The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. XLIX. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1848. NO. 9.

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY E. W. HUTTER.

Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Philadelphia Advertisements,

V. B. PALMER, AGENT, THIRD AND CHESNUT STS

Miller & Co.'s Express.

In their own Cars and in charge of Messengers. IS now running daily between Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, Baltimore, South and West, and also from Philadelphia to New York, North and East, for the forwarding by mail trains of valuables, parcels, bundles, light boxes and the transaction of any commissions entrusted to them at *very reasonable rates.*

The Express leaves Philadelphia at midnight, thus enabling persons sending by it to have their orders filled and *received the following morning.*

A messenger always accompanies each car, who will receive and deliver at all the offices on the way.

The proprietors wish to make their line a general public convenience and pledge themselves nothing shall remain undone which the public convenience may require.

All goods must be marked by "Miller & Co.'s Express."

CHAS. NAUMAN,
Agent for Miller & Co.'s Express, Railroad Office, Lancaster, 89 Chesnut, corner of Third street, Philadelphia, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, and Museum Building, Baltimore. [nov 9 '47-41-tf

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware.

GOLD LEVERS, 18 carat cases, full jewelled, $35 to $50; Gold Lepine, 18 carat cases, jewelled, $25 to $30; Silver Levers, full jewelled, $17 to $30; Silver plain and Lepine, $6 to $14; Gold Pencils, $1,50 to $4.

Together with a large assortment of Breast Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings, &c., of diamond, opal, turquois, garnet, &c., at the lowest prices, and warranted to be equal to any sold in the city.

Also, a large stock of Silver Ware, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c. Tea Spoons as low as $4,25, the silver warranted to be equal to half dollars.

Britannia and Plated Ware, of the latest pattern and finest quality, sold at a small advance on the importing price.

Cooper, (London,) Tobias and Robinson Watches always on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase any thing in the above line, are requested to call, *after having looked elsewhere.* S. M. HOPPER,
Feb. 1, 1848. No. 66 Chesnut st., Phila.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

COLLINS' Celebrated Sky-Light Daguerreotypes. *Two Silver Medals* awarded at the Fair of the Franklin and American Institutes, for the best and most artistical specimens of Daguerreotype Portraits.

The recent improvement made by the subscribers, and which is *peculiar to their establishment alone,* viz: an upper light, has received the highest recommendations from the Press, and also written testimonials from the first artists in the country, as to its great superiority over the usual side light.

The peculiar advantage of this light is that the natural expression of the eye can be obtained now more perfectly than heretofore.

Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited, whether desiring portrait or not, to visit our spacious galleries, probably the largest and most extensive in the United States, and examine for themselves the astonishing improvements made by the subscribers in this wonderful art.

T. P. & D. C. COLLINS,
Proprietors of the City Daguerrian Establishment, No. 100 Chesnut Street, 2 doors above Third, south side. [sept 28 '47-35-6m

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

AT the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	33 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled finest quality,	14 00
Superior Quartier Watches,	10 00
Imitation Quartier Watches,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 00

Gold Finger-rings 37½ cents to $8; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent, 18¾; Lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quartiers lower than the above prices.

September 6, 1847. 10-1y

To House Keepers.—10,000 Pounds Feathers.

COMPRISING all qualities, from 12½ cents up.

Curled Hair and Moss in lots to suit purchasers.

Beather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

Mattresses of all kinds, ready made, or made to order.

Bedsteads, Sacking Bottoms, Cushions, Tickings.

Blankets of all sizes, Marseilles Quilts, white and colored.

Counterpanes, Comfortables, Table Covers.

ALSO, Ingrain, Venitian, Rag, List and other kinds of Cheap CARPETINGS.

☞ Canton Mattings both white and colored of all widths—Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., all at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail, for sale by HARTLEY & KNIGHT,
148 South 2nd street, 5 doors above Spruce.
Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1848. 3-3m

Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Walking cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Steam Factory, the only one in the United States, No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia. Merchants are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Steam Factory, and patentee of the Walking Cane Umbrella, sign of the Lady and Eagle, No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia.

