Zuttatie Intellement

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

VOL. L.

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1849.

NO. 30.

SIT CURA FUTURI. QUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMRANY. 1 OFFICE—No.74 Walnut treet, Philadelphia. President—JOHN W. CLAGHORN. Vice President—PETER CULLEN. TRUSTEES:

Joseph T. Thomas,
William Craig,
George N. Diehl,
Peter Cullen,
Wm. G. Alexander,
Wm. W. Haly,
Clayton B. Lamb,
Peter Rambo Edw. C. Markley, Robert Morris, Stephen R. Crawford, Stephen R. Crawfor Alve E. Laing, William M. Baird, R. F. Loper, Harry Conrad, Franklin Comly.

Peter Rambo, Franklin Comly.

H. G. TUCKETT, Secretary and Actuary.
Capital \$250,000—Charter Perpetual. Make Inurance on Lives at their Office, in Philadelpha,
and at their Agencies throughout the States, at the
lowest rates of premium. Persons should insure
their lives, and do so without delay, whilst they
are healthy and fit subjects to be insured. are healthy and fit subjects to be insured. In this Office there are advantages greater than have ever yet been derived from the system of Life Assurance; which reason and experience convined the Trustees may with safety be offered to the Inc. Irustees may with salety be offered to the public. It will be found, on inquiry, that most offices have in the outset professed to act on some new principle; or to offer to assurers some one particular benefit not to be obtained from other societies. But policies are effected under various circumstances, and with widely different objects, and what may facilitate the views of one man, affords no accommodation to grather. It appears fords no accommodation to another. It appears, therefore, to the Trustees of the Equitable, that the greatest good will be effected by that office, which allows such reasonable advantages to every assurer, as at the time of completing his Policy, he considers to be suitable to his example. considers to be suitable to his particular case. On this principle they act, and a few instances will suffice to show the benefits derivable from its adoption—the greatest good of the greatest number.

No policy will be disputed, unless under an act of fraud by the assured, and after the same shall have been declared by referees of undowhed char have been declared by referees of undoubted char-

acter. In case of error, either as to age, or in the form of policy, or the answers of referees, such errors, unless wilful and fraudulent, will not be deemed to within a large of the collection. deemed to vitiate the policy.

The travelling leave is extensive and liberal.

Persons insured for life have liberty to pass to and Persons insured for life have liberty to pass to and from the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and west of the river Mississippi, between the first day of November and the first day of July following. And to pass from any place or port within the British North American Colonies, or United States north of thirty-four degrees north latitude, without paying an extra premium. They are allowed to cross the Atlantic in first class steamers during Mayy June. July August and Soutember free of bears. June, July, August and September, free of charge; during remaining months of the year, 25 cents on each \$100 insured.

each \$100 insured.

The age of the assured will be admitted on the policy. If the insured die in a duel, by his own hands, or under sentence of the law, such death will not invalidate the policy, except so far as it was the property of the deceased.

Thirty days allowed after each annual payment becomes due, and fitteen days after each quarterly and half yearly premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy. Premiums or lapsed policies may be renewed at any time within six months on enture of policy. Premiums or lapsed policies nay be renewed at any time within six months on production of satisfactory evidence as to the

When a party effects a policy upon the life of hnother, the Company will be satisfied if the party and, at the time, a bona fide interest in the life of the assured. The policy may be assigned to whom soever the assured pleases, without the knowledge

five years, he can discontinue the assurance altogether, having secured the amount, in the event of the debtor's death previously, at a lessexpense than would in any mutual office be charged for assuring the life for seven years. If the debt is NOT PAID he would be enabled to continue the assurance for the hours of the debt is not paid here.

Having received information, amounting to proof, that was reter for the transfer of the destination of the passes from the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, that was reter for the passes from the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, which the passes from the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, which the passes from the still are the passes from the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, which the passes from the still are the passes from the sti yould be enabled to continue the assurance for the remainder of the debtor's life, whatever might the be his state of health. Attention is particulary re

quested to the HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM PER \$100. (Without security or deferred note.)
Half Credit. | Age. Half C Half Credit. during 5 years.

The assured has to pay the premium in all cas advance, and 'HAS NO LIABILITY of any kind, sort or description. A deferred note is not nece sary to perfect any operation, and none will taken by the Company.

Persons insuring should bear in mind that a pro-

missory note given to a MUTUAL OFFICE at compound interest, soon amounts to more than the sum assured. Thus, \$100 per annum for 20 years at 6 per cent., would cause a deputation from the sum assured of THESE TRUESDESS. seventy, would cause a DEDUCTION from the sum assured of THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY-FIVE CENTS.

The premiums of Mutual Assurance Companies being, as they profess, (though the Mutual offices "do somehow" advertise guarantee capitals) fice from the burdens of dividends to shareholders, should be very much lower, than companies; YET THE EQUITABLE IS LOWER BY SIX-TEEN PER CENT. THAN ANY MUTUAL OFFICE, and at the SAME RATES OF PREMIUM charged by the "New York Life," "The New York Mutual," "New York Lite," "The New York Mutual," "Albion," "Worcester Mutual," "Connecticut Mutual," "Pennsylvania," "Girard," "Pennsylvania," "Baltimore Mutual," "Boston Mutual," "Baltimore Mutual," "Boston Mutual," &c., &c., &c., in the

mium payable during Twenty-one year only, for an assurance of \$100 at Age. An.paym't. Age. An.paym't. Age. An. paym't. 20 \$1.77 35 \$2.75 50 \$4.60 25 204 40 320 55 5.76 30 2.86 45 3.73 60 7.00

red being thus entirely relieved o ments (if he is under 35 years of age) before he has passed the prime of life, and that for the same premium charged by the Mutual Offices. The premiums charged by the MUTUAL OFFICES are all on the highest scale, (and by their own adents) much beyond what is requisite for the

purpose of their business. profits, can only be realized, if ever realized at all, after a lapse of twenty years. The word Profits, therefore, is an abuse of the term, a wholly continuent and remore Promise, for wholly contingent and remote Promise, for it is self-evident, and cannot for a morient be questioned, they must suffer loss by every insurer who dies before the amount paid by him in premiums, with the accumulated interest, shall be equal to the amount of his policy—never theless, in the Mutual Offices the "profits" (71) are to be shared in by the representative should the insured die interest. by the representative, should the insured die m MEDIATELY after one or two payments.

