AMERICAN PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS: Rosserition.—Two Dollars if paid within the par; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adserted to in every instance. No subscription disjontinued until all arrerages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

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ADVERTISMENTS—Accompanied by theoast, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three tises for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

JOB-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Camphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with ocuracy and at the shortest notice.

Boetical.

A DRUNKARD'S WARNING.

and misery.
My wages were all spent in drink, oh! what a wretched view.

1 almost broke my Mary's heart, and starved my

What was my home or wife to me, I headed not What was my nome of whe to me, I needed not her sigh,
Her patient smile has welcom'd me, when tears beglimm'd her eye.
Oh! my children, too, have oft awoke—"Oh! Father, dear," they're said,
"Poor mother has been weeping so, because thera was no bread!"
My Mary's form did waste away, I saw her sunknown.

ken eye; On straw my babes in sickness lay, I heard their wailing cry;
I lough'd and sung with drunken gloe, whilst the accumulated wealth of the country. Mary's tears did stream. Then I've a beast I full asleep, and had this warn-

I thought once more I stagger'd home, there was a solenin gloom, I mis'd my wife, where can she be, and strangers I heard them say, poor thing she's dead, she led'a

"She is not dead," I frantic cried; then rushed to

whore she lay; i madiy kiss d her once warm lips, forever cold as

ever since we've heaven blessed for me such a dregm.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSIGE.

ing. Seymour delivered his annual message to the Legislature of New York on the ment, and-in connection with other splena the front rank of American statesmen and of our country.

**This resolution consecrated the energies of tient and attentive perusal. The Governor

The past year has been crowded with events, both civil an kmilitary, of the gravest interest. The establishment of a National interest. The establishment of a National pension of the writ of habeas corpus in peacewhich go far towards destroying the rights of States and centralizing all power at the Na-

The Executive and military officials asoperation to try them by military tribunals and to impose punishments unknown to the customs of our country; to administer arbitrary test oaths; to interfere with the free-

People of the country: These proceedings of Congress and the action of the Executive and military officials have wrought a revolution. The civil power, the laws of States, and the decisions of the judiciary have been made subordinate to military authority. At this time, then, we are living under a military government, which claims that its highest presentation, of the restoration of the est prerogatives spring from martial law and military necessities. These acts have been Union and the preservation of the Constitution, contend that in addition to upholding sustained by the army and acquiesced in by accepted, whis revolution if permanently our armies and our navies, every measured must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of some successful close.

Only the ends for which this war was between the attention of the American people, The will then see and feel its nature and re-

Snancial consolidation break down, their fluences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the tution is will show the wisdom of the Consti-

the restraints of the Constitution can be re-asserted whenever the public shall demand their restoration, but it is beyond the power of the popular will to rescue us from the calamities of national bankruptcy or national ruin, when these have befallen us. The progress of events has brought us to a point against people, property, and local institu-where we are compelled to contemplate these

While it is a duty to state plainly my by Presidential elemency.

The disorganization and destruction of the averted. views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the South a: e not to save us from the cost of war. pinions of those who differ from me. The The times demand outspoken discussionsthe influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principle of good government, trampling upon usages and procee-Ah! Dermot, you look healthy now, your dress is dures which have grown up with the history Ah! Dermot, you look hearing now, your areas is near and clean,

I near ere you drunk about, oh! tell me where warned that none of us can claim to be above I never see you usua access, you on you've been;
Your wife and children, are they well? you one of the influence of passions or of prejudices.—
While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an unconditional peace, or with those upon the thory you kinder to them grown? how cance this happy change?

It was a dream, a warning voice, which Heaven
sent to me.

To snatch from the Drunkard's curse—grin want

mand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate and respectful hearing. Let not the perils of our country be increased by bigotry, by partisan passions, or by an unwillingness to allow opinions to be uttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our

Since the outset of the war the National administration has asked for nearly two mil-lions of men. To keep up our armies, the avarage annual calls have been more than 400,000 men.
In addition to the loss of life there has been

a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys

these laten claims have nearly doubled the habilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day the national indebtedness could not fall short of wretched life.

