

The Practical Man.
The first element of the practical character is simplicity. This far from being common, or easy of attainment. To be practical requires energy to do something—wisdom to do the thing that is next to us—and courage to do poorly, rather than, not to do at all—courage to forego the elation of having done a great thing. Many a good thing fails to be done because it cannot be done splendidly. Some men will not plant their little acorns because it springs not up at once before their eyes like the live oak. They feel they have the grown oak with them and they have not the courage to accept the tender sprout for the magnificent trunk they promised themselves. The thinking, visionary man has wings; the working practical man has only feet and hands. Imagination can exult over the universe at a bound, and rear castles of splendid structure, in a moment.—But practical work is to toil slowly, course by course, and finally lay on its capstone with weariness and pain. Thought and hope, like the eye, pierce into infinite space; but the hand by which all the work must be done, extends only a yard. All this difference between what seems desirable to be done, and what can be done, confounds the mind, and destroys the courage.

To be practical, useful—to bring about in any sphere of life, a man must not be afraid of bungling and inadequacy. Success is ever a step-by-step, tentative, approximate process. It is rarely obtained at a bound—and if it were, it would be but half secured; for the best part of any achievement lies in the conditions strength acquired in the struggle. Pride frustrates its own desires. It will not climb up the steps of the throne, because it has not yet got the crown, forgetting that it is necessary to be thrown in order to be crowned. Pride must be acknowledged the victor before it will begin the fight at all; it must be sure of success before it can act; it will do nothing that it cannot do brilliantly. And so waiting for the assurance that Providence will never give the opportunity, and it passes by and is lost.

Allentown Lyceum.

The Lecture delivered before this Association on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Briebeue, was one of the most beautiful things of the kind we have ever listened to. It not only evinced great care in the preparation, but was marked throughout by the most poetic and brilliant sentiment. The eloquence of the speaker enlisted the profound attention of the large audience assembled to hear the Lecture, and when it was concluded, we believe, there was not one present, but who felt a warmer sympathy, with poor down-trodden Hungary, than they had ever before. The crowded state of the room on that evening, shows that there is a strong literary taste in our community; and a determination to encourage and support the new Association.

The next Lecture will be delivered this [Thursday] evening, by Rev. C. R. Kessler. Subject: Switzerland. We have no doubt that it will be deeply interesting and hope there will be a general attendance. The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, instead of 7 as heretofore.

Accident.

On Monday evening last, after the Eagle Line had arrived in town and discharged her passengers, in suddenly turning the corner at St. Stekel's Hotel, the leading horses knocked over a lady, who was in the act of passing the street walk. We are happy to say, however, that she escaped without serious injury.

Kossuth Welcomed.

The United States Senate on the 12th inst., adopted the following resolution of Mr. Seward, of New York: The resolution reads as follows: "That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States."

The resolution, as it passed the Senate, was on Monday introduced into the House, and under the operation of the previous question passed without debate.

No definite time has yet been fixed for Kossuth's visit to Philadelphia.

Temperance Meeting.

We are requested to state, that the second Temperance Mass Meeting for the Winter Campaign, will be held in the Lutheran Church of this place, on first Christmas evening, at 6 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Brisbane and Walker in English, and by the Rev. Mr. Hummel, in German. Both the friends and opponents of Temperance are invited to attend.

There will also be held on the same day, afternoon and evening, Public Temperance Meetings in the Sons of Temperance Hall, of South Whitehall Division. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Brisbane, Walker, and Dechant.

Anniversary.

The celebration of the second Anniversary of the "Shakespeare Literary Society," came off on Saturday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Masters Shantz, Dury, Knecht, Seiler and Preitz, members of the Association.—The annual, address delivered by Henry W. Bonald, Esq., is highly spoken of by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

Henry Clay.—A friend in Washington writes as follows: "I fear the voice of Henry Clay will never be heard again on the field of his undying fame. He may recover, but it is doubtful.

Self Education.

Men being the creatures of education, says the Harrisburg Union, it becomes the duty of parents particularly in this country, whose government springs from the people, to give their children all the education, moral and mental, that lies in their power; for the destiny of this great country depends upon the intelligence of the people. The common schools are open to all, and all should feel it a duty incumbent upon them to give their children as much education as they can. But there is a duty devolving upon our young men and young women, beyond the walls of the school room, and this duty is Self Education. The person who has learned to read and write, holds the key of knowledge in his hands. Although it may be somewhat laborious to acquire an education without a teacher, still it can be done, and the knowledge obtained in this way is more lasting and generally more useful than that obtained in the schools.