☞ Attention is requested to the celebrated *Walking Cane Umbrella*, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella. [Feb. 8. 6m-2

REMOVAL.

JUNGERICH & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, No. 223 Market street, north side, between 5th and 6th streets, first door below 6th. Having removed from the old stand, No. 12 Decatur street, to the spacious house, No. 223 Market street, they tender their grateful acknowledgements to their kind friends in the city and county of Lancaster, for the very liberal patronage they have enjoyed.

The new location affording them many facilities not previously possessed, enables them to offer to Merchants and dealers additional inducements to give them a call in their new place.

Their stock is heavy and has been selected with great care, they are enabled to sell on the lowest possible terms.

To all country produce entrusted to them, they will devote their attention and make speedy returns.

September 1, 1847. 18-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

H. CLARK, *Cabinet, Sofa-Chair, Sofa, and Bedstead Manufactory*, No. 143, South 2d street, Philadelphia.

The advertiser respectfully invites the attention of the public to his store of CABINET FURNITURE, comprising a variety of patterns of every article known in the business, and of the latest style of finish, which he will sell at the lowest Cash prices.

Every article sold at this establishment warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22. 4,6m

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish, at short notice, every article used in a Printing Office; and have reduced the Prices of Type upwards of 18 per cent. They now charge for

Pica	32 cts.	Minion	54 cts.
Small Pica	34 "	Nonpariel	66 "
Long Primer	36 "	Agate	86 "
Bourgeois	40 "	Pearl	$1 20
Brevier	46 "	Diamond	2 00

Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as complete as possible, they are getting up a uniform Series of the celebrated *Scotch Fades*, which are unequalled for beauty and durability, and which they feel assured will meet with general approbation. Several sizes are now ready.

Having recently visited Europe for the purpose of procuring every improvement in their line of business, they now offer a greater variety of Fancy Type, Borders, Ornaments, &c., &c., than any other establishment in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink, Chases, Cases, Brass Rule, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type which has been used only in stereotyping, generally on hand.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Medicine Directions, Labels, Checks, Drafts, &c. correctly and elegantly stereotyped as heretofore.

N. B. Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & Co.
Jan 11 '48-50-6m] No. 6 Little George street.

Oliver Evans' Salamander, Fire & Thief Proof Iron Chests,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by *Fire or Burglars*, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

Letter Copying Presses and Books.
Trucks for Stores, Factories, &c.
Druggists' Presses.
Eagle Glass Paper.
Portable Shower Baths, &c.
Packing Levers.
Hoisting Machines.
Refrigerators and Water Filters.

OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Phila.

REFRIGERATORS for cooling and preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.—Oliver Evans' celebrated Water Filters, for purifying water that is blackish or muddy whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61, South Second street, two doors below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Sept. 28, 1847. 35-1y

Spring Fashion of Hats,

AT the great central cheap *HAT & CAP STORE*, No. 284 Market street, South side, above Eighth street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber takes this method to return his thanks to the people of the county of Lancaster for the very liberal share of patronage which they have extended towards him for the last few months, and would call their attention to the fact that he has now introduced his Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats, which for beauty, neatness and durability, cannot be excelled by any other establishment in this city. This stock comprises the Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia, Silk, and Mole Skin Hats of all styles and qualities, together with a very large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Fur and Glazed Caps. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which they will find it to their advantage to do, before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the system of selling for cash only, to sell at the lowest prices.

284 Market street, south side, above Eighth.
Phila., arch. 14, 1848-7

Importers of Watches and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

GOLD Levers, full jewelled, (13 jewels,) $40;
Silver Patent Levers, - - - $20;
Gold Guard Chains, - - - $12;
Gold Pencils, - - - - $2;
Silver Tea Spoons, - - - - $4;
Silver Table Spoons, - - - $12;
Silver Desert Spoons, - - - $9;

Gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains of every style, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Miniature Cases, Diamond Pointed Pens in Gold and Silver Cases, Diamond Finger Rings, Pins, Bracelets, &c., Silver Cups, Tea Sets, Butter Knives, Ladles, Purse Chains, Britannia ware, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, &c., Time Pieces, Work Boxes, Fans, China Figures, Cologne Bottles, Riding Whips, with a great variety of Fancy Goods at the *lowest prices.*

The highest price paid for Gold and Silver.