Grid and want did break her heart, who'd be a droukard's wife?

two thousand inillions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, coun-I saw my children kneeding round, I searcely drew ty and town obligations. The cost of carry-my breath: ty and town obligations. The cost of carry-ing on the war hereafter will be increased Taw my children kneefing round, I searcely drew my breath:

They knelt and kissed her once warm lips, forever still in death.

The father, come and wake her up, the people say she's dead, whi make her simile and speak cuce more, we'll a depreciated currency. The proposed issue never my for bread." ander the National banking schemes, in addition to the vast sum now put out by government, will add to the inflation of prices.

Conflicting views are held and to the amount oh' Mary: speak one word to me, no more I'll of indebtedness which would cause national bankruptey, and with regard to the length cause you pain—
No more I'll break your loving heart, not never drink again;

bankrupicy, and write your of time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this—that there drink again;
the Mary speak, its Dormot calls; "well so I is an amount of indebtedness which would be a speak of the market of the speak of the s overwhelm us with bankruptey, that there is to my loving heart, while joyous it stream, to my loving heart, while joyous we have to grapple is: How can we bring

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress and approvthinstaut. It is an able, a powerful docu- ed by the President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this coundemanations from his comprehensive, well arished more than one million of men to our balanced and well trained mind-places him armies, and vast contributions to the treasure that new and more extreme claims to arbi-

patriots. We extract that part which re- war and the policy of government to the re- and that our armies are about to trample out cates particularly to Federal affairs, and ear- storation of the Union, the support of our nestly request our readers to give it a patient and attentive nerveal. The Governor civilized world that the objects thus clearly, set forth justified a war which not only con-

The opposite theory prevents the return of Bank system; the issue of enormous amounts of paper money, which is made a legal tenlifleal existence which enables them to come tary service; the act indemnifying and shiel- back upon any torms; it holds that States in ding officials charged with offenses against the revolted section of the country must be the person and property of citizens; the sus- "reestablished;" that the States hereafter made may or may not hold names or bounful and loyal communities, are measures duries of the States thus destroyed, although

tained. The Executive and military officials assume to declare martial law and to arrest citizens where the courts are in undisturbed the Constitution and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. thus "reestablished," it is held that there elections by military decrees and the display are no political organizations which can of armed power.

The President claims the right to do acts

The Pres beyond his civil jurisdiction, and beyond the lamation of the President should lay down legislative power of Congress, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief. In this assumption he is sustained by both branch-essentiate and should return to the performance of their duties, they would not be recognized or received. This theory designs a set of Congress and by a flower shore of the es of Congress, and by a large share of the sweeping revolution in the section of our leading of the country. These proceedings country now in rebellion, and the creation of a new political system by virtue of executive

Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized,

the feeple. This revolution if permanently our armies and our navies, every measure of

sults. To their decision in calmer hours this callet must be referred.

If these measures of military, political and chancial consolidation benefit down their decisions.

well; and it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed, and will make the General government strong by containing it to its proper jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to the principles from which we have been drifting.

In the meanwhile, we are threatened with other in the meanwhile, we are threatened with other in the makes no distinction between the guilty of the station house by the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solvenment gained us alliès.

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the station house by the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solment ruin. We must adhere to the station house by the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solmen pladges made by our government at the solmen pladges made by our government at the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to the Northern people, as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty as the many more proposals.—Marysville (Cal.) is the meanwhile, we are threatened with as it makes no distinction between the guilty as the many more proposals.—Marysville (Cal.) is the meanwhile which demand our imposition. To this end, while the disconsolate lover taken to the station house by the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solment ruin. We must adhere to the solmen pladges made by our government at the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while it is to the station house by the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solmen pladges made by our government at the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while it is the police, where a powerful emetic was administered, and the solmen place has the wisdom of government gained us alliès.

There is but one course which will save us alliès.