By the diminution of the premiums in the Equi

able, THE GREATEST PRESENT BENEFIT IS SECURE to all persons assured by this company; whilst those who wish to participate in the profits can do so, by the purchase of the reserved shares, (first instalment, 10 dollars) which at all times afford a good and really profitable investment for capital, beside a vote for each share. This action the Trustees conceive must commend instalment. Trustees conceive must commend itself to the jument of every unbiassed inquirer, being based on broad principle of equity; and secu broad principle of equity; and securing to all the members, the advantages to which they are justlentitled by their actual payments; without operating to the peculiar benefit of old standing members or placing recent entrants at a disadvantage—combination presented have

The Actual of recent entrants at a disadvantage—a combination presented by no other office than the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

The Actual Money Bonus given by the Equitable, saved, is upwards of 15 per cent., at the time of effecting the insurance; or in Accordance with the Scrif Bonus of a Mutual office; the saving is Equal to Two Hundberd And Fifty Fer Cent. Profit Scrif (1) 35 Pamphlets, tables of rates, lists of agents, obtained at the office, 74 Walnut Street, or from the agents throughout the United States.

The public are requested to examine carefull to examine careful t f" The Equitable" before insuring JNO. W. CLAGHORN, Pres't. FRANCIS VVEST, M. D. Medical Examiners. For In attendance daily from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Treasurer—F. W. RAWLE.

Solicitor—Wm. W. HALY.

GEO. A. MILLER, Agent for Lancaster, Penn'a. April 17 '49.

tuary-H. G. Tuckett.

Salt! Salt! ROUND ALUM, FINE AND DIARY SALT T for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by interest 19-8m-20] WILLIAMS & CLARKSON.

Frentest Agricultural Improvement of the Age! PATENTED, NOVEMBER 4, 1846, TO H. W. SMITH, OF PARADISE, LANCASTER COUNTY.

PATENT LEVER DRILL Or Grain Planter.

THE advantages of this machine are fully estab-lished by use and experiment, and are: lst, A saving of from two to three pecks of seed er acre. 2d, An equal distribution of any given quantity f seed covered at an uniform depth.

3d, A saving of labor, as this machine can be nade to complete from 8 to 18 acres per day.

4th, The grain is not so liable to be thrown out

by frost.

5th, It stands stronger and firmer, grows more rapidly, is not so liable to be injured by the rust, and overcomes and outgrows the action of the fly. 6th, Where these machines have been used, the saving of seed and increase of product amounted to from 10 to 25 per cent. 10 to 25 per cent.

to from 10 to 20 per cent.

The great characteristics of this machine, over all others of the kind, are its simplicity, durability, and economy, and the facility and certainty with which it can be set or altered, by a regulated index and gauge, to drill or plant any given quantity of per acre at any required depth.

This machine is made with moveable teeth at This machine is made with moveaure teem at present, to suit the unevenness of the ground. It will answer alike for rough and smooth land.

Manufactured by the Patentee at Concord, Lancaster county. Address to Paradise Post Office.

H. W. S WITH, Patentee.

H. W. SWITH, Patentee.

AGENTS—WM. KIRKPATRICK, Lancaster City.

A. K. & A. L. WITMER, Paradise.

Comparison of the Above the aces, and at J. Rumpe & Co.'s Hardware Store,

April 10, '49 Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-

Ware Store. Ware Store.

ARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st, Lancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder, a few doors east of the Court House, next door to the Drug Store of James Smith, and opposite Geo. Messenkop's Hotel, which they have recently taken and where they will carry on the business.

They most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, including every variety of Iron and Steel, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bolis, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bellows, Saddlery, best warranted Edge Tools, Planes, and Veneers. Also a complete assortment of CEDAR WARE, such as tubs, buckets, butter churns, together with every article in their line. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly called to their full and complete assortment of household utensils. Determined to spare no pains to accommodate purchasers, and by steady adherence to business,

patronasers, and by sucary adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage thus faboratowed upon them.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER,
REUBEN S. ROHRER.
Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for goods

soever the assured pleases, without the knowledge or assent of the Company (there being no clause in the Equitable policies of Murtual Companies, claiming a right to be notified of an assignment and their approval obtained so long as the assignment or transfer of a policy in the Equitable is a legal act, and the party who claims can give a legal discharge, the amount is paid by the Company.

The extraordinary advantage afforded by means of the Half Credit system, in not requiring, under any circumstances, an outlay of a larger sum of money that is absolutely necessary to secure the amount insured, is peculiarly applicable to the Caepiton desirous of possessing a policy on the life bis desired. If the debt is paid off during these five years, he can discontinue the assurance alto
Notice to Distillers.

REFEI

Hon. James Buchanan, "Benjo Champneys, Reah Frazer, Esq., Wm. Wathiot, Esq., Gabriel Davis, Esq., Gen. Robert Patterson, money that is absolutely necessary to secure the doubling tub, where it is brought to a boiling state before it is let into the still, which pipe is opened or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made of wood, copper, or any other material.