J. & W. L. WARD,
106 Chesnut street, above 3d, Philadelphia.
March 14, 1848. 2v-7

Hardware and Cutlery.

BOWLBY & BRENNER,
No. 69, MARKET STREET, PHILA.

The subscribers offer for sale for cash or approved credit, one of the largest and most extensive assortments of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Tools, to which they particularly invite the attention of the Merchants of Lancaster county.

Purchasing their goods in very large quantities, direct from manufacturers, (thereby saving the commission,) which are selected from the choicest patterns of the various makers, and constantly receiving fresh additions, they feel confident that the inducements they offer in a very superior assortment, comprising all the new improvements, with the lowness of price, will make it an object to purchasers to visit their establishment.

Feb. 29, 1848. 5-1y

Cheapest in the World!

STEAM REFINED SUGAR CANDIES, 12½ cents per pound, wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the very low price of $12,50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market street, Philadelphia. J. J. RICHARDSON.
Phila. Feb. 29, 1848. 3m-5

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

NO. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The subscriber has established, and continues to do an exclusive cash business, and suffering no losses, he is enabled and determined to sell *BOOTS AND SHOES* by the package or dozen, at lower prices than any other regular Shoe house in this city.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, of Eastern and city manufacture.

Small dealers supplied at the same prices as large ones.

Purchasers will please examine the market thoroughly, and they will find there is no deception in this advertisement. THOMAS L. EVANS,
No. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1848-7.

Cheap Watches, Silver Ware, and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Patent Levers, $40;
Gold Lepines, $30; Silver Levers, $20.
Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, Finger Rings, and Thimbles, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Fancy Card Cases, Fans, &c. Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Tea Setts, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Cups, &c. Fine Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Britannia Ware, Waiters, DIACON'S PATENT LAMPS, &c. Also, Gold Patent Lever Watches, from $40 to $150. Watches and Clocks repaired. Superior Diamond Point Gold Pens at $1 50.

J. & W. L. WARD,
106, Chesnut st., above 2d st., Philada.
Feb. 8, 1848. 2-1y

Venetian Blinds.

H. CLARK, Venetian Blind Manufacturer, No. 143, South 2d street, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand a large assortment of

VENETIAN BLINDS,

manufactured of the best materials, and by competent workmen, which he will sell, *wholesale or retail*, at the lowest cash prices.

Purchasers, desirous of a good article, are invited to call and examine. Orders punctually attended to. [Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1848—6m-4

Agency of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., Phila.

CHARTER UNLIMITED. This Institution is now doing business on the Mutual Insurance principle, combined with a Joint Stock Capital.

Fire risks on merchandise, buildings and other property, for a limited term or permanently, on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

By the Act of Incorporation the stock is pledged for the payment of any losses which the Company may sustain, and as an additional security to the assured, the act requires that the profits of the business shall be funded and remain with the corporation as a garrantee and protection to the assured against loss.

The assured are protected from loss without any individual liability or responsibility for the loss of the corporation.

DIRECTORS: Joseph H. Seal, Ed. A. Souder, John C. Davis, Robert Burton, John R. Penrose, Samuel Edwards, Henry Lawrence, Edward Darlington, Isaac R. Davis, William Folwell, John S. Newlin, Dr. R. M. Huston, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooks, John Garret, Hugh Craig, George Serriel, Davis B. Stacy, Chas. Kelley, J. G. Johnson, Wm. Hay, Dr. S. Thomas, John Sellers, jr., Spencer McIlvain.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Pres't.
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Sec'y.
J. ZIMMERMAN, Agent.
North Queen street, near the Railroad.
May 11, 1847. 15-1y

Candelabras and Girandoles.

Gas Fixtures, Dyott's Patent Pine Oil Lamps, Solar Lard Lamps.