There is but one course which will save us alliès.

any party will subscribe; tbut they will up-hold any future proclamations relating to slavery. They are to submit themselves a slavery. They are to submit themselves a tuttered and unuttered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed rebellion, it is to be waged calamities and to consider how they may be within the limits of certain States are stripped of all political rights until they are purged

The plan for the future government of the senestions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influences or results. We see them from different stand one tenth of the voters of either of these uestions of the day are beyond the grasp of | ceded States demands the maintenance of points and we reach conflicting conclusions. One tenth of the voters of either of these None but the ignorant, the bigoted or the States shall submit themselves to the condidesigning will make these differences of tions imposed, they form new governments iews occasions for reproach or contumely, with new or old names and houndaries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, sure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the national administration to continue this system of government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to tinct nationalities? A needlessly protracted life and property, the kindly feelings of the mutual contribusions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

Governments thus formed would represent, not the interests of their citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus centrolled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Mas-saciousetts, Missouri, Kentucky and Wiscon-sin, with a united population of 16,533,383; which is more than one-half of that of our the accumulated wealth of the cognery.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include by Executive decrees, but they would also unascertained demands. In our former wars govern the North. While the plan is barsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust towards the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's proclamation would wield a power sufficient to

to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every Twoke, and true, my Mary, dear, was keepling by a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which power in the loyal States of the North.

South, and the suspension of the writ of he overwhelm us? These perils must be con- beas corpus at the North; the confiscation of name of any one of the original thirteen in his attempt to usurp his throne, and when that some chance traveler might rescue it A stranger would easily mistake the one for the claim to destroy political organizations upon our government, and who would destroy at the South, and the armed interference by the unity of our country.

The claim to destroy political organizations upon our government, and who would destroy the unity of our country.

Ey the death of Richard Cour-de-Lion, government in local elections have been contemporaneous events.

These acts at first were justified by some

upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find trary power are put forth when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken every vestige of its incendiary fires. prerogatives are ssserted in the hour of tri-umph than were claimed as a necessity in

days of disaster and of danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy and of national ruin; it is a measur for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. does not contemplate the return of our sol diers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose orushing burthens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wild and lasting field for speculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interests of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude and national weakness in our ex-

ternal relations. It will give dangerous al-lies to invaders of our soil. If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of the time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from la-bor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged, have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one genera-

What has government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce re-newed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union. States which, by the election of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the free exercise of the elective

In the meanwhile, we are threatened with as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the meanwhile which demand our immediate and the innocent. They are to take an oath

ate attention. The rights of the people and to which no reputable citizen of the North of the North of the Constitution can be related any party will subscribe; that they will up back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship.

We have reached that point in the progress of the very for which all these strengled and

of the war for which all have struggled and all have put forth united exertions. Our armies and navies have won signal victories they have done their part with courage, skill and success. By the usage of the civilized world, statesmanship must now exert its influence. If our cause fails, in the judgmen of the world it will be charged to the lack of wisdom in the Cabinet, and not to the wan of bravery or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is to bring peace; we can now with dignity and magna-nimity proclaim to the world our wish that States, which have long been identified with our history, should reassume their positions in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. No one can foresee the latent victories or defeats which lie in our course, if force and force alone is to be exerted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the un-

In this contest belligerent rights are necessarily conceded to the South. The usages of international warfare are precticed in the recognition of flags and the exchanges of pris oners. It is wise to put off the end of the war and hereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarize the public mind in our own country and in the world at large with the idea that we are disunited into two diswar becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to'a close, upon the terms' solemnly avowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith"to the public creditors; to all classes of citizens of our country; to the world, demands that

The triumph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save of his relations with the chivalrous Richard our Union.

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, the endu- labored successfully to overcome feudalism, rance and the resources of our people, have made a basis of mutual respect upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build was only fifteen years of age, and already a patriotic people have poured out their blood at Easter, were stripped of their possessions,

the pacification of that section of our country , King Henry II, of Lagland lived, Philip en-

and personal rights at the South, has been accomplished by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by the flag whose stars represented by claims to exercise military beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represented by the flag whose private property in the seceding States, and the arbitrary arrrests, imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of the loyal States; of defacing our flag be left to those who war of defacing our flag be left to those who war that monarch to induce him to keep him in

the unity of our country.

