chest of air.

Luxurious feathers or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system and reduce the strength. For this reason beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard; straw beds, hair mattresses, these on a feather bed are well; a most excellent mattress is made by combing out the husk or shuck of Indian corn. I first met these beds in Italy—they are delightful. Cold sleeping rooms are generally the best especially for persons, but all should be comfortably warm in bed.—*Dr. S. S. Fitch on Consumption.*

EARLY RISING.

No one can form an idea of the great advantages of being out and about by sunrise except those who practice it; and few can practice it but those who retire early. If a man can escape to bed at ten, he may rise in the summer at four, five or six, when the best part of the day was at his command. A ride, drive or walk, till eight or nine is most delicious—the atmosphere is fresh and unincumbered with smoke. The sky is usually cloudless, the sun shines forth fully and yet mildly upon us, the great heat of mid-day being the result of accumulation as well as solar altitude and position—the breeze is fragrant to inhale, passing playfully about us, loaded with the odor and harmony of the living universe.

The chirrup of the sparrow, the trill of the lark, the blackbird's whistle and the twittering of the many little winged flutterers, possess a poesy, for words difficult to express; the silence also from the clamor or bustling man, or a wakeful city, draws forth feelings of homage, gratitude and enjoyment, which form ceremony, and set devotion often fail to command. These feelings are in store, more or less, whether we bid the day good morrow on a metropolitan bridge, a surbarban field, or a country hill, but the purity and ecstacy of the delight increases with the distance from town. I could rapsodise myself in the belief that I was scribbling under the influence of what I advocate, and far from the world of business at the bare thought of it, instead of being seated in a far walled room, with only a window prospect of dirty colored brick walls and red chimney tops; but the hours I have for years past stolen from the drowzy morning doze, and the continuance of such a practice as long as I hope to command the means, would reconcile me to live in a cellar the rest of the day for such privilege * * * * The morning ride or walk is preferable for healthy purposes to any other part of the day. This exercise strengthens the body and no less the mind—it fortifies one against the mystifications and drudgery of the coming day, and it materially lengthens the life and gives energy and hope for the morrow. What a contrast on a six o'clock summer's morning to contemplate from the hill top animate and bustling nature, to the sweltering and sleeping in a close room, covered to the nose in sheets and quilts, night-capped and hemmed in by drawn curtains in a darkened chamber, resembling more a sepulchre for the dead than an abode for one living and sensible. Country people have no excuse for lying in bed.

I am not an advocate for a man to worry himself to death, nor to live always in a hurry—a certain amount of rest and sleep is indispensible. It is ridiculous for a man who goes to bed at one or two in the morning to attempt to rise at four or five for the delight of an early stroll—it would spoil him for the remainder of the day. Early rising is only compatible with the moderate and early people—great feeders want much sleep and rest; but although they gain one enjoyment of an hour in twenty-four by stomach gluttony, they lose many in sloth and stupidity. When once the habits of early rising and temperate feeding be acquired, they will be found so delightful that it will be a great sacrifice to abandon them.

CLEAN OUT YOUR CELLARS.—Almost the first thing the farmer should attend to, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to permit the opening of his cellar doors and windows, is the careful removal of every thing calculated to engender noxious and unwholesome gasses. Let every thing be removed or cleansed, and the walls be coated with white-wash, and the bottom strewed with caustic lime! Rotten potatoes, cabbage stumps, beets, carrots, &c., should be cleared out before the weather becomes warm.

CALIFORNIA BELLE.