MANUFACTURED by M. B. Dyott & Kent, No. 64 South Second street, Philadelphia—who would invite the attention of those interested, to examine Dyott's Patent Improved Pine Oil Lamps. Their construction is superior, their arrangement more simple, and embrace improvements possessed by no other Lamps. The cost of burning will not exceed one half the expense of any other light, whilst they produce a more brilliant and steady light than gas. Their construction is such that the wick is supplied with Oil by a feeder, when it is short; so that they can be burnt dry, and thus keep the Oil always pure and the lamp clean. Their management is so easy that a child can take care of them. They are perfectly safe, and free from any unpleasant odor. The Lamps, together with Dyott's Newly Improved *Solar Lard and Oil Lamps*, are made in every desirable form, and suitable for Churches, Stores, Halls, Factories, Lodge Rooms, Hotels, and Billiard Saloons, and Lamps with shades, designed for reading, and for every purpose where light is required. A handsome and varied assortment of Candelabras and Girandoles, together with Gas Fixtures of every pattern, style, and finish, that are made by any other manufacturers. Having every facility for manufacturing, we are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, as cheap as other dealers; and the articles are warranted equal in appearance, and superior in construction, to any that can be procured elsewhere. Merchants and those who deal in any of the above articles are solicited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing. [Feb. 1, 1848-6m*

Health made easy for the People,

OR Physical Training, to make their Lives in this World Long and Happy, by the author of "Education: As it is, Ought to be, and Might be," First American Edition, with Additions:

Being an elementary and interesting treatise on Self-Knowledge. Containing short and entertaining articles on

Food	Heart	Glands	Strength
Eating	Stomach	Nerves	Recreations
Digestion	Liver	Brains	Old Age
Blood	Lungs	Mind	Man
Secretions	Arters	Senses	Woman
Head	Veins	Health	Disease

&c., &c., &c.

Together with the Great Secret—Success in Life how attained—How to do good—Causes and Effects of Error—Habits—Passions—Woman described—Man described—Man's Errors—Rich and Poor—Sexes—Virtue and Vice—Youthful Errors—Woman how made delicate—Woman's Virtues, Ambition, &c., &c.

The whole designed for the noble purpose of improving and extending education amongst the people, imparting valuable knowledge on the Physiology of the human frame, and the laws which govern mental and bodily health, &c. &c.

☞ Any person sending 25 cents enclosed in a letter, shall receive one copy, by mail, or five copies for $1. Address, postage paid,

G. B. ZIEBER & CO., Philadelphia.
May 25, 1847. 17-1y

A Card to Male Readers.

TO those who intend visiting Philadelphia to make purchases, it is important to know where it can be done to the best advantage. Such as are about to buy HATS for their own heads, or by the Case, to sell again, are respectfully informed that there is an Establishment at No. 1 STRAWBERRY ST., on the second door, connected by a PASSAGE with the Cash Store entirely, where HATS of *best materials, and of the latest fashion*, can positively be obtained at from one to two dollars less than at the showy and extravagant Stores in the fashionable streets of the city, where rents are from *one to three thousand dollars* per annum!

At this Establishment, on account of locating himself in a by-street, and no gay attire, the proprietor procures his store at the low rent of one hundred dollars. The vast difference in the profits which there must be between the two descriptions of stores, every one can answer!

A visit is earnestly solicited, as it is certain no one will ever regret doing so.

☞ Strawberry Street is the first above Second, running from Market to Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1848. 3-6m

Life Insurance.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 91 Walnut Street. This company is now ready to make Insurances on Lives, on the mutual system, without liability beyond the amount of the premium.

All the profits of the Company divided annually among the insured.

The premium may be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually, or one half of the premium may be paid in a note at 12 months.

Individuals insured in this Company, become members of the corporation, and vote for Trustees.

The Rates of Premium, with a full participation in the profits, are as low as any other Institution in the State or Country, and lower than any of the English Companies, with only a portion of the profits.

Blank applications for Insurance, with full particulars can be had at the office.

DANIEL MILLER, President.
WILLIAM M. CLARK, Vice Prest.
JOHN W. HORNER, Secretary.
J. ZIMMERMAN, Agent
Lancaster, Pa.
Jan. 4, 1848 6m-49

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of Iron and Steel, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia, and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16th and upwards Boiler and Fine Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers, before replenishing their stocks.