Ey the death of Richard Cour-de-Lion,
Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep sacred the solemn pledge gerous enemy, and he soon commenced hosmade to our people and to the civilized world tilities against his successor, King John, with when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, not very honorable alliance. The result of it was not waged in any spirit of veptode or subjuga-or for any purpose of conquest or subjuga-tion, or purpose of overthrowing or interfer-tion, or purpose of overthrowing or interfer-reunited to the crown of France, and the the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." HORATIO SEYMOUB.

LOVE AND STRYCHNING.-Yesterday a singular transaction occurred in this city, in were brought to the test. It appears a manwhose locks have been somewhat frosted by whispered gently in her ear, and asked her consent to weave the silken cord which should unite them forever. The fair one declined. Thereupon he threatened to swallow a " cup the fair one with auburn hair, while the old lover took his departure, only to return again and end his troubles. Yesterday he visited heart-strings to vibrate, when she plainly his own will; and when the English bar ot, and poured a large quantity upon an apple, which he did cat. The alarm was immediately given, and the disconsolate lover taken

Many juries think themselves grand died at Mantes, on the 14th of July, 1223, a

DIFFERENCES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. The King can drink the best of wine-So can I; And has enough when he would dine-So have I; And cannot order Rain or Shine-Nor can I.
Then where's the difference—let me see—Betwixt my Lord the King and me! Do trusty friends surround his throne Night and day?
Or make his interest their own? Or make his interest tree.

No, not they.

Mine love me for myself alone—

Bless'd be they.

Attorious which I see And that's one difference which I see Betwixt my Lord the King and me.

Do knaves around me lay in wait To deceive?

Or fawn and flatter when they hate,
And would grieve?

Or cruel pomps oppress my State-No! Heaven he thanked! And here you see More difference twist the King and me. He has his fools, with jests and quips, When he'd play:

The has his armies and his ships-

Great are they: But not a child to kiss his lips, Well a day!

And that's a diff, sonce sad to see
Betwixt my Lord the King and me. What of that? And he's the King and I'm the clown-

What of that?
If happy I, and wretched he.
Perhaps the King would change with me:

Philip Augustus of France.

Cour-de-Lion and the unpopular King John. Philip's reign was a benefit to France, as he and treasure in vain and the future is full of and banished from France; but this was less disaster and ruin. disaster and ruin.

disaster and ruin.

We should seek not the disorganization but expedient for enriching his treasury. mation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an administration to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every the policies of the contract of the result of the calcing the process of the process of the contract of the policies of the process of the p It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed rebellion into one against private property and personal rights at the South, has been who relied around and fought to convert the war against armed returned home. He was restrained by his continuous distribution was restrained by his continuous distribution.