What I claim as my improvements are the above

it my patent for the above described im ments has been violated by several distillers in this county and in various other places, I hereby give notice; that unless those persons who have made use of my invention, or have it now in use, without heins authorised. eing authorized by me, come forward and make ill reparation for having infringed my patent right, n or before the first day of March next, suit will be instituted against all and every such person persons.

JACOB WEITZEL Feb. 22, 1848.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION. MONEY LOST—BY NOT CALLING AT

Pinkerton & Smeltz's. UR friends and the public will please read being that we have just received a splendid sortment of DRY GOODS, &c., which we will sell as low and perhaps a little lower than can be had elsewhere. The style and quality cannot be excelled by any other store in the city. We most cordially invite all to call and examine our stock of DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestifigs, &c., Changeable and Plain and Satin Stripe Alpacas, De Lains of various shades, Linen Lustre, Lawns, Gihghams, Calicoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins with a variety of other foreign and domestic Dry

Groceries and Queensware. Cea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, with every article in the grocery line. Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Rai-ins, Candies, Almonds, Filberts, Cream and Ground Nuts, &c. French and other travelling, also marting Baskets, with or without covers, Basket rriages, Chairs, &c.

MACKEREL. 150 Bbls. 1 and 1 bbls. of the choicest brandsble prices to call at No. 80 North Queen St., under the Museum, two squares from the Court House. PINKERTON & SMELTZ.

April 3, 249 DR. HUNTER will forfeit \$50, it failing to cure any case of Secret Disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afficiting. Either Sex are invited to his private rooms, 38 North Seventh St., PHILA., without fear of interruption by other patients, as thousands are cured yearly by his practical experience and great remedies. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician, are solicited to call on the Doctor. His RED DROP and his Specific act like magic in diseases of this class. READ AND REFLECT.—The afflicted would do well to reflect hefore trusting their health have do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives in the hands of Physicians ignorant of this class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to. Every espectable Physician has his particular brancl, in which he is more successful than his brother pro ssors, and, therefore, to that he devotes mo

e most successful practitioner in the United States diseases of the sexual organs.

YEARS OF PRACTICE exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of gleet, stricture, effects of solitary habits, ulcers upon the body, throat, lose or legs, pains in the head or bones, mercurial heumatism, gravel, irregularities, climate, or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has

come enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer spec y relief to all who may place themselves unde Office open during the week from 7 A. M. unt 9 P. M. On Sundays the office will close at 2 P. M. Dec 12 '48

W. Whiteside, ATTORNEYATLAW AS removed to the office formerly occupied by E. C. Reigart, Esq., in West King street, house below Mr. Reed's Tavern.

April 10 Removal. E. HIESTER, Attorney at Law,
Has removed to the Office hitherto occupied
by Judge Champneys, a few doors west of the Lancaster County Bank, in East King Street.
April 3, '49
6m-10

Sign Painting. OHN L. KEFFER has commenced the above business, in A. N. Brennéman's Building, Cen-e Square, Lancaster, and will do the best he can, y strict attention to business and moderate charges. attention to business and moderate charges satisfy all who may be pleased to favor him wit

OF THE NEW YORK STORE

LADIES' GOODS. Splendid Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape. Shawls from 8 to 30 dollars.

Mouslin de Laines, from 12 to 31 cts.
Scotch Ginghams.
Lawns, beautiful assortment.
White Goods for Ladies' Dresses.
Swiss Books, Mulls, Jaconets, Nansooks, &c.
French Worked Standing Collars.
French Embroidered Capes.
French Embroidered Capes.

Bonnet Ribbons, beautiful assortmen Cap and Fancy Neck Ribbons, very rich

Summer Coating.
7-4 Single Mill'd Twill'd Blk French Cloth.
Silk and Satin Vestings, great variety.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vestings.
Cravats, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c. &c.
May 1, '49

ISAAC R. DILLER Land and General Agency Office, 'AT THE CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS, CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

All transactions relative to the purchase and sale of lands, examining lands and reporting their location, anvantages and value, paying taxes, redeeming land sold for taxes, investigating titles, &c., buying and selling all descriptions of state indebtedness, this and every other description of business attached to a General Land Agency on the most extended scale, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES. Lancaster, Penn'a. U. S. Senate.

Pittsburg, Auditor "Treasurer "

Scheeneck Coach Manufactory.

JESSE REINHOLD. Scheneck P. O., Lancaster County

SHENK & LONG'S Coal and Lumber Vard. THE subscribers have taken the Coal Yard o

DENTISTRY.

150 BARRELS 4 and 4 Bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel of the best selection in the Market, and will be sold at a small advance on the Philadelphia Market Prices. No. 80 North Queen PINKERTON & SMELTZ.

A RE now opening a choice and well selected assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers, consisting in part of the following Goods viz.

Shawls from 8 to 30 dollars.
Silk Shawls. Barrege Shawls.
Paris Grenadinis and Organdres.
Plain and Fancy Berreges, all colors.
Mourning goods in great variety.
Linean Lucand Giochams Linen Luster'd Ginghams. Mouslin de Laines, from 12 to 31 cts.

French Emorodered Capes.
French and Swiss Edgings and Insertings.
Bajou's Kid Gloves, a full assortment.
Lisle Thread,
Silk Gloves, embroidered and plain.
Wide Sash Ribbons, very handsome.
Bonnet Bloves.

Hosiery in All Styles, " "
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.
Leghorn Braid, Dunstable Braid, Rice Straw and anglish Braid Hats, in full assortment for Boys and

1en.
Plain Brown Linen Coating.
Flancy Check Linen for Pants and Vests.
Plain and Twill'd Blk Summer Cloth.
Golden Mix'd Coddingtons. Blk French Drab d'Etc. 6-4 French Lustering, English new for Gent

idents owners of Illinois Lands—Holders of Illinois Indebtedness, and all persons desirous of purchasing State lands with Illinois scrip or

THE undersigned would respectifully inform the public, that they have established in this City—the capital of the state of Illinois—a Land and General Agency Office for the transaction of all All transactions relative to the purchase and sale

ASH & DILLER. Springfield, March 14, '49.