Also, Pig and Bloom Iron received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water st., and 56, North Del. Avenue
Philadelphia, July 27, 1847. 26-1y

To Housekeepers.

THE subscribers invite purchasers of all or any kinds of DRY GOODS required in housekeeping, to call and examine their stock which is confined exclusively to those articles, comprising in part all kinds of Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towelings, Tickings, Table and Piano Covers, Furniture, Dimities and Chintzes, embroidered and low priced Curtain Muslins, Worsted Damask and Moreens, Domestic Muslins, &c., &c., together with a large stock of all kinds of Flannels, and the best styles of Irish Linen, which they import direct from the most celebrated bleachers. By excluding Dress Goods from their business, they are relieved from the necessity of asking high prices at the commencement of the season to compensate for losses consequent upon changes of fashion as, the season advances, and will sell at the lowest possible grade of profits as the surest means of extending their business. JOHN V. COWELL & SON,
Corner Chesnut and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.
nov 9 '47 6m

Select Poetry.

To the Evening Star.

Bright star and beautiful, that far away,
In the blue depths of ether, all day long
Hath slept; awake! and pour thy silvery ray,
Through the umbrageous wood-tops, where the song
Of pensive night-bird, plaintive, sweet and low,
Mingles its music with the rill's soft flow.

Awake! and where the bubbling fountain plays,
Sprinkle it over with a thousand gems;
Make crystal every dewy drop that lays
On the blue violets bending on their stems;
Before eve darkens into night, and throws,
Her sable drapery over their repose.

Awake! and cheer the seaman, who apart
From all he loves, o'er the lone deep must roam;
Thy beams are holy to his lonely heart,
For ere he left his lovely cottage home,
His latest look, save that to Julia given,
Was fixed with hers, on thee, fair star of even.

Pensive the soldier, on the battle plain,
Hails thy bright rising o'er yon distant tower;
In fancy hears the gentle song again,
His bride was wont to sing him in her bower—
When on her lovely face, thy beams alone,
Peering through clustering roses softly shone.

Thy dewy light, that through the leaves soft gleams,
Brings a full quiet to the tranquil breast;
Yet, though so calm, so throbless still it seems,
Too full of feeling, too awake for rest.
All, all are open, heart, and eye, and ear,
Intensely to enjoy, to see, to hear.

Refulgent star! bright fancies, like a dream,
Come down upon my spirit, while to thee,
I lift my gaze, until I almost deem,
It is a guardian angel's form, I see
Embodied in thy beams, who from above,
Watches benignly over those I love.

Visions like this, more evanescent still,
Than thy short sojourn in the western sky,
Wait not upon the longing spirit's will,
But like a thing of wings, away must fly;
While with a sense of feverish thirst the heart
Pants from its dull, cold prison-house to part.

Miscellaneous.

The Greater Victory.

"He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

This is one of those declarations of wisdom, which the wisdom of the world has never been able to appreciate. It totally reverses the scale by which carnal men estimate goodness, and bestows the highest encomium on an achievement, which they have never learned to value, nor have even thought desirable, while it assigns to a second place those deeds of might and daring, whose record, abounding in applause, occupies the most conspicuous page in history of the world.—What mighty warrior ever imagined while wasting his energies, and hazarding his life, in beating down the defences of a foe, that the conquest of his own proud spirit, would entitle him to more credit, than the much lauded devastations and slaughter in which he is delighting?

The man is justly esteemed a public benefactor, who in defence of human rights unsheathes the sword, either to repel the ruthless invader, or to dislodge from their entrenchments a horde of savage marauders. And that military commander particularly deserves well of his country, who, with a persevering intrepidity, prosecutes a defensive war to a successful issue through a long succession of privations and discouragements. But the man who ruleth his spirit is better than he.

1. Because he performs a more difficult task.

That such a event is ordinarily regarded the most commendable, other things being equal, which is least inviting. War with all its horrors is allowed to have its attractions. Its ornamental equipments, its music, its mighty engines, its threatening dangers even, as well as its glory, allure the ardent to its fields of carnage.