An officer of the navy, in a letter to the Home Journal, thus sketches the daughter of a ranchero:

You have never seen a Californian belle. A real, genuine, out-and-out, live, native belle, I mean; indigenous to the soil. I can assure you I have nearly lost my heart with one of them, the daughter of a ranchero, who lives about forty miles in the interior; and should my application for leave of absence prove unsuccessful, I don't know but what I shall really become a ranchero myself! The girl is beautiful; her complexion is of a dark, ruddy hue, tinged with red, like the leaves in autumn; with raven tresses, eyes intensely sparkling, teeth as white as pearls, but not like them, for no string of pearls was ever so regular; a faultless form, embodying a soul as pure and guileless as an angel's. In addition to all these natural charms, she can pay her mess bill, sings sweetly, touches the guitar with exquisite skill, dances divinely, and laughs right merrily. She rides wild horses, throws the lasso adroitly, and never misses her aim with the rifle. She carries a hunting knife in her girdle, and understands the anatomy of either stag or buffalo. She has never set upon a chair in all her life, knows nothing about corsets, capes, furbelows, or flounces, never wears a bonnet and speaks no English!

Well, gentlemen, there she is—what do you think of her? A paragon, truly! Don't be alarmed if she should make a descent upon your quiet little circles, some of these fine mornings, for there is no danger to be apprehended when I am along side. She is delighted with the idea of crossing the Andes, and is ready to accompany me to morrow. So take your telescope, and keep a sharp lookout in the offing for this strange craft.

DEATH.

Death is a mystery. We know that we shall ere long close our eyes on all sublunary objects, but the time and manner of our death cannot forsee. Here one falls in his full strength, while another has been languishing for years. The aged are passed by, and the turf is upheaved for the young and the beautiful. Our neighbor falleth by our side, just as we learn to appreciate his worth. A friend sinks in our arms, as we take him to our bosom. Yet these instances of mortality fail to leave suitable impressions on our minds.

We follow our friends to the grave, and turn as anxious as ever to engage in the business and turmoil of life. To-morrow we forget the pleasant smile and cheerful voice, and put far away from our minds the thought of our mortality. Thus we are blinded; but little as we dwell upon it, the day approaches when our voices will be hushed, our eyes closed, and our lips refuse to do their office. Blessed shall we be, if we live for another world, by cherishing right feelings of heart, and living void of offence before God and man.

A HARD CASE.

A poor jolly weaver, in Boston, not many years ago, had a fortune left him by a distant and wealthy relative, who went off the handle rather unexpectedly. When the news came to the poor fellow, as he sat *clicket te clack* at his loom, he stopped still, and said:

"Well, I suppose I must spend the money *straight.*"

The fortune, some twenty odd thousand dollars, was duly realized and duly spent. For two brief years did the poor weaver travel, make merry, and riot upon all the luxuries of the land. But two years did the job, and he returned to his loom as poor as a church mouse but merry as a cricket, and worked away again for his daily bread, perfectly satisfied with the good time he had while his fortune lasted. His friends called him *green*, but he laughed at their gibes, and worked the harder. In a twelve month's time time off popped another rich relative, and the news post haste, came to the jolly weaver that he was again the possessor of a handsome fortune. Stopping his loom, and looking sorrowfully on the letter, he despondingly said:

"Good Heavens! *is it possible that I must go through all that again?*

I CANNOT TELL A LIE.

A REVOLUTIONARY STORY.—In the war of the revolution, while General Layfayette commanded in the American army, a part of the troops were encamped at a certain place near the water's edge. One summer evening a soldier, who was an excellent swimmer as well as fifer, took his fife with him to the water, and engaged in fifing and swimming at the same time. The music reached the ear of Lafayette. Early next morning he sent an officer in pursuit of the man who had thus disobeyed the orders of the camp.

The soldier was a native of Connecticut and a man of truth. When arrested by the officer, he considered that; perhaps, he might escape a severe punishment by the denying the deed. On a moment's reflection, however, he said to himself, "I have always spoken the truth—I cannot tell a lie."

With this principle in his mind he came into the presence of the General, who asked if he were the individual who played upon the water the evening previous; to which he replied "I am."

"To-morrow evening then, at such an hour, I wish you to repair to my tent."

He came at the appointed time. The general then informed him that the tune which he had heard the evening before affected him very much—that on a former occasion it had been played at the funeral of a dear friend of his, who died in his native country. Since then, until now he had never met with an individual who could play it. "For the purpose of indulging in the melancholy pleasure of hearing it once more, I have said he, sent for you."