> jects the derisive title of Jehan-sans Terre, which was Anglicised by the later English annalists into John Lack-land. Philip's plans of aggrandisement in the north and west were no doubt assisted by the absence of the great harons of the south, who might have embarrassed him in another crusade, in which they conquered not Jerusalem, but Constantinople and Greece. Philip invaded and ocwhich the properties of love and strychnine cupied Brittany, and other provinces which were under English influence and rule, while King John made a feeble and very short atwhose locks nave deen somewhat frosted by passing through fifty winters, named David McKeefer, whose place of residence is Brown's lowed by the terrible crusado against the Valley, became desperately in love with a young and fascinating and beautiful girl, of no doubt from motives of crafty policy, and McKeefer, who amused himself in the occument to the Pope. Nevertheless, the Pope, pation of driving an ox team between the as is well known, was so well satisfied with Valley and this city, would spend his leisure Philip's conduct in this cause, that he struck hours while in town beside the object of his the English nation with the interdict, and affections. During the past summer he inominally deposed King John from his throne whispered gently in her ear, and asked her transferred the crown of England by his auconsent to weave the silken cord which should thority to the head of Philip Augustus, and authorized him to go and take possession of it by force, promising the privilege of crusaof cold pizen." He appealed in vain for the ders in this world and the next too all who hand of the young girl. The mother remonstrated, and told him her daughter had yet expedition was retarded by a war with the to finish her education-that she was but a Count of Flanders, which led to a coalition school girl, and too young to think of love between the Count, the Emperor of Germany and marriage. Keefer then wrote a long let, and the King of England, against the French ter to his fond parents in Wisconsin, inform- king; but the war was ended advantageous ing them of his intention of committing sui-cide, and requesting them to write to the girl Bouvines. Philip now found sufficient occuwho was the cause of his seeking the grave, pation for a while in regulating the internal and get the particulars of his death and bur-ial. The letter was placed in the hands of the rather undisguised aspirations of his subaffairs of his own country, and in resisting jects for popular liberty; while his enemy, King John, was engagued in a fiercer strugthe next week, looking hale and hearty, gle with his own barons; but there had been bearing no evidence of throwing off this mornichampe which Philip did not expect, for the bearing no evidence of throwing off this mor-tal coil. Still he pressed his attachments, and was bent on having Winter linger in the lap of Spring. The innocent young girl fre-quently declined, and the disappointed suit-ons were fighting, than he altered his policy or would often threaten to swallow strychnine took King John under his protectian, and and end his troubles. Yesterday he visited forbade the King of France to infere further. the young lady, and commenced to give evi- Philip had no love for the Pope, and was sel dence of the manner in which she caused his dom inclined to submit to any control upon to matrimonial negotiations during the presont year. He then drow a vial from his pock-ot, and poured a large quantity upon an apple, YIII. of France, he accepted and sent Louis with an army to England, in defiance of the Pope's direct prohibition. The death of King John, and the change of feelings in England which followed, that event, finally put and end to his ambitious hopes in that direction. The remainder of Philip's reign presented zo events of any great importance except the renewal of the war in the south, in which the first Simon de Montford was slain in the year 1218. Philip Augustus the age of fifty-eight, leaving the crown of

France for more powerful than he had found

Philip's accession to the throne of France when he was only a child, was accompanied by a rather romantic incident. His father, who, as was then usual, was preparing to secure the throne to his son by crowning him during his lifetime, and who was residing, in declining state of health, at Complegra gave the young prince permission to go to the chace with his brantsmen. They had hardly entered the forest, before they found a boar, and the hunters uncoupled the hounds and pursued it till they were dispersed in different directions among the wildest parts of the woods. Philip, on a swift horse, followed eagerly the boar, until his steed slackened its pace through fatigue, and then the young prince found that he was entirely separated from his companions, and ignorant of the direction in which he might hope to find them. After he had ridden backwards and forwards for some time, night set in, and the prince, left thus alone in the midst of a vast and dreary forrest, became seriously alarmed. In this condition he wandered about for several hours, until at last, attracabout for several hours, until at last, attracted by the appearance of a light, he perceived at a distance a peasant who was blowing the fire of a charcoal kiln. Philip rode up to him, and told him who he was, and the to him, and told him who he was, and the with the country of the country if necessary, and his fear was not much abated by the collier's personal appearance, for he was a large stout, and rough-looking man, with a forbidding face, rendered more ferculous by being black-ened with the dust of his charcoal, and he was armed with a formidable axe. His behaviour, however, did not accord with his appearance, for he immediately left his charoal, and conducted the prince safely back to Compeigne; but fear and fatigue threw the child into so violent an illnes that it was found necesary to postpone the coronation more