But the work of self-conquest is not thus inviting. This is apparent from its very nature. It is the mind's strong impulse that is to be restrained, its own resolute purpose is to be countermanded, its vehement passions are to be subdued; indeed its very power is to be brought into subjection. This is an enterprise in all respects peculiar. Against the strong and much cherished decrees of his own heart the man is here to direct his forces. The battle-field is in his own bosom. It is himself. He is to divest himself of self-conceit, as, in a fit of caprice, to consider himself at fault. The dominion of his fallen nature are sadly deranged, so that passions which should be subordinate are liable, by undue excitement, to control and lead astray all the better powers of the mind. Upon these he is to impose a firm restraint. The imperious appetites claim indulgence, and are exceedingly liable to induce a persuasion, that excessive indulgence is no sin. In this way, resolution is overcome, and the man, instead of ruling his own spirit, is brought into bondage. It is a peculiarity of this conflict, that the insidious foe divests the man of his armor and his resolution in the very hour of greatest peril. Here is the "tug of war." When a vivid sense of injustice arouses the vindictive passion instantly to a perfect storm, a mightier effort is required to calm down the turbulent commotion, than to scale the walls of a military entrenchment. The hour of fierce temptation is one of imminent peril, and he, who thus assailed, resists firmly, and resolutely holds every unhallowed feeling in complete subjection, manifests a fixedness of purpose amidst the most powerfully conflicting persuasives, such as no knight of the sword and lance could ever boast. Prompted by cool judgment he plies his arduous work, unaided by the artificial excitements, which impel the ardent to the "maddening strife."

2. He does a more important work.

The blustering military chieftain, who, with superior skill or numbers, demolishes the ramparts of an embattled host, operates on perishable materials, and secures a forced and reluctant submission of haughty minds to his sway. But he who holds his own turbulent spirit in willing subjection, has to do with a jewel of imperishable value.

How noble a structure is that of the human mind! Its formation was the crowning work of the creation. It is the only earthly object that will survive the last conflagration. Its admirable faculties are susceptible of vast and indefinite improvement. The Creator has wisely endowed it with a principle even of self-culture. A sense of right is inherent in its constitution, and claims a hearing amidst the fierce conflicts of the passions; and though often overborne, never yields its prerogative as a faithful monitor. The man, who heeds the dictates of his moral judgment, will on all possible occasions shun the temptations to an undue exercise of the passions. He guards their avenues with great assiduity; and when excitements cannot be foreseen or averted, he curbs their fierceness with a strength and resolution of the strong man armed. And will his noble energies be expended in vain.—The turbulence of excited feeling has not power to withstand the dispassionate voice of calm reason, and gradually yields to its control. Who can sufficiently appreciate the value of such a conquest of his passions? Who is able to sum up its influence on its own immortal destiny?

The superiority of the man who rules his spirit over the military adventurer, is happily illustrated in the life of our own noble Washington. Nothing, in all the admirable qualities for which he was conspicuous, so much excites our wonder and veneration, as the lofty serenity of his naturally impetuous temperament, in the midst of the most annoying and protracted embarrassments. Distinguished as he deservedly is for his military skill and prowess, the brightest ornament by far of his truly heroic character, and most worthy of imitation by all who aspire to be great and good, is the resolute, the indomitable firmness with which he ruled his spirit. It is this which has raised him above the warriors and sages of antiquity. It is this which inspiring the righteous emulation of myriads of ardent and energetic minds, must contribute in no small degree to lead them on the high road to usefulness on earth, and happiness in heaven.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Effect in England of the French Revolution.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

From the London Times, Feb. 25.

The French government was prepared to put down a riot, but it has succumbed to the power of a revolution. That ominous term must be applied when the institutions of the country have been subverted and the authority of the crown subdued by military violence. Several legions of the National Guard, called out for the maintenance of public order, pronounced for "reform," fraternized with the people, and marched upon the Tuileries to demand the dismissal of the cabinet. The troops of the line, who were called to oppose this formidable movement, refused to act against the citizens of the National Guard. When the requisition of this armed multitude reached the royal closet, all resistance seems to have been already at an end. Count Mole was sent for, and the administration of M. Guizot perished in presence of this anomalous, and, we must add, unexpected act of popular sovereignty.