The general, after being agreeably entertained with the conversation and music of his guest, dismissed him with his thanks and some money from his purse, as an expression of his satisfaction for the performance.

"I cannot tell a lie," is a good rule to follow.

Life Insurance.

A FATHER'S LOVE.—A week or two ago, an elderly man dressed like a comfortable farmer, walked quietly into the office of a Wall street Life Insurance Company, his face bearing the pleasant smile of one who knows he has a good thing to tell; and after the weatherly remarks such old codgers favor us with, when particularly engaged, told "Mr. President" that his son Reuben B—— had a month before insured his life for $1500, "and a stouter looking fellow you never seen, nor a bigger fool than he looked like when we laughed at him after he come home. But, by gracious! mister, he war'nt so far out of the way after all—for he died of a *sudden* only ten days ago. There's the docyments, and I'm come for the money. He was *my* son, sir, and ain't left no other heirs."

Jersey City Curant.

TRAPPING A BIRD.—The Boston Atheneum tells a story of an extensive sleigh maker, in a town of Massachusetts, whose clerk sold a sleigh to a sleek, genteel looking fellow, and took a short note for his pay. The man turned out not to be worth a pine chip, yet the principal was determined not to give up all hopes; and going over to the town in which his customer lived, and hearing that he had gone over to Boston in the sleigh, and where he would likely put up, he started after him. The maker contrived to meet him the next day, *accidently*, and said, "Friend do you know of any one that's got a good sleigh that he wants to sell?" "Yes," replied the unsuspecting fellow, "I've got one." They both went where the new sleigh was stored, and after some time had been spent in examining the property, the maker concluded to take it for the exact sum named in the note. It was fastened on the one he came in, and the horse headed the right way. "Oh!" said the maker, as of a sudden thought, "I suppose it will make no difference if I pay you with a good note, that has but a short time to run against one of your townsmen?" "Just as leave have it," was the answer. He handed him his OWN NOTE and left him pale with wonder, and with eyes like saucers!

CINCINNATI.—During the past year 1230 houses were built in this city.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

AN ACT *to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property, and to exempt the same from levy and sale for the debts of their husbands, and to secure to married women right and choice under any last will and testament.*

SEC. 1. That every species and description of property, whether consisting of real, personal or mixed, which may be owned by or belong to any single woman, shall contiue to be the property of such woman as fully after her marriage as before, and all such property, of whatever name or kind, which shall accrue to any married women during coverture by will, descent, deed of conveyance, or otherwise, shall be owned, used and enjoyed by such married woman as her own separate property, and the said property, whether owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her afterwards, shall not be subject to levy and execution for the debts or liabilities of her husband, nor shall such property be sold, conveyed, mortagaged, transferred, or in any manner encumbered by her husband without her written consent, first had and obtained and duly acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth that such consent was not the result of coercion on the part of her said husband, but that the same was voluntarily given and of her own free will: *Provided*, That her said husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to protect the property of any such married woman from liability for debts contracted by herself, or in her name by any person authorized so to do, or from levy and execution on any judgment that may be recovored against a husband for the torts of the wife, and in such cases execution shall be first had against the property of the wife.

SEC. 2. That any married woman may dispose, by her last will and testament, of her separate property, real, personal or mixed, whether the same accrues to her before or during coverture: *Provided*, That said last will and testament be executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, neither of whom shall be her husband.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where debts may be contracted for necessaries for the support and maintenance of the family of any married woman, it shall be lawful for the creditor in such case, to institute suit against the husband and wife for the price of such necessaries, and after obtaining a judgment have an execution against the husband alone, and if no property of the said husband be found, the officer executing the said writ shall so return, and thereupon an alias execution may be issued which may be levied upon and satisfied out of the separate property of the wife, secured to her under the provisions of the first section of this act: *Provided*, That judgment shall not be rendered against the wife in such joint action unless it shall have been proved that the debt sued for in such action was contracted by the wife, or incurred for articles necessary for the support of the family of the said husband and wife.