New Holland, Penn's

Judge Supreme Court. April 17, 1849.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has now on hand a large stock of CARRIAGES,

BUGGYS and ROCKAWAYS, of the most approved Eastern patterns, trimmed in the neatest and newest style, and of workmanships and the style in the s ivered at any place that may be requested. The ubscriber is resolved to do his utmost to please his customers, and in regard to cheapness he is re-He invites his friends to call and exam ave so well supported him, thus far.

Old carriages and produce taken in exchange for new ones,—and all kinds of repairs executed with cheapness and expedition—such as, painting and trimming old carriages. All kinds of Blacksmith and Wood work, belonging to my business, will and Wood work, belonging to my business, will be executed. Letters must be addressed to

nce Street, in the city of Lancaster, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. B. & J. Reinhold where they intend keeping a general assortment of COAL FOR FAMILY USE, such as Lykens' Valley, Baltimore Company, Pine Grove, Shamokin, Pittston, &c., with a great variety of Coal for lime-burning and Sulphur Coal for interpretations. mithing. Also, a general

ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,

ASSORTMENTS OF LUMBER, will be kept constantly on hand. Having made arrangements with the Saw Mills, every kind of bill stuff will be furnished at the shortest notice. It is the intention of the subscribers to give their personal attention to the business; and their object the All times to please and accommodate all will be at all times to please and accommodate a who may favor them with their custom, pledgin themselves to sell as low as any others in the cit of Lancaster or its vicinity. Now is the time fo

> 307 In retiring from business, our friends and the blic generally have our thanks for the very libe ral patronage they bestowed upon us while in business, and hope the same may be extended to our successors, Messrs. Shenk & Long, as we are confident they will merit the confidence of the public.
>
> B. & J. REINHOLD.

R. JOHN M'CALLA, Gradum of the Balti-more College of Dental Surgary, begs leave to inform the citizens of Lancaster and the public generally, that he will continue to practise his prossion, at the old stand, directly over Mes om the Court House, East King Street.

He deems it sufficient to say that he practises the hole of the Dental Art, and is constantly prepared to supply artificial teeth under every variety of cir umstances, and upon any known approved princi-le, from a single tooth to an entire set. February 6, 49 1y-2

Ornamental Marble Works. AST King street, next door to John N. Lane's store. Charles M. Howell, Marble Mason the public in general, that he carries on the MAR-BLE BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and nvites all to call on him, as he is satisfied that h an sell cheaper than any other establishm city or state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs for Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing elsewhere

April 3, 149 LEXANDER L. HAYES. & Son's Store. January 9, 149

Poetrn. THE LABORER.

SY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER. Stand up-erect! Thou hast the form, And likeness of thy God!—who more
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life a beauty

And pure, as breast e'er wore. What then?—Thou art as true a MAN As moves the human mass among;

As much a part of the Great Plan That with Creation's dawn began, As any of the throng. Who is thine enemy?—the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step, and averted eye?

Nay! nurse not such belief If true unto thyself thou wast, What were the proud one's scorn to thee!
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside, as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No:—uncurbed passions—low desires— Absence of noble self-respect— Death, in the breast's consuming fires,

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot—
Thy labor and thy life accurst. Oh, stand erect! and from them burst! And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy The great!—what better they than thou!
As theirs, is not thy will as free!
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected

True, wealth thou hast not: 't is but dust!
Nor place: uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust And water, may despise the lust Of both—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban, True faith, and holy trust in God, Thou art the peer of any man. Look up, then—that thy little span Of life, may be well trod!

Miscellaneous.

Handel and George II.

A FRAGMENT FROM THE GERMAN OF LYSER Handel sat in his little room absorbed in his composition. Once more he proved each note most carefully—at times he smiled at a fine passage, and then again looked grave when he mot with a part that did not quite satisfy him, and which he struck out upon reflection and afterwards amended. At length he gazed long, so long, indeed, upon the last "Amen"-that a tear fell upon

"This flote," said he solemnly, in casting his eyes to Heaven, "this note is, perhaps, my best! Receive it, thou Almighty and loving spirit! Receive it as my best thanks for this work! Lord! Thou hast given it to me, and that which proceeds from Thee remains, though all that is earthly passes

away—Amen. Having finished, he strode up and down the room for a few moments, and then took a seat in his easy beggar's. Aggrandise as you may, the limits of attacks made upon him in the House of Lords, but chair with clasped hands, happy in dreaming of his youth—his home. Kellerman, towards even ling, came to see him, with the view to accompany ing, came to see him, with the view to accompany him to their usual rendezvous. Handel received him warmly, more so than was his wont. They spoke a long time of their fatherland of their science, and the great masters in their country. But at length they had to remember that their friends vere waiting for them at the tavern

s usual place. old fellow! you dare no longer sorrow; but I, poor devil, have had bad luck with my last work."