We remarked yesterday, when assuredly no one even in Paris had foreseen this unparallelled catastrophe, that the least weakness was the surrender of far more than ministerial power; for the obstinacy of the Government in refusing a timely and moderate concession to public opinion on the reform question, had left it no alternative but to oppose a resolute resistance to the popular movements of last Tuesday. Their last fault has been that their resistance was not resolute enough. They were in possession of all that military power could give them to maintain the authority of the crown. They had no reason to doubt that the *bourgeoisie* of Paris, which detests popular tumults, on account of the injury they inflict on trade, would come forward to protect the public peace, as it had been done on more alarming occasions; still less did they suppose—though in this respect they were grossly mistaken—that the arms of the National Guard would be used to protect the populace, and to dictate to the sovereign. But the contagion of revolutionary passion spread with fearful rapidity. What seemed impossible on one day, was accomplished on the next; and, as if to render the triumph of public opinion, and of the popular will, more absolute and complete, these inflexible ministers, this tenacious king, this audacious military chief, this army, with all its fortifications, arms and powers, sink into impotent submission, almost without the discharge of a shot or the loss of a life.

The magnitude of such an event cannot be overrated. The royality of July has well nigh ended as it began; and after the labors, the struggles, and the contrivances of 17 years, it has undergone a defeat scarcely less decisive, and more surprising than that of the elder Bourbons. For 17 years the policy of Louis Phillippe has been a continued protest against the principle of popular power, to which he owes his throne; but it was in his destiny, to feel once more the bitterness of a losing cause—to stand again on the verge of anarchy, and to learn that the terrible energies of the French revolution defy the stoutest precautions of authority. Such a defeat is the temporary annihilation of government. No security remains. The court, which has been obliged to yield yesterday, and to dismiss an unpopular Minister, stands comparatively unarmed in presence of an excited people, whose animosity may possibly be directed ere long against a more illustrious head. The danger which has been dissipated by such a tardy concession, is insignificant in comparison with those which now lie before the country. France has been suddenly and violently awakened from apathy to revolution. These events in Paris will shake Europe with electric force. They will reverberate through Europe, where the materials of combustion are already profusely strewn abroad, and at a moment of extreme difficulty in many other countries a sudden shock is felt from the quarter where it was least expected. These considerations disclose a most threatening and uncertain future. We turn, however, from them to the actual state of affairs in Paris.

The first act of the King, when it was found necessary to yield to the requisition of the armed people, was to send for Count Mole. We are as yet uninformed whether M. Guizot's Cabinet voluntarily tendered its resignation, or whether they were dismissed on the last emergency.—The list of Ministers circulated in the Chamber consists of men of a far more liberal character than those who have before co-operated with Count Mole. It includes, indeed, those who in 1839 were his most bitter opponents. Such a Ministry would be pure. Centre Gauche with a conservative head; and at any rate, it is probable that M. Dufaure and M. Passy will be the most prominent members of the new government. M. Thiers' name has not been mentioned.

The position of the members of the late cabinet is beyond measure critical. As ministers, their ill-judged pertinacity has brought the crown into the cruel necessity of submitting to a popular tumult; as men, they have inspired their antagonists and the people generally, with an inconceivable amount of personal hatred. *M. Guizot's character, the gigantic proportions of his ambition, the withering scorn of his eloquence, the unmeasurable height of his disdain, have left the wounds of seven years of triumphant power all unhealed.* After so great and lofty a stand against passions so fierce, and enemies so numerous, such a man can hardly fall with security from ministerial dignity to private retirement. He represents, and it has been his pride to represent, that principle of government which this tumult has trampled under feet. He applied with unflinching courage and with blind presumption that theory of power, based on constitutional laws, in which he believed. Like other men equally sanguine and resolute, he has lived to see his weapons shattered in the hour of his severest trial; yet he will probably exhibit to the world a spirit in adversity entitled to more respect than the questionable feats of his diplomacy of his parliamentary tactics. The impeachment preferred against the government, and supported by the signatures of fifty members of the Chamber of Deputies, is not now an idle menace. It involves the very serious question of the responsibility of these deplorable disturbances. One party or the other stands convicted of having brought the state to the brink of revolution. It is of course the conquered party which bears the reproach, and must suffer the punishment. As we showed yesterday, the fatal resolution of the government, and the mad imprudence of the opposition, have equally contributed to the calamitous result; the opposition can only endeavor to shake off the burden of this charge, by throwing the whole of it on the fallen.