SEC. 4. That when any married woman, possessed of separate personal property as aforesaid shall die intestate, her husband shall be first entitled to letters of administration on her estate, which said estate shall be distributed as follows: If such married woman shall leave no children, nor the descendants of such living, the husband shall be entitled to such personal estate absolutely. If such married woman shall leave a child or children living, her personal estate shall be divided amongst the husband and such child or children share and share alike. If any such child or children being dead shall have left issue, such issue shall be entitled to the share of the parent.

SEC. 5. That the real estate of such married woman, upon her decease, shall be distributed as provided for by the intestate laws of this Commonwealth now in force: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be deemed or taken to deprive the husband of his rights as tenant by courtesy.

SEC. 6. That the eleventh section of the act of eight April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An Act relating to last wills and testaments," shall not be construed to deprive the widow of the testator in case she elects not to take under the last will and testament of her husband, of her share of the personal estate of her husband under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth, but that the said widow may take her choice either of the bequest or devise made to her under any last will and testament, or of her share of the personal estate under the intestate laws aforesaid.

MEMORY IN BIRDS.

The New Haven Courier relates the following interesting incident which occurred a few years ago in one of the villages of Connecticut:—"A young lady, confined to the house by protracted indisposition, was in the habit of feeding a sparrow, which had a nest on a tree near the door, with crumbs of bread. The little creature had a warm heart under her lonely dress, and soon learned to love her patron, became exceedingly tame, and would hop about the table while the family were at meals. This was repeated whenever the door was open, till at last her mate was induced to accompany her, and both would pick up the scraps which their fair entertainer, as she lay upon the sofa, scattered near her on the carpet. In the fall one of them flew against the window and tried to get in, but the lady was too feeble to expose herself to the air, and so could not admit her little visitor to a farewell interview. Next spring they both came again as docile as ever. In the course of a few weeks, as the lady lay upon a sofa, upon a Sunday morning, being too unwell to go to church, the house perfectly still and the door open, she heard a great twittering and chirping on the steps. Looking about for the cause, she espied her tame sparrow entering the apartment, followed by several of her progeny, and the partner of her toils bringing up the rear. They all remained with her half an hour perfectly fearless and at home, till having satisfied their appetites with the morsels which were strewn for them, and expressed their admirations with sweet wild music, they retired to the shrubery."

AN INDISCREET MISS.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial deserves to be well *smacked* for the following:

The folks on Sycamore street were amused yesterday, by an extraordinary exhibition of kissing.—A *young* lady, of about fifty, and an *old* gentleman, of about twenty-five, kissed each other, unconscious of observation, as they, in an open carriage, passed down Sycamore street, and continued the sweet amusement until they reached the river. The loving couple will accept our thanks for an item.

A WITTY CONSTABLE.—A fellow was arrested in New York for picking a soldier's pocket. When taken to the high Constable's Office, the Police officer took from him two gold eagles and some silver—all the money he found in his pocket—and then handcuffed him, before taking him to the Watch-House.

"Why, what's this for! said the prisoner. "Not satisfied with arresting me, you first take my money, and then place the bracelets on me!"

"I take your money," replied the Police Officer, "*as indemnity for the past*, and I put the handcuffs on you *as security for the future!*"

A COOL APOLOGY.—"Oh!" exclaimed a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth that you have pulled out!" "Vefy sorry sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there was only three when I began, I'm sure to be right the next time!"

A Western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, as an inducement to purchase it says: 'There is not an Attorney within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

☞There are now not less than three Johnsons in the Senate of the United States—from Maryland, Georgia, and Louisiana.

☞The influence of well selected words is forcibly illustrated by what follows:—A superintendent called to some men to come and *work* an engine for him; not a soul stirred. "Come, my lads," said he, "come and *play* the engine." They complied with his wish at once.

From the Public Ledger of April 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.

Three days later from France.