I would paint something just as good. Lord Grosvenor took me up. I went to work, put everything else aside, painted and painted a whole year; at last the picture is ready, I take it to his lordship, he calls his friends, and, as I said before, they all laughed at me. I had to take my picture away, and, added to that, received at home a scolding from

mv wife. They all laughed, excepting Handel, who was silent a time, and then said: "Hogarth you are an honest fellow, but often horribly dumb. You canot judge of the Italian painters; for, in the first place, their style is different from yours, and you do not even know their best works. Had you been in Italy as I have, especially in Rome, where the great works of Raphael and Michael Angelo abound, you would learn to respect the old Italian masters, and even love and venerate them as I do the old Italian church composers. The modern painters are all more or less alike in their style." "Enough said," cried Hogarth, "we will not dispute about it; but tell us rather how you are satisfied with the singers and actors, and whether

you think they will perform their parts well to-"Not one will do his part badly," replied Handel; "I made them work hard, and my pupil Joseph was of great assistance in making them study. The soprano is very indifferent, which I regret on account of several fine parts." At that moment Jo-

seph Watch looked in at the door, and requested ne word with Mr. Handel.
"Well, what is the matter now?" asked Handel, getting up and going out. His friends looked smi-lingly upon one another, and the host sitting in his easy chair laughed outright. Joseph conducted Handel hurriedly up to his room, where, to his no little astonishment, he found Ellen, the pretty daughter of their host. "Well, what does this overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said of the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said of the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said of the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overheard her and said, "Be not angry with us, and the said overhe mean?" he asked somewhat angrily. "What have you to do. Miss Ellen, in the room of this young man?" "That he may tell you, Mr. Handel," she replied pertly, and turned blushing away. But Joseph spoke honest-heartedly: "Only think no evil either of me or of Miss Ellen, my dear master. "Well, then, grumbled Handel, "open your mouth and speak." Joseph continued: "For what I am, and all that I can do, I thank you for, my beloved master. You received me a stranger without means; to educate me as a true vocalist, you stinted yourself of many hours, in which you might have created something." "Hoho! you fool." laughed Handel, "think you it is not creating to educate a fine singer?" "Be it so!—but I thank educate a fine singer?" "Be it so!—but I thank you for everything." "It is not true! God gave you your talent." "Well, but everything else I when you had to worry yourself beyond measure with bad singers." "Yes, that is indeed a pity," to faith, and does it not lead to the most dangerous sighed Handel. "Therefore I have endeav continued Joseph, "to train for you a singer—I believe I have so far succeeded, that she dare let her- deeds than cold reason. We would sooner trust

"I," she repeated, smiling, "and now you know, Mr. H, what Joseph and I have been about."—
"Dare she sing before you, master H.?" asked Jocalculation is never willingly repaired. seph. "I shall wonder how your method of inseph. "I snail wonder now your method of instruction has succeeded," said Handel, taking a seat. "For aught I care let her sing." Joseph sprang gaily to the piano; Ellen stepped near him and began. Hat how indescribable were the feelings of Handel; how he listened when he recognized

ling, his large fiery eyes full of tears of deep, thoughtful emotion. At length he breathed strong ly, stood up, kissed the girl's forehead, kissed her eyes that sparkled with bright tears, and asked, in the mildest tone: "Ellen, good child, will you not sing this piece to-morrow?" "Master Handel Father Handel!" the maiden cried, in the deepest Tather Handel!" the maiden cried, in the deeper motion, and threw herself into his arms, sobbin

The next day the performance of his immortal master-piece succeeded beyond expectation. The impression made upon the audience, as well as the

Handel's fame could not now be shaken. As he left the church a royal equipage awaited him, which took him, in accordance with the command of the king, to Carlton house. George II. received the German artist, surrounded by his whole court.—"Well. H." he said friendly, "it must be true that you have made us a fine present of your Messiah; it is a grand wogk." "Is it?" asked H., and looked pleased at the king. "I say it," added George.—"And now tell me, what can I do to express to you my thanks." "Well, then," said H., "il your Majesty will give the young man who sang the tenor solos a situation, I will thank your Majesty greatly He is a scholar of mine, this Joseph Watch, and he much desires to marry the pretty Miss Ellen, his pupil; her father offers no opposition, but her mother will not consent, on account of his having no situation, and your Majesty knows that it is hard to contend with a woman. "You are mistaken," replied George, (endeavoring to repress a smile.) "I know nought of such matters. Joseph is, however, from to day, first tenorist in our chapel." "Truly," Handel exclaimed, joyfully, "now, then. I thank your Majesty from my very heart." George was silent for a few moments, with a view to Handel's again addressing him. "But, Handel, will you not desire any thing for yourselt, as you have given us to day so great an entertainment with your Mes siah, we should like to show ourselves thankful to Handel's cheeks became flushed with anger, and he answered, with a thundering voice, "Sire, I did not wish to entertain, I wished to instruct you. The court stood aghast. King George stepped a few steps back and gazed astonished at the bold artist. But of a sudden he burst into a hearty laugh, and said, "Handel, you are and always wil

be, a rude old fellow, (slapping-him on the shoul der,) but a good one! Go, do what you pfease, we will always remain true friends." He bowed. Handel then took leave, and thanked God when he was out of Carlton house, and hastened to his snug The joy the good news gave to the lovers, Joseph and Ellen, it is scarcely necessary to describe, as also the many demonstrations of gratitude with which they threatened to overwhelm him. The nost of the snug tavern, and father of Ellen, hugged

and kissed his good wife, although she scolded and struggled in his arms, and he shouted, Bess! to day we must agree, even should all the bells in England set to ringing in consequence.

Handel travelled for ten years about England. and composed many great works. Ellen and Joseph were with him during the last years of his life, and he it was who transcribed his last compositions as he dictated them. Ellen nursed and comforted him until his spirit fled. Proud and maestic stands, in Westminster, Handel's marble mon ument. Time may destroy it; but that memorial which he created under a high and holy inspiration,

(the Messiah,) will remain for ever.

Mistakes of the Rich. The Egyptian King, who swollen with grandeur. ordered a collossal staircase built to his new palace, discovered to his chagrin, that it required a ladder tation to accompany your Lord Mayor in a pleasto get from one step to the other. He had forgot ant excursion up the river—that Lord Palmerston you were, perhaps, of farms and castles, estates and mountains, but now you have nothing but a hole i the ground, six feet by two!