As an illustrious example of what can be done by self education we point to Dr. Franklin. He was a soap boiler's son, and a Printer's apprentice. He was never inside the walls of a college, as a student, in his life, yet, by self instruction he became one of the greatest philosophers of his age. Robert Fulton was a watchmaker's apprentice, and Roger Sherman, one of our great revolutionary statesmen, was a shoemaker, and studied the science of politics at his work bench. Let our young people in this great and free country, where they enjoy such innumerable blessings, turn their attention to self education, for this is as much of a duty as it is for parents to educate their children. Every step that a young man takes in the scale of education elevates him in society, and makes him a better and more useful citizen. The time is fast arriving when every man who expects to be anything more than a common laborer, must be possessed of a respectable education. But more particularly should our young mechanics devote themselves to self instruction, both in letters and in their professions. We put the question to them, how many of them who have served regular apprenticeships and masters of their profession? The answer must be, very few, very few, indeed; and whose fault is it? Most undoubtedly it is their own fault. How many printers are there who are good general workmen, and who are competent to take charge of a large establishment? And how much self education would it require to fit them for such a position? How many blacksmiths are there who can weld all kinds of steel and iron in a perfect manner, and forge a difficult piece of work without burning and spoiling it? How many carpenters are there who can draw a plan of a house, giving it its proper proportions, according to the rules of architecture and work out that plan in a creditable manner? Here is a wide field for self education in the arts as well as in letters, and we would warn our young men as they value their success in life to commence the work of self instruction. Two hours of an evening that many of them spend in a bar-room, or beer shop, in loafing round the corners, or prowling the streets, would go far to give them that knowledge which they are so woefully deficient in.

Reader—if you be a young man, particularly, or a father with a family of sons and daughters to train up—permit us to advise you to lay up these facts in your memory—to fix them in living characters that they may always be before the "mind's eye," and to stimulate to such a course of life, so truthfully suggested, as necessary to crown your days with respect, honor, and usefulness. They are true as that day succeeds the night—unchangeable as the "everlasting hills," as extensive in their application as the human race itself—warning as the law of gravitation. Give heed then, and often ponder them over, in thy busy as well as thy pensive hours.

International Magazine.

The December number opens with a highly interesting article upon the Mormon imposture and history, with six fine engravings. It is followed by a great variety of original and selected articles, indicative of more than ordinary industry and discriminating taste in its editorial management. The International continues to improve, with every number. Stringer & Townsend, publishers, 222 Broadway, New York. \$3 a year.

Drawing Room Companion.

This is decidedly one of the finest papers of the kind that comes to our table. It comprises sixteen pages, eight of which it devotes weekly to embellishments; choosing such subjects for illustration as are connected with interest to its readers at the present time. It is published in Boston, by F. Gleason, at only \$3 per annum.

Sartain's Magazine.

For January, is before us, and is really a holiday number. It has thirty-three original articles from the most entertaining and instructive writers of the United States; twenty-four engravings and embellishments, and 104 pages of reading matter. John Sartain, publisher, Philadelphia. \$3 per annum.

Graham's Magazine.

This highly popular monthly Magazine promises well for the coming volume, of which it is the commencement. Now is the time to subscribe for this elegant and popular Magazine. John R. Graham, publisher, Philadelphia. \$3 per annum.

To Cure a Felon.—Take one table-spoonful of red lead and one table-spoonful of castile soap, mix them with as much weak ley as will make it soft enough to spread like a salve, and apply it on the first appearance of the felon, and it will cure in a day.

Illinois.—There is to be a Convention in Illinois on the 22nd of January, of all persons opposed to the Compromise measures, to nominate a ticket for State officers.

Relief Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of citizens of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, assembled at the Public House of Mr. Alexander W. Loder, on the evening of the 8th of December, for the charitable purpose of adopting such measures, as will cover the loss sustained by fire of barn and contents, of Mrs. Graff and George Helfrich, the former a helpless widow, and the latter a poor but honest laborer.

The meeting was organized by appointing WILLIAM WENNER, Sr., President, and H. K. Rhoads, Secretary.

John Ritter, Peter Roth, Daniel Focht, John Troxel, and Peter Troxel were appointed a Committee to appraise the damages sustained by the fire.