Prussia declared a Republic—The king and his ministers reported in prison—Escape of the Prince to England—Lombardy Revolutionized—Threatened abdication of the Emperor of Austria—Revolution in Poland—Great excitement at Havre between the rich and the poor—Abdication of the King of Bavaria—Succeeded by the Prince Royal—Government of Milan in the hands of the people.

By the arrival of the Duchess d'Orleans at New York, we have the most important news from Europe showing the spread of republicanism and the downfall of Kingdoms and empires. The following despatch gives all the particulars which have yet reached us of the great changes which have been effected since the last news, and if they are correct, it is the most important news which has ever come from Europe. Prussia, according to report, is a republic, and the king and his ministers in prison. There is a shade of doubt thrown over this intelligence, which subsequent accounts only can disperse. Lombardy has shaken off the power of Austria. The emperor of Austria is ready to abdicate, and Poland is in revolution. The following are the particulars, as telegraphed to us from New York, and taken from the French papers:

NEW YORK, April 20.

We learn from Capt. Richardson, that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris and Havre, between the rich and the poor. The rich were in apprehension of being killed daily by the poor. They had to close their doors and strongly bar them. The military were called out on the morning of the 29th ult., for the purpose of stopping any outbreak that might take place.

It is said that large failures continue to take place in Paris and throughout France. The Rothchilds were reported to be among the number, but we received a like report relative to that house by the Hibernia.

From Galignani's Messenger, March 24.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN PRUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Metz, received yesterday, states that a Republic had been proclaimed at Berlin. The King had been dethroned, and his Majesty and Ministers arrested.

This news is confirmed by the Paris Commerce of the 25th. That paper says, "this time the fact is official. The telegraph despatch which we add to this was addressed to the Provisional Government, and posted at the Bourse, and leaves no doubt of the authenticity of the communication."

A Berlin letter of the 21st states that the Prince of Prussia, had left for England. Before his flight the people had demanded that he should renounce all right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin, under date of the 20th, that all the Polish prisoners in that city had been set at liberty. They went in procession to the Palace, and the King appeared in the balcony and bowed to them.

M. Mierslawski was in the carriage, the horses of which were taken off by the people, who supplied their places uttering loud acclamations.

The Cologne Gazette of the 24th ult. has accounts from Berlin up to the evening of the 22d. At that time the capital was tranquil, and the ceremony of the interment of the victims of the revolution had gone off without the slightest interruption of order. The King was not present at this ceromony, but all the authorities attended it.

The date of these accounts throws a doubt over the news received yesterday from Metz, of the proclamation of a Republic at Berlin.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia of the 23d, states that the King had placed the properties of the State, including the military stores destined to be employed for the defence of the country against foreign foes, under the protection of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin.

It also states that the King had ordered that the pledges not exceeding five thalers in the pawnbroking establishments, should be given up at the cost of the treasury.

A committee had been formed for receiving donations on behalf of those who were wounded and of the widows and children of those slain in the recent events.

The Gazette announces that in consequence of its compositors being desirous of attending the funeral of the victims, which took place on the previous day, it had been obliged to go to press early.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Galignani, of the 26th ult., says the 'Provisional Government appears greatly embarrassed to know what system it can adopt to check the list of voters at the election. This is a matter of great difficulty, for as every elector will have to inscribe as many names as there are Deputies, there will be some millions of names inscribed.

The Government has charged a member of the Academy of Sciences to draw up a plan for checking the votes.

Jerome Napoleon Bonapart commenced his services two days ago as a National Guard, and was placed as a sentinel at the Post des Drapeaux. He belongs to the 4th company of the 1st battallion of the 1st legion.

The Provisional Government has decreed that work in the prisons shall be suspended, and that the contracts now existing with respect to it shall be rescinded, the contractors receiving an indemnity from the State if called for.

About 400 of the Poles living in Paris assembled yesterday, to form the first column for returning to their own country.

These Poles have written to their fellow countrymen in the provinces to join them either at Paris or at Strasburg. They have also made an appeal to the Republic of France for a supply of arms and the munitions of war.