The artists who visit youngallery while you live

likely to make you a return in envy. You have thirty horses in your stable; you can mount but one, or ride after but two or four. "It has room to do so," replied Hogarth, vexed, "since they laughed at me. You remember along time ago, when Leda, painted by Correggio, was sold here at auction for ten thousand guineas, I said that if any one would give me ten thousand guineas I would paint something just as good. Lord Green in the same kind of kind and the same air swells all lungs—the same kind of kind and are a mount but one, or Rothschild is forced to content himself with the same sky as the poor newspaper writer, and the great banker cannot order a private sunset, nor add one ray to the magnificence of the hight. The same air swells all lungs—the same kind of kind and are all an afraid, however, if we test kind of kind and the same kind of kind and are all an afraid, however, if we test kind of kind and are all an afraid, however fills all veins. Each one possesses, really, only his own thoughts and his own senses. Soul and body -these are the only property which a man owns. All that is valuable in this world is to be had for nothing. Genius, beauty and love are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet. but not a well turned arm to wear it—a pearl neck-lack, but not a pearly throat with which it shall

vie. The richest merchant on earth will vainly offer his fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked. The difference in the fineness of a bit of fine linen is not much. Man is a handful of clay, which turns rapidly back again to dust, and is compelled nightly to relapse into nothingness of sleep, to get strength to commence life again on In this life, so partaken by annihilation, what is there real! Is it our sleeping or working—our dreaming or thinking? Man is no proprietor! Or he owns but the breath as it traverses his lips, and the idea flits across his mind. And even the idea belongs to another.

The richest merchant on earth will vainly

The Rose. I see all flowers round about me here fading and dying, and yet I alone am ever termed the fadingaway, the easily-perishing Rose. Ungrateful me do I not make my short existence pleasant enough to you? Do I not in truth, after my death even prepare for you a sepulchre of sweet odors, medi cines and ointments full of refreshing and strengthening qualities? And notwithstanding this I hear

you even singing and saying, "Ah! how fading, how easily perishing is the rose!"

Thus lamented the Queen of Flowers upon her sweet pretty one! Call not ingratitude, that which is a higher love; the wish of a tond inclination—we see all flowers around us die, and we consider such the destiny of flowers, but thee, thee alone, do we wish and hold worthy of immortality. If we find ourselves disappointed in our desires, yet leave to us the lamentation by which, in thee, we bewail our destiny—all the beauty, youth, and joy of our life we compare to thee, and as they, like thyself whither away, so do we sing and say, "Ah! how fading how easy to fall to pieces is the Rose!"—
'Paramythien' of Herder.

Impulse. Men, who are called impulsive, are much slan int." "Well, but everything else I deed. Are not the most noble, generous actions which adorn the annals of the world, referable to ou had to worry yourself beyond measure but how fallible is reason! Is it not often opposed errors? So far as the boundaries of our experience extend, warm impulse has promoted more gooself be heard before you. There she stands," (pointing to Ellen.) Handel opened wide his eyes, gazed astonished at the girl, and asked slowly: "Ellen" seldom acts without suspicion, and often deliberates shap": "As I'l girle Ellen with the girl, and saked slowly: "Ellen" seldom acts without suspicion, and often deliberates shap": "As I'l girle Ellen with the girle Ellen without the girle Ellen with the gi she?" "Yes, I!" cried Ellen, turning towards him till the hour of advantage has passed. Faults, and regarding him with her pure, dark brown eyes.

"I," she repeated, smiling, "and now you know, more venial than premeditated sin. He who erre pastily repents sincerely; but the wrong done upo that society were more lenient to imp of sympathy fall from his eyes. To friendship is faithful, and for love he would sacrifice both one of the choicest pieces of his Messiah—the beautiful air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" And
how well Ellen sang, the reader may imagine; for
when she finished, Handel sat still, blissfully amiterest and worldly esteem. Let us be compassionate, therefore, to the errors of impulse, while we
respect the calm dictates of caution and prudence. Hungarian Independence.

We could not give our readers more acceptable elebrated English economist. Portraying, as it does, the true state of the resources and physical abilities of Russia, it will dissipate the idea, so prevalent in this country, of the exaggerated and stu-

in the old world, has received more attention: Mr. Cobden was received with great cheering He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think, He said—Mr. Chairman and genuemen, A mana-after this demonstration to-day, no paper will have the audacity to deny that the inhabitants of this great city are indifferent to the fate of Hungary, or favorable to the despots who are trying to fetter her independence. (Cheers.) I appear to day, anxious to add my mite of sympathy to that which anxious to add my mite of sympathy to that which you are prepared to express for the interests of Hungary, and I think it right to explain exactly what my sympathies are, and what my objects are in coming here. It have one principle more than another firmly implanted in my mind, and which I think it is for the interest of this country, and of all other countries to recognize it is that several. all other countries, to recognize, it is, that separate and independent countries should be allowed to regulate their own affairs in the way that seems be to them, without the interference of any other for eign power whatever, (Cheers.) I make no ex-ception to this rule. I include in it, the right of the Romans. (Enthusiastic cheers, and a "cheer for Mazzini," which was heartily responded to.) I include within the benefit of that principle, the poorest, the humblest, the most degraded community; for it is no answer to my principle to tell me, that certain countries are not in a condition to govern themselves properly. The fact that a country is unable to govern itself properly, is no reason why you should go and govern it according to your own notions of what is proper. [Hear.] I come now to the question before us,—the cause of Hungarian independence. If this had been a question simply between Hungary and Austria, would it have been necessary for us to have appeared here to day? [Cheers and laughter.] So long as the Hungarians were left to settle the affairs with the government of Vienna, they were perfectly competent to do it, without the interference of the citizens of London. They have, I be lieve, twice driven the Austrian armies from their territories, and to all intents and purposes, therefore, they stand now in the position of an independent nation. (Cheers.) So far, they have proved their power to maintain their independence against Austria. My object in coming here to day is to protest against an armed intervention, as unjust as iniquitous, and as infamous as was ever prepretated. tous, and as infamous as was ever perpetrated. come here to protest against the Russian hor ouring down upon the plains of Hungary, and to it upon the principle that I have already la down, and as I would have protested against England sending an army to Hungary to fight on the