We do not, for an instant, doubt that the men who will be called upon to assume the duties of government at this crisis, will exert all their powers to restore peace to the city, to maintain authority, to prevent a violent popular reaction, and to rescue their sovereign from the hazardous position in which he has been left by his late advisers. Twenty-four hours have sufficed for the monarchy of July to slide precipitately from the height it had so laboriously attained; and the Prince who was dreaming but yesterday of the schemes of Louis XIV., the subjugation of Spain, and the repression of Italy, the intervention of Switzerland, and the forcible coercion of the radical party at home, wakes the following morning in the rough harness and the equivocal position of our old friend the Citizen King. We have no wish to recriminate at such a distressing moment, when we are keenly alive to the dangers which this event must propagate over the world; yet it cannot but be observed that the delusions of the French government, which it has followed to the length of infatuation and ruin, coincide with its estrangement from the alliance of this country. Spanish intrigue and Austrian counsels were the appropriate diplomatic pursuit of a Cabinet which had turned its back on free England, and threatened to sacrifice to the interests of a dynasty the peace of the world.

The task of the new Cabinet must be one of extreme difficulty; for, whatever concessions may be made, whatever changes may be proposed, the government has received a shock which undoes the work of years. This new Ministry can scarcely hope to oppose any certain resistance to the pretensions of the popular party, to which they themselves hardly belong. The under-current of this movement will turn out to be republican; and, although a victory has been won in the name of the people, it still remains to be seen who is to profit by it. We believe the result of these disturbances to have been so extremely unforeseen, that the popular leaders were unprepared to take full advantage of them. In spite, however, of the momentary combination between the National Guard of Paris and the populace, by which this blow has been struck, it is highly improbable that any such union can last. The tendencies and wishes of these two classes of citizens are totally distinct from each other. The vast majority of the householders of Paris will be found to deprecate these political convulsions, by which they suffer most heavily. We will add, that a vast majority of the French people dread revolutions far more than they desire them; and that although a day of excitement may prompt them to trample on the law, and to inflict indelible injury on the constitution, it is by no means probable that a factious minority will succeed in plunging that powerful nation into lasting anarchy. The powers and firmness of the new administration will, however, at once be tried; for the morrow of a revolution is already a day of resistance.

The French News in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ultimo, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question by Mr. Hindley, stated that the latest official intelligence received from Paris, announced merely the retirement of M. Guizot and his colleagues, and the commission given to Count Mole to form an administration; so far was the official intelligence behind that which we were able to give in our late editions, actually printed and in circulation when Lord Palmerston was speaking.

The rumor of the abdication of the King of the French reached the House of Commons shortly after four o'clock, and of course it produced a good deal of excitement in the House. For some time after the rumor became known, knots of members clustered at the bar, standing round Mr. Stuart Wortley, who appeared to be retailing the intelligence from one of the daily papers. Immediately after the curiosity of the honorable members assembled at the bar had been gratified, the portion of the paper containing the interesting piece of telegraphic news, was torn out, and then handed up to the Speaker. At this moment Sir R. Peel entered the House, and on taking his usual seat opposite the table, the slip was passed to him. The right honorable baronet, thinking, no doubt, that it was an ordinary communication, allowed some minutes to elapse, before he looked at it, but no sooner had he glanced over it than he hurried across the floor to the treasury benches, where Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston had just taken their seats, and handed the document to these two noble lords, who eagerly devoured its contents. The Right Honorable Baronet held a short but evidently animated conversation with the two noble Lords, and then returned to the opposition. The stir and