A deputation of foreigners resident in France have presented a petition to the provisional government, signed by 2000 persons of this description, praying that all foreigners who have been two years resident in this country, may, on a simple declaration of their wish for naturalism, be entitled to all the rights of French citizens.

A considerable number of Germans and Belgians left Paris the day before yesterday in the Northern railroad to return to their native country.

The provisional government has passed a decree creating a special body of unarmed police to protect public order and property in the streets, under the name of *gardiens de Paris*. They are particularly charged with the task of watching over the public peace, and are to be in sufficient numbers to look each to the safety of from sixty to one hundred houses. A special tax, to be defrayed by the proprietors and tenants paying upwards of 4000f. rent a year, is to be levied to keep up this body.

For some days past, says the *Journal de Let et Garonne*, a club, which pretended to consist of the only true and veritable republicans of the town of Agen, had installed itself in the *salons* of the Prefecture.—The club declared that it would remain *en permanence* until after the elections; but as it contained a number of disorderly persons, created fear among the population, and to a certain extent embarrassed the commissaries of the government, the authorities directed that it should not be allowed to exist. On the 17th, the peace of the town being threatened by some turbulent persons, M. Berard, the commissary, caused the *rappel* to beat.

Immediately all the respectable citizens and the National Guard, the latter upward of twelve hundred in number, turned out, and a portion of the National Guard, with a company of the line, and other forces, were made to occupy the Prefecture. The rest of the National Guards assembled on the Place du Palais, and M. Berard passed along their ranks, accompanied by the commandant. He was greeted with warm, enthusiasm. In a short speech, he called on them to assist him in maintaining order. About a hundred working men joined the National Guards, saying that they were honest men, and they desired to act with them. This demonstration of the union between the authorities, the National Guard and the people will, says the *Journal de Let et Garonne*, secure the tranquility of the town, and the triumph of ideas of order and liberty in the department.

The official returns of the foreign commerce for the first two months of the year show that up to the present time the amount of business has not been considerably diminished. The customs' receipts, it is true, have been reduced, but many articles of first consumption show an increase; as for instance cotton, castings, coals, zinc, lead, oleaginous seeds, nitrate of soda, &c. A number of others present some deficit, and in particular sugar.

The exports of wines, brandies and salt, have greatly increased; there has also been an improvement in woollen and linen cloths, but a considerable diminution in refined sugar. As to the amount of navigation, it has fallen off, but the decline in this item is the natural consequence of the slackening in the arrival of grain, which at the corresponding period of last year was so considerable. The difference besides applies principally to foreign flags.

M. Thiers has issued an address to the electors of the department of the Bouches du Rhone, who had offered him their suffrages at the approaching elections. We extract the principal passage from this letter. M. Thiers says:—

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the souvenir which you have been so good as to entertain of me, and of the services which I have endeavored to render France, during eighteen years of my public life. I believe, in fact, that I have as much right as my competitors to be chosen by the department in which I was born. Perhaps I have given some distinction to the deputation of the Bouches du Rhone; but I have certainly served with ardent patriotism the cause of order, of liberty, of national greatness.

"It is very true that I neither desired nor wished for the republic; for, in my opinion, constitutional monarchy was sufficient to secure us a large share of liberty; and the state of England, during the last two centuries, seems to me a destiny not to be disdained by any country. Providence has decided otherwise; I incline myself before its decrees; and, though I am ready to resist all tyranny, I will never resist the force of things manifested by striking signs. I, therefore accept the Republic, without any *arriere pensee*, but I do not mean to disavow any part of my life."

Since the first of March, it is stated that silver plate to the value of fifty millions has been coined into five franc pieces in Paris.

Revolution in Genoa.

We read in the Patria of the 24th ult. At the moment of going to press we were assured that a great movement had taken place at Genoa, and that it had detached itself from Sardinia with the project of contributing to the formation of an Italian unity, with a republican form of government.

Austria.