The committee reported the damages for Barn \$300.00, and \$100.00 for the contents thereof.

John Troxel, Peter Troxel and Dan. Beisel, were then appointed Builders, with instructions to build a new barn for Mrs. Graff.

The following gentlemen were then appointed collectors to collect funds to defray the expenses incurred in the building of a Barn: South Whitehall—Dewald Kuhns, Adam Hecker, Paul Yund and Solomon Dorsey.

North Whitehall—Owen Romich, Reuben Gackenbach, Daniel Saeger, Esq., and Joseph Saeger.

Salisbury—John Yost and Michael Ritter.

Lower Macungy—Daniel Miller and Peter Romich.

Upper Macungy—John Albright and Isaac Haas.

Lowhill—Jacob George and John Weida. Heidelberg—Geo. Hodes and Peter Miller. Washington—P. Roth and John Treichler. Allentown—Peter Newhard and C. Blumer. Northampton—John Schimpf and Daniel Baumer.

Hanover—Geo. Yaeger and J. J. Wendel. Sauson—Joseph Wittman and J. Correll. Upper Milford—Reuben Stahler, Dav. Gahman, John Dubs, and John A. Wieder. Weisenburg—Joshua Seiberling and Elias Fenstermacher.

Lynn—Joseph Moser and Levi Kieller. Alexander W. Loder, of South Whitehall, was appointed Treasurer.

The Compromise Measures.

The Union-savies cry is all the go in Washington. Both parties appear to be anxious in saving this great and glorious Republic from being shattered to pieces. In our issue of the 4th instant we stated that the Democratic Caucus rejected a resolution declaring "the Compromise measures of last Congress a finality, and a settlement of the vexed question forever," by laying it on the table by a two-third vote. Upon this decision the Southern members left the Caucus.

The Whigs held their Caucus on the 1st inst. The Hon. David Outlaw, of North Carolina, president, and the Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary.—The Compromise measures being called up and the following resolution was offered and with only a few dissenting votes passed: "Resolved, That we regard the series of Acts, known as the Adjustment Measures, as forming in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of Compromise the most objectionable and best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

The noble stand taken by the Whigs in support of the Compromise measures will be hailed with joy all over the country. They have shown that they are really and truly the friends of the Union and maintain the supremacy of the laws. We are sorry that we cannot say the same of the Democratic Caucus, their joint approval of the Compromise measures would have forever quieted this dangerous and perplexed question.

Kossuth.

It has been said that Kossuth is in favor of continuing monarchy in Hungary. The following extract from his speech delivered in London on the 3rd of October, shows that he desires it to be a republic like our own: he remarked "that though the people of Hungary were monarchial for a thousand years, yet the continued perjury of the Hapsburgs during 300 years—the sacrilegious faithfulness by which it destroyed its own historical existence of my nation, as also my country's present intolerable oppression—have so entirely plucked out of the heart of my nation all faith, belief and attachment to monarchy, that there is no power on earth to knit the broken tie again; and, therefore, Hungary wills and wishes to be a free and independent republic; but a republic founded on the rule of law, securing social order, security to person and to property, and the moral development, as well as the material welfare of the people—(Cheers)—in a word, a republic like that of the United States founded on institutions inherited from England itself. This is the conviction of my people, which I share in the very heart of my heart.

A Relic.—The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer recently saw a man who had a pocket-knife upwards of eighty years old. The blade was about four inches long, and an inch wide, rounded at the point. It was manufactured by an Indian in the Mackinaw country. The blade had formed part of a sword taken from a Frenchman in the celebrated French and Indian war. The bone on one side of the handle was from the thigh of an Indian, and that on the other from the thighbone of an English soldier, killed on the Heights of Abraham, in Canada, where Gen. Wolfe lost his life.

Illegal Votes.—The new constitution of Maryland provides that if a person who is not legally entitled to the elective franchise, shall vote at any election in that State, he shall forever afterwards be disfranchised.

Democratic County Meeting.

Pursuant to notice given, a Democratic County Meeting convened in the Court House, in the Borough of Norristown, on Monday, the 8th of December last, to consider the propriety of adopting measures relative to an increased duty on Iron.