The name of Philip Augustus is better known in English history than those of most of the earlier French modarchs, on account gers who arrived here on the Central Pailroad last night from the West, we learn of one of the most fearful and heart-rending affairs that has ever occurred in this section of the country, namely: that a family of seven persons were frozen to death during the cold weather on Friday last. About 30 miles from the boundary line between Michigan lasting relationships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard. If our course is to be his years. One of the earlier acts of his reign way between Centreville and Crown Point, shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by was the persecution of the Jews, who, on the venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then charge of having crucified a Christian child dren, named Krutzer. The oldest was a boy of seven years of age, the next a boy of fire, and three girls, all of less age than the boys,

the youngest but an infant. The country where the family resided is sery rolling, and the snow had drifted into the hollows, making the roads almost, if not wholly impassable for even pedestrians. The driver of the stage coach coming from Crown Point to Lake, via Centreville, found that Krutzer's dwelling had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night pre-viously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, however, he was horrified to find the father and two boys frozen to death. The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having-been so far affeeted with the frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage, but before it had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found in a snow drift, with a shawl wrapped closely around it, the other night. Two gentleman doing busi-where it had doubtless been deposited by its from an impending fate. This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again it started on its way, only to find, after travelling a only unlocked the door of his immediate short distance, the hiseless remains of the neighbor, but also every house in the block. mother, with the two youngest children.— The body of the mother was standing erect in a snow drift with the children in her arms,

the youngest one being at the breast. The seven difeless bodies were conveyed to The seven difeless bodies were conveyed to the same night. On their return home their centreville by the driver of the stage, at respective families were in bed. During the which place they were decently interred by

the inhabitants.—Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 6. How Dick Took the Turkeys .- A story s told of Dick, a darkey in Kentucky, who is a notorious thief, so vicious in this respect that all the thefts in the neighborhood were charged to him. On one occasion Mr. Jones, a neighbor of Dick's master, called and said that Dick must be sold out of that part of the country, for he had stolen all his (Jones') turkeys. Dick's master could not think so The two, however, went into the field where Dick was at work, and accused him of the disputed theft. "You stole Mr. Jones' turkeys," said the master. "No I didn't mas-sa," responded Dick. The master pers sted. "Well," at length said Dick, "I'll tell you, massa, I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last

ly, William Lindell, for some time employed in collecting and burying dead animals found in the streets, was bitten on one of his eve lids by some kind of an insect, believed to be a fly, while in the exercise of his calling. part immediately became swollen and painfully irritated, and next morning the ye was almost covered by whemp of inflained flesh. Several remedies were applied, but with no effect, as the swelling continued to increase, proceeding down one side of the face, which enlarged to extraordinary proportions. At last the unfortunate man ent to the hospital, but in spite of all that could be done, his condition became gradually worse, until death freed him from his suffering. It is supposed the fly which inflicted the fatal injury had been feeding on some putrecent careass previously .- Montre

The velvet moss will grow upon the sterile rock-the misletoe on the naked branches—the ivy clings to the mouldering ruin—the pine and cedar remains fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the dying year -and Heaven be praised! something beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the coldest and darkest hour of fate, still ty ine its tendrils around the crumbling alars and broken arches of the desolate tem ple of the human heart.

The following are the dying words of six of our country's most emment men: 'I resign my soul to God -and my daughter to my country.'—Thomas Jefferson.
'It is-well.'—Washington.
'Endependence forever.'—Adams.

'It is the last of earth.' -J. Q. Adams. 'I wish you to understand the true princi-

les of the Government. I wish them car- and profane nonsense.' ried out. I ask nothing more.'—Harrison.
'I have endeavored to do my duty.'—Tay

& Trip to Japan.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated November 1: 'I had a most delightful trip to Japan, with which and its people I was truly delighted. Exclusives! they are the most cosmopolitan people I evaluated in the second of the er met. The Government and its officials of all degrees, who have all they want and op-press the masses, are, no doubt, extremely auxious to prevent friendly intersourse with us, (and more so the Daimios,) which would lead to the creation of an enlightened middle class, when their arbitrary and unjust rule would be ended: but, I repeat, the people themselves, as far as we have yet become acquainted with them, long for foreign interquanted with them, long for loreign inter-course and the aweets of conjunerce. Wher-ever I went, and I walked and rode for miles around Yokonama, the country people begg-ed are to stop and chat, offering to and pipes and 'sake,' and anything they had. This is when no officials are looking on. I am afraid we shall not be allowed to carry on trade much larger valess serious notice is trade much longer, unless serious notice is taken of our failure to enforce our demands on Satsuma, and his successful resistance to a powerful British scandron. We have eve-