The Vienna Gazette, of the 19th ult, announces officially the appointment of Count Colloredo Waldsee as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Pillersdorf as Minister of the Interior, and Baron Kuheck as Minister of Finances, Count Stadion as President of the Austrian Chamber, and Counts Kollowrat and Hartig as Ministers without portfolios.

The Archduke Stephen is appointed Viceroy of Hungary.

Great retrenchment in the public expenditure are promised by the new Ministry.

Bavaria.

A letter from Munich of the 21st dated at 5 o'clock, in the morning, which we find in the Augsburg Gazette, says King Louis has abdicated, the Prince Royal ascends the throne under the title of Maximillian the Second.

The news of the King's abdication produced an extraordinary sensation. It is said that King Louis could not make up his mind to effect the promised reforms, particularly to have a responsible Ministry.

Affairs in Milan.

The *Opinion* of Turin, of the 20th ult., publishes the following news from the *Norra*, dated the 19th:

Milan has rebelled, and is in a state of siege. The gates are closed, and the battle rages within. The people have made themselves masters of five pieces of cannon, and the report of artillery was heard at 11 o'clock.

Five thousand Lombeliens on their way to Milan to assist their brethren.

The same journal adds, in a postscript dated 6 o'clock P. M., "We learn that the Government is in the hands of the people of Milan. Cazet is President and the tricolor waves on the government palace.—Yesterday all the functionaries had abandoned Milan. The centre of the movement was in the Broletto.—The gendermers and firemen fraternized with the people. The Hungarians have shown themselves friendly to the people, who cried, 'Viva l'Unghens.' The cannonading of the castle began yesterday at 5, and lasted till 11 P. M. All the public edifices are in the hands of the people. The Comasina, Valtellina and Bergamo are said at this moment to be in open insurrection."

It is said, also, that the Swiss *corps franca* have crossed the frontier, and that the Viceroy had been made prisoner near Brescia by a battalion of Italian grenadiers. We learn from Vigevano that the Hungarian cavalry took part with the Milanese—for, having received orders to prevent the entrance of the country people, they allowed them to enter in shoals. Last night at eight, all the tocsins of the villages on the Piedmontese frontier were sounding the alarm. The insurrection is general at this moment throughout the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Other letters confirm that the vice-royal palace is in the hands of the people, and that the papers, furniture, &c., had been thrown into the court to be burnt. The guards, who had tried to resist, had been massacred or dispersed. The King of Sardinia immediately on receiving the intelligence from Milan, assembled his ministers, and a long consultation took place. Several estafettes soon after left the war office with orders for the formation of three corps of observation on the frontiers of Tieno and Po, and the organization of volunteer corps at Chivasso, Casale and Novi.

Hanover.

His Majesty on the 19th ult. sent an official notification to the Burgher Guard, that he had dismissed Privy Counsellor Falke from his post in the Cabinet. Had not his Majesty taken this step, it would assuredly have been demanded.

The King of Hanover has conceded all the demands of his people, and been obliged to submit to the bitter necessity of calling to the ministry, M. Sturbe, the liberal deputy of Osnabrick, who for refusing to abet his Majesty in the arbitrary measures which he adopted in his accession, was prosecuted and imprisoned for several years.

The following is the King's proclamation to his faithful people:

"Hanoverians: In answer to many representations which have reached me, I have already abolished the censorship of the press, permitted the publication of the proceedings of the Estates, recognized the right of association, granted the desired amnesty, and restoration of rights to all who have been condemned for political offences—a concession which I now by these presents expressly declare—and with regard to several other points promised farther consideration; but I can do nothing more until the Estates of the Kingdom are assembled, with which view I have given orders that by the time they meet, all necessary preparatory measures shall have been taken.

"In particular I will, under the now *essentially* altered position of all Germany, lay before the Estates proposals for a change in the constitution of the country, which change shall be based upon the responsibility of the Ministry to the country, and upon the union of the *Royal Treasury* with that of the country.

"I exhort you all to await calmly the developments of events, and to avoid the disturbance of legal order,

ERNEST AUGUSTUS."

"Hanover, March 20."