After the committee appointed to draft resolutions had withdrawn, Mr. Ellwood R. Norney was called upon, who delivered a very interesting and lucid address upon the subject of the Iron interest, exhibiting a statistical view of the present condition of the trade, and the necessity of an increase upon the present duty—at the close of whose remarks the committee, by the chairman, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania has suffered greatly in her interests, both of capital and labor, from the depression of the Iron business, inasmuch as labor is the principal item of cost in its production, and foreigners consequently are enabled through the cheapness of their labor, to control the market, not only of their own, but also of this country.

Resolved, That the vast importance of our Iron interest, and the present depression of the same, is deeply affecting the general welfare of Pennsylvania, and cannot fail to effect the general prosperity of the country. Therefore, we would respectfully call upon Congress to modify the Tariff of 1846 in regard to iron, in such a manner as will afford reasonable support to American industry, and give a fair opportunity for competition in our own market.

Resolved, That the representative from our own district, and all other Democratic members of Congress be earnestly requested to use all honorable means to further the above object.

Resolved, That we call upon the Democratic members of our State Legislature, and the Democratic party throughout the State to unite with us.

Schuylkill County.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Schuylkill County Tariff Meeting:

Resolved, That so long as it is deemed expedient to raise Revenue for the support of Government by duties upon importations, the Constitutional limit for such duties is to fix them at the revenue standard; but that in recognizing such standard it is consistent with it to make such discriminations within the same as will most favor our great industrial interests, and thereby afford to them all possible incidental protection, and that it is the duty of Government to make such discriminations.

Resolved, That the great falling off in the production of iron in the United States within the past few years, and the great increase of the imported article when our country possesses in unequal abundance, side by side, all the raw materials necessary for its production, shows that branch of industry to be in such a depressed condition, that if not relieved, both the Government and the people must be dependent on foreign countries for the supply of this great necessary of a defensive Government and civilized life, while heavy drains must be made upon the coin of the country to pay for the same, and all other branches of industry be thereby affected.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of the Government to encourage the home production of iron for a variety of reasons, some of which are peculiar to this article, and that among them are the following:

That iron is an article indispensable for national defence—for the manufacture and construction of cannon—steam vessels of war, &c., &c.

That the value of iron is nearly all made up by labor—of manly invigorating, health giving labor.

That its great utility—and extended use not only makes it a necessity of life, but its value is so great that if paid for by our coin or by our home products (not increased but diminished by its foreign production) all branches of industry will suffer from the drain of our capital the payment for the imported article must occasion.

Resolved, That we do not seek to violate or change any principle incorporated into the Revenue law of 1846, but to change a single item of its details. For partisans to claim that the Tariff Act of 1846, or any other law, is in all its details perfect, is to arrogate the attributes of God for its framers and to make a claim that cannot exist; and which, when made, shows either a reckless want of patriotism or lack of common sense, or both. We even by possibility the act of 1846 perfect at the time of its passage, it does not follow that it is so now, as any Revenue Law must from time to time undergo modifications as the wants of government, the interests of the people, and the ever varying markets of this and other countries shall make expedient or necessary, which is in fact exemplified as regards the bill of 1846, by the passage of the supplement of the last session.

Resolved, That while we ask for an increased duty on iron we only ask if within the Revenue standard—only within the limit that the Hon. R. J. Walker, while Secretary of the Treasury approved of and which he suggested might be adopted to increase the Revenue upon this article, guarding it, however, against frauds from undervaluation already of too frequent occurrence.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania look to their brethren of the South and West to aid them in obtaining this simple justice to Pennsylvania, who now as heretofore, as evinced by the recent election, is ready to extend to their States her whole influence and power in securing and protecting their interests in the full spirit of the guarantees and compromises incorporated into the Constitution of the Federal Union.

Mormon Governor.—Gov. Young of Utah, the Mormon territory, has, it is said, as many as 90 wives. He drove along the streets, a few days since, with sixteen of them in a long carriage—fourteen of them having each an infant at her bosom. This statement is endorsed by the returning Chief Justice and Secretary. It is very well, we think, that President Fillmore has decided upon removing this awful Turk for a man with such a family to look after, can have precious little time to attend to State affairs.

Acquittal of Hanaway.