other side. (Hear, hear.) I come here to protest against foreigners being upon the Danube or the Theiss at all. I have seen with some astonishment —for I was not in my place in the House of Commons on Saturday, having had a three weeks invi that I am not for allowing the government to send Englishmen to fight the battles of Hungary against the Austrians, and I come here to protest against "Well, friend," cried Hogarth to the great master, "was my advice not good? Did Bedford not assist you, and are you, notwithstanding that, just as fine a fellow as before?"

Handel nodded, good naturedly smiling, and took directions and the second What I am here to-day for, is to rouse the feelings of the peace party in this country against the ag-gressions of Russia. We may be asked, how can gressions of Russia. We may be asked, how can you bring moral force to bear on these armed despots? I will tell you. We can stop the supplies. (Loud cheers.) Why. Russia can't carry on two campaigns beyond her own frontiers without coming to western Europe for a loan. She never has done so, without being either subsidized by Engand, or borrowing money from Amsterdam. Itell you I have paid a visit there and I assert that they annot carry on two campaigns in Hungary without either borrowing money in western Europe or robbing the bank of St. Petersburgh. (A laugh, and a cry of "question.") That must be a Russian agent or spy, for this is the question. (Great cheering.) I know that the Russian party here and abroad, would rather that I should send against them a squadron of cavalry and a battery of can-non, than that I should fire off the facts that I am about to tell you. I say, then, that Russia, cannot carry on two campaigns without a loan. In 1829. Russia was engaged in a war with Turkey; but pening their rivers, in making railroads, in draining after one campaign, she was obliged to go to Hone

of Amsterdam, and borrow 40,000,000 floring carry on a war of two years duration. (Some in terruption here arose from the same voice, and a loud cry of "turn him out" ensued.) Perhaps, is the gentleman remains, we may be able to convert him to our principles. I have told you that in 1829, Turkey being then prostrate, and having lost her fleet at Navarino, Russia was obliged to borow 40,000,000 florins to carry on a two years wa vith Turkey. In 1831, when nsurrection against Russia, if it had not been for the assistance of Hope, of Amsterdam, Russia coul loan, I understand, was called in England the Pole nurdering lonn. (Cheers.) Well, now, I want to prevent Russia or Austria raising a loan in western Europe again? (Hear, hear.) The whole contest depends upon that. I have told you they cannot arry on a war without either robbing the Bank of Petersburgh or borrowing money abroad. There is no one in their own country from whom they can borrow; there is not a citizen who can lend hem a farthing. The rumors of the wealth of Russia exist because their diplomatists, who are clever, cunning men, invent falsehoods which no which you may meditate upon the past and future, would believe for a moment. They tell us that the Emperor has gold mines in Siberia, from which he can draw any possible amount of gold, and that i is a story which is believed even by some honora ble gentlemen in Threadneedle street. Now, I have been there and I know what is the value of thes ines. The Russian government does not work those mines itself. (Interruption, and much confusion, with a cry of "turn him out.") If our friends will only be quiet, it will be impossible for any single individual to make a disturbance. I am anxious to bring out facts, not only for the presen meeting, but facts which will be listened to faelsewhere. I wish to show the monstrou elusion that prevails among the people of wester Russia does not work an ounce of gold herself, bu receives a per centage upon the working of thes unines by others. And the raising of this gold i

000,000 or £50,000,000; and bear in mind that the present paper money of Russia was issued to redeem another paper money, which had been de-preciated one third, or one fourth, in value, the gov-

reat Speech of Mr. Cobden at a meeting held in the city of London, on the 23d of July last, for the pur-pose of sympathising with the noble struggles of the Hungurians.

eading than the speech of WILLIAM COBDEN, the

at 10½d, paying off its notes at 3s. 4d, but under a a solemn pledge that there should be a reserve of specie in St. Petersburgh to pay these notes on demond when they are presented. Now the didle mand, when they are presented. Now the diplo-matists and minions of Russia have spread this re-

