ment, and a was only, by awakening the sharines of her kindly nature that she could be induced to take an interest in every-day life. She had grown old without having lost one atom of her early tendeney to sentiment. Combining active benevclence with almost morbid sensibility, she was often a subject of ridicule to those who did not know her virtues, while she was sincerely loved by those who could forgive excentricity in behalf or excellence Fred Carleton, in his boyish days, had conceived a great dislike of her peculiarities usuble then to appreciate her put. real goodness, was terribly bored with what he termed her "sentimentalities,"-But he had since learned to know her better, and her very foibles now seemed to render her better fitted to afford him counsel. What was the result of her advice.

Let us pass over the lapse of three years in the course of which Lizzy Carleton had married the vich and aristocratic Charles Tibbs, who was the very pink of fashion, excepting dislike of perfumes, and antipathy probably owing to early associations. The sisters were established to their heart's conlent. A fine house, French fdrniture,a splendid carriage, and plenty of servants had fallen to the lot of both. It is true, the habitual fallings of Julia's husband, had made him a by word among honorable men, and Charles Tibbs was a mere nonentity-the very "essence" of insipidity: but these were trifling drawbacks upon the felicity of a woman of fashion .--Fred Carleton was residing in Paris, the happy husband of a charming woman, and enjoying all the pleasures of that gay city. Had he so soon forgotten our Jea-Ele I

One morning Lizzy entered her sister's room with an open letter in her hand, exclaiming, "Oh, Julia, I have good news for you; Fred is coming home; and his Parsian wife will just arrive in time to add brilliancy to our winter parties."

Jolia shrugged her shoulders. 'I hope it may be so, Lizzy ; but Ered is such a some dowdy of a wife, whom we shall be ashamed to introduce."

"Oh, no," exclaimed Lizzy, "I have seen Mrs, Grantham who has just returned from Paris, and who saw Fied's wife very often in society, she says Mts. Carleton was quite the fashion. They were wearing bonnets a la Carleton, redinguotes a la Carleton, mantillas a la Carleton, in short, there was no limit to the admiration she was exciting. The Duke of Orleans had asked hername, as he met her in his daily rides, and expressed himself in very decided terms respecting her beauty ; the Dake of Nemours has danced with her at a ball, given at the Tuilleries, and she has even sung a dust with the princess Clementine, at one of the royal sources."

"Can it he possible ? Well if that be the case, she will be a great acquisition to our society-she must be a woman of some rank to be admitted into such circles in Paris."

Mrs. Grantham thinks she is English ; but you know Fred has always returned some quizzing reply to our inquiries res-pecting her, and we can only learn her origin from herself; she is quite distinguished for her vocal powers and thought little IIC #025 B1 D1 bringing with him his lovely and gifted an alliance. Wille. be sufficient to attract attention."

this disappearance, she never left her spart- inystem; brother, and really desize to see t your wife a woman of fashion.

'I have no reasons, Lizzy, When I have once ween her enjoying the undisputed possession of your admiration, we shall retire to our quiet home and laugh at the follies we now perpetrate."

"Do you suppose your wife will be constant to retire from the gay scenes which she now adorns."

'My wife is only obeying my wishes in leaving the seclusion in which she loves ; I have my reasons, I tell you. By the way what has become of OUR JESSIE!"

"Ah, Fred, you ought to thank us for manœuvring you out of that folly ; it we had not sent Jessie out of your way, you might now have been the husband of a little sewing girl, instead of glorying in a wile who claums the praise of prince."

Perhaps I might, Lizzy; but where is the pietty seamstress?' 'I dou't know; she and her mother re-

moved from their old residence soon after you saw her here ; and 1 could discover no trace of them. I suppose she is the wife of some honest carpenter by this time. But tell us, Fred, when shall we ses Mirs. Carleton?

.We will meet you at Mrs. Grantham's solfee.'

'Ah, I