The trial of Castner Hanaway for treason, came to a close last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Cooper made the concluding speech for the prosecution: after which Judge Grier charged the Jury. The charge was a long and able exposition of the law of treason, and a lucid summary of the evidence adduced on both sides of the present case. It made strongly in favor of the prisoner. We have only room for the following brief extracts:

"Without desiring to invade the prerogatives of the jury in judging of the facts of this case, the court feel bound to say, that they do not think the transaction with which the prisoner is charged with being connected, rises to the dignity of treason, or a levying of war. Not because the numbers or force was insufficient. But, 1st, for want of any proof of previous conspiracy to make a general and public resistance to any law of the United States.

"2dly. There is no evidence that any person concerned in the transaction knew there were such acts of Congress as those which they are charged with conspiring to resist by force and arms, or had any other intention than to protect one another from what they termed kidnappers. (By which slang term they probably included not only actual kidnappers, but all masters and owners seeking to re-capture their slaves, and the officers and agents assisting therein.)

"This insult upon the laws of the country deserves and I presume will receive, a condign punishment on the persons who shall be proved to be the guilty participants in it." But riot and murder are offences against the State government. It would be a dangerous precedent for the court and jury in this case to extend the crime of treason-by-construction to doubtful cases."

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The U. S. Attorney then stated that there were four other bills of indictment against the defendant, but in consideration of the severe ordeal through which he had passed, he was disposed to enter *nolle prosequi* upon the remaining bills. Hanaway was thereupon discharged from the custody of the law.

Names in Congress.

A writer on the new Congress says: "It will be, in color, Gray, Green and Brown, with considerable White. It will have from Kentucky alone, (for building,) Wood, Stone, Clay, and a Mason; and the House will contain such useful handicraftsmen as a Miller, Taylor, Carter, Fuller, Chandler and Miner, together (for its amusement) with a Harper; and to furnish it game, a Fowler and Hunter. There is a Hunter also, in the Senate, which boasts, too, of its Cooper, Miller and Mason, and, of course, a Smith. The elements are to be well mixed in the composition of the body. New York furnishes Wells, Brooks and Snow, and New Hampshire supplies Hale. There will be something good to drink at the Capitol; for Virginia sends Meade, and Missouri, Porter; and to eat, N. York sends a Fish, and Iowa a Henn! Music, too, from two Bells, beside a Cam! Bell; and though a Republican Legislature, the Senate will have one King, and the House two, besides a McC., Queen, and a supply of Gentry, and one Gay-Lord. To offset so much nobility, Tennessee throws in a Savage, and North Carolina an Outlaw and a Badger. There will be all sorts of men there. Horace Mann, Clingman, Chapman, Penningman, besides Senator Mangum, and Mr. Price, whose Christian name is Rudiman. Vermont and Mississippi will each have a Foot there, but this will be balanced by Broadhead Pennsylvania sends."

Arrest for Elopement.—Maximilian Benedict, alias Baron Bomgartner, who represents himself to be a Hungarian, has been arrested in New York, on a charge of seducing and eloping to this country with the wife of Mr. G. H. Taylor, a wealthy merchant living in London. He is also accused of having taken with him over \$1,500 worth of property belonging to the injured husband. On the arrival of the Baron and his victim in New York, they were received in the house of Mr. Genin, who regarded them both as Hungarian exiles. The husband, Mr. Taylor, having obtained information of their whereabouts, came to New York, had him arrested, recovered a great portion of the stolen property, took charge of his deluded wife, and left Benedict in the hands of the officers, to dispose of as they may think proper.

Virginia Election.—An election for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c., was held in Virginia a few days ago. The return as far as received indicate the election of Johnson, the Democratic candidate by a handsome majority, and a probable Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Patriotic Consistencies.—The Fourth day of July, the anniversary of our National Independence, is almost obliterated from the recollections of the American people. If commemorated at all, it is done with a manifest gravity of every penny necessary to the purpose. The Twenty-second of February calls out a few straggling holiday soldiers; and other important incidents of our successful revolution have become the mere twaddle of the pedagogue, and the daily routine of his reluctant pupil. But the landing of Kossuth stirs the national feeling to its very dregs. We cannot say too much—we cannot spend too much for him and his associates. Have we really no national pride—no sympathy for home and its glorious associations? It would seem that we have not!—Pennsylvania Statesman.

Rev. E. W. Hutter.—This gentleman, formerly editor of the "Independent Republican" of this place, was on Sunday the 30th ult., installed as Pastor of St. Mathew's (Lutheran) Church, in Philadelphia—the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Lancaster, delivered the charge.