ourselves upon the country, if necessary, and maintain our treaty rights; but we cannot expect him to openly declare himself on our side us long as he sees a possibility of being left in the lurch, and at the mercy of the powerful Daimios who have sworn that the hated foreigner shall never have free access to their territories, &c. Everything will depend upon the interritories and interritories. pend upon the instructions which may be sent out in reply to the dispatches announcing the Hagosima action. Well may the Japanese take our conduct at present for anything but forbearance, seeing, lying at anchor at Yokohama, sixteen British vessels of all sizes, two French frigates, a Prussian frigate, an American and a Dutch corvette. They lump all Europeans together, and not understanding the idea of awaiting instructions, after the Kagosima rough handling and the firing upon any vessels of any European nation (even Dutch) that attempt to pass through the Inland Sea, they must, indeed feel proud, and declare, as they do, that we must get greater force from England before attempting anything against them. No doubt there is a strong party unfavorable to foreigners, and these will grow emboldened if there are that Section 1. if they see that Satsuma escapes with impunity. Indeed, my firm belief is that we shall have to evacuate Yokohama very soon after it becomes known that we do not intend vigorously to assault Satsuma. This prince has an English agent whom I saw at Yohohama. who is commissioned to get him a hundred of the best European guns, Whitworth or Arm-strong. It is a wonderful country. Beau-tiful hills with cultivated slopes, and crests wooded with magnificent timber, surround-

IN THE WRONG BED .- We clip the following account of an amusing occurrence in New York from the correspondence of the Boston Journal:

ed by sea-like plains of rich black volcanie soil, bearing crops of every hue which vegetation can produce in a warm and humid cli-

mate.'

An incident of an anusual and an embarrassing character occurred in this vicinity the other. With that scaurity for which we are remarkable, the night key of the one not only unlocked the door of his immediate Near the front door of the one a drain was open, over which he stumbled many a dark

night on his way to rest.

Both of these friends were out quite late absence of both parties the drain before the one house was closed and a new aperture opened before the door of the other. A little mystified by the lateness of the hour, one of the parties taking the drain for his beacon, unlocked his neighbor's door, put out the gan, and went to bed, both in the wrong house and both of them in the wrong bed.—
Things remained quiet until morning. Both houses were alarmed at an early hour by screechings, out-cries, shouts of robbers, thieves, and other manifestations of alarm.— Mutual explanaations were given—attempts were made to keep things quiet. But mur-der will out, and the neighborhood has had a hearty laugh, that will continue till New Year's.

The following anecdote is from the Columbia South Carolinian: Two old lamassa, I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last night I went across Mr. Jones' pasture, and I seed one of your rails on de fence, so I brought home de rail, and confound it, when I come to look dar was nine turkeys on de rail."

Death from the Bite of A Fly.—Recent-lw William Lindell, for some time employed near the gates of heaven, and invited in, at the critical moment he would fall back.'

> A Chiprewa squaw who was the belle of her people a hundred years ago, still lives on the shores of Red Lake. She is a hu dred and twenty yours old. She and haliusband were the first settlers in that region, and she and a French dealer in furs were the progenitors of the half-breeds there so numer-

On the rocks along the beach in Scituate, Massachusetts, Irish moss has been found growing ahundently, three thousand barrels of which are gathered annually. is worth at first hands from \$5 to \$6 per bar-

TA Cotemporary finds fault with the practice of patting Latin inscriptions on tombstones. But what more appropriate place than a grave-yard can there be for a dead language?

Never send word to the Printer to stop your paper until you are sure you do not owe for it. Pay up. Then you can order your paper stopped with a good grace.

DA henpecked husband writes :- Before marriage, I fancied wedded life would be all runshine; but afterwards I found out that it was all moonshine.

During the tulip mania in Holland, a root worth \$5000 was caten by a sailor in mistake for an onion.

The London Examiner speaks of an address by Henry Ward Beecher, as 'stark

A man with glass eyes can't real-eyes anything.