port among the easy credulous, that because the Bank of Russia has £14,000,000 or £15,000,000 of specie on hand, the Russian nation is a wealthy pendous military and financial condition of that empire. This speech has attracted the notice of the hired press of Europe who seek to disparage the views therein set forth; and nothing, that has yet been said in regard to the great struggle for liberty chequer came-down to Threadneedle street, and in the old world, has received more attention. (Cheers.) There are men here present who know I am speaking the truth. (Hear, hear.) I know it, because I have been on the spot, and made it my business to understand these things. (Cheers.) if she had not violated a principle which every man who admires Hungarian fortitude and courage; and feels an interest in the cause of liberty and patriotism, is bound to further and uphold. Well, patriotism, is bound to further and uphold. Well, these are my moral means, by which I invite the peace party to put down this system of leaning. (Loud cheers.) Now will any one in the city of London dare to be a party to a loan to Russia (loud cheers), either directly or openly, or by agency and copartnership with any house in Amsterdam or Paris? Will any one dare, I say, come before the citizens of this free country and avow that he has lent his money for the propers of artifact he threads. citizens of this free country and avow that he has lent his money for the purpose of cutting the throats of the innocent people of Hungary? (Loud cheers.) I have heard such a project talked of. But let it only assume a shape, and I promise you that we, the peace party, will have such a meeting as has not yet been held in London, for the purpose of denouncing the blood-stained project—for the purpose of pointing the finger of scorn at the house of the individuals who would employ their money in such a manner—for the purpose of fixing an indelible stigma of infamy upon the men who would lend their money to such a vile, unchristian and barbarous purpose. (Great cheering.) That is my moral force. (Cheers.) As for Austria, no one, I suppose, would even think of lending her money. (Much laughter.) Why, she has been bankrupt twice within the last 40 years, and now her paper money is at a discount of 15 to 16 per cent. Sureenouncing the blood-stained project-for the purnoney is at a discount of 15 to 16 per cent. Sure-y, then, no one would think of lending her money As the peace party throughout the country, we will raise a crusade against the credit of every government that is carrying on an unholy war. (Cheers.) Don't let any one talk of Russian resources. It is the poorest and most beggarly country in Europe. It has not a farthing. Last year there was an immense deficit in its income as compared with its expenditure, and during the resent financial year it will be far worse. Russia a strong polititical power? Why, there is not so gigantic a political imposture in all Europe. (Loud heers and laugher.) They talk sometimes as if England and Englishman were alraid of Russia: Now, I wish to disabuse all minds respecting my views on this subject. I do not come here to or pose the Russian advance into Hungary, because I think that in any conceivable turn of events, Russia ever can be dangerous to the existence or interests of England. If Russia should take a step that required England or any other great maritime power ike the United States, to attack that power, why re should fall like a thunderbolt upon her. (Cheers.) You would in six months crumple that empire up, or drive it into its dreary fastnesses as I now crum ple up this piece of paper in my hand. (Tremendous cheering.) Russia a powerful country! I will tell you what she has. She has an army on paper without commissariat, a navy without sailor and a military chest without a farthing in it.-Russians. (Hear.) But that is the whole question before us—Russian interference. I have told you that I am not for allowing the government to send Englishmen to fight the battles of Hungary against the Austrians, and I come here to protest against Russia going to the assistance of Austria. We may be asked why do we not follow out this meeting by some measure for actively aiding the Hungarians. We come here, in the first place, to exgrains. We come here, in the first place, to exgrains. But if Russia had been like England, with its resources of wealth, and with the commissariat Andel nodded, good naturedly smiling, and took usual place.

Yes," continued Hogarth, "you are lucky now fellow! you dare no longer sorrow; but I, poor fellow! you dare no longer sorrow; but I, poor fil, have had bad luck with mv last work."

You!" asked Handel, astonisaed; "you, whose in your stable; you can mount but one, or country, for every one knows that the difficulty that the Russians have to encounter is the difficulty of carrying supplies. What stops them is the want of a commissariat, the want of honesty on the part of those who are intrusted with it, the difficulty of the roads, and the danger of attack by a hostile population, and all this I trace to the unoubted poverty of the Russian government. The lussian government have been for the last four or Russian government have been for the last four or five years engaged in making a railroad from Mos-cow to St. Petersburgh. (A laugh.) The country is as level as this table. (Continued laughter.) I do not believe it is finished at this time, and they do not believe it is missined at this time, and they were obliged to go to a banker's quarterly to get the money to go on with it. Russia a strong, a powerful, and a rich country! Don't believe any one who tells you so in future. Refer them to me. (Much laughter, and a voice—"Circassia!") Now, we do not come here to interfere with foreign countries, or to make a crusade against foreign finances, Irres, or to make a crusaue against noteign mances, until they have violated the principles of neutrality and the rights of independence, in which we claim to have an interest. Therefore it is that I proclaim

> sade with an unoffending people, who are their neighbors. It is, therefore, in the interests of civilization, humanity, and peace, that we meet here to day. (The honorable member resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.)

these facts, and I dare the Russian agents to contra-

dict them. I say again; "stop the supplies," and do so not only in the interest of the Hungarians

but in the interest of the Russians themselves.—
(Hear.) Keep them at home; they have abundant

scope for their labor in their own country, in deep-

their morasses, and in elevating the condition of the people. (Hear, hear.) This is what I want

them to do, and not to enter upon a criminal cr

There is an even-tide in human life; a season There is an even-tioe in numan the; a season when the eye becomes dim and the strength decays, when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is most analogous, and cnow, can't we as a peace party, do something to which it becomes, and much it would profit you write Russia or Austria raising a loan in western my elder brethren, to mark the instruction which the season brings. days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the triends who gave them.—
You have entered upon the autumn of your being —and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring—or the warm temperament of your summer, their is a season of stillness or solitude and prepare yourself for the mighty change which

you may soon undergo.

It is now that you may understand the magnifi-

cent language of heaven-it mingles its voice with

that of Revelation—it summons you to these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to

that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the dow valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and ures and those still waters where there is an eter. nal spring for the children of God.

A friend who has lately returned from San Lo-renzo, in New Granada, relates to us the following curious custom prevailing there: If a man by any not more profitable than other branches of industry. The Russian government derives a revenue of £700,000 from these mines, while they raise ten times as much upon the excise duties upon spirits, consumed by its wretched and degraded population (Hear.) After the gold mine delusion is dispelled, they tell you that the Emperor of Russia has a custom revealed in this life that the many friends who care to the tell you that the Emperor of Russia has a custom revealed in this life. chance is put in prison for an offe they tell you that the Emperor of Russia has a custom prevailed in this city, the crowd of va-great amount of specie in the vaults of the fortress grants would soon diminish. This custom is rather grants would soon diminish. This custom is rather of St. Petersburgh. Yes, there is a reserve of specie in the Vanish and they in the Bank of England; but it is a reserve of truly find that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

£14,000,000 to meet a paper circulation of £40.

N. O. Picaputs, August 5.