Two Great Republicans.—Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and Lola Montes, the Countess of Lansfeld, both distinguished for their devotion to liberal principles, and the cause of universal freedom, reached our shores in the steamer Humboldt. Which will realize the most money from the voyage.

Gleanings.

It is estimated that over one thousand Germans have settled at Cincinnati within the last sixty days.

In your worst state, fear, but in all, be circumspect which must be looked to, and day.

He that waits for death long go barefoot.

It is a remarkable fact Mr. Callahan, Mr. Cass, Mr. Buren were each born in the same year.

Ohio will pay off about two millions of dollars of principal, of her debt and interest, on the 1st of January.

Cure for deafness—tell a man you're come to pay him money.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.

Nothing in thy passion will thou put to sea in a storm.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop up town, last week, and asked the keeper if he had any matrimonial baskets, she being too polite to say cradles.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to medicine, kicks and advice.

The best cosmetic for filling the wrinkles on an elderly maiden's face is gold.

There is a lady up town so high minded that she disdain to own that she has common sense.

Boys that are philosophers at six years of age, are generally blockheads at twenty-one.

To cure an itching in the throat, swallow cat, tail foremost.

Severely bushels is the average yield of wheat to the acre in Utah territory.

In Persia they only pay soldiers five pence a day, even in war time. As a Yankee once observed, "Ain't that a kind o' low murder."

Kossuth purposes to return to Europe before the expiration of the coming month.

There are now 75 Protestant missionaries in China, connected with fifteen different missionary societies—48 are Americans.

The oldest man in Vermont is Peter 112, a colored man, aged 120 years. He resides in Pomfret, and was once a slave in the Big New York.

380,989 passengers were carried over the New York and New Haven Railroad during the last five months. The average daily load is 2400.

The telegraph is now in operation from Allentown to Bellefonte, Pa.

Gen Cass recently, while at Centerville, Mich. was invited by a friend to take a dram with him. "No," said the General, "I never drank liquor nor used tobacco, and I do not wish to begin in Centerville."

Look at This Farmers!—President Fillmore says in his late message to Congress—"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentives of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$98,701,921 in 1847, to \$26,051,373 in 1850, and to \$21,988,653 in 1851, with a strong probability amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year."

The Tariff of 1846, we were told was to be especially beneficial to the Farmer! These facts and figures, however, of the President, tell a different story.

Eating Human Flesh.

A recent book on New Zealand affords the pleasant information that human flesh is tough, and to be palatable requires more cooking than any other meat—but once "done to a turn," it is of singular tenderness and sweetness. A voyager by the name of Jenkins endeavored to save the life of a young female slave, who was about to be killed and eaten in New Zealand. He offered any quantity of pigs for her, but the chief said, "A piece of Maori's flesh is much better than pork," and he killed her and ate her. The same account mentions a highly civilized New Zealander who had become partner in an English commercial house. He had in his younger days been addicted to human flesh, and being a very candid and really high-minded man, he admits, that though he has now acquired totally different tastes, the relish with which he partook of cannibal feasts—especially when the fleshy part of a young female was served up—is still a matter of by no means disagreeable recollection to him.

A celebrated New Zealand Chief educated in England—and educated well—after he returned home, became involved in war with a neighboring tribe, and his education seemed but to have deepened his cannibal ferocity. After his first war feast, it was remarked that he was more addicted to the human banquet than any of his followers.

The taste for any kind of food seems to be acquired. Food esteemed a luxury by one race, is loathed by another; but it has been remarked that all cannibal races have a peculiar fierce and repugnant look in comparison with the non-meat-eating races. There are some who lament over the decrease of the inhabitants of the Pacific Isles, and attribute their decrease to the evil influence of civilization. This is a great mistake;—cannibalism left the root of self-destruction among those races. Why? It is well known that in any country where the females are greatly disproportionate to the males—in fewer number—that a decrease in the number of inhabitants is the certain result. This is the case with the native races of the Pacific Isles,—the males are about 100 to 80 females. More females were destroyed than males during their native wars, and they have a hard and bitter lot. Civilization has ameliorated the condition of the females, and a turning point may not be far distant at which the Pacific native races may stop decreasing. This opinion is adverse to all those who have written upon the subject, and state, too, that the mixed races always twiddle away (a mixture between the white and the Pacific native race.) The Pitcairn Islanders, however affirm an irresistible argument against such conclusions. They have increased—are a mixed race—and splendid specimens of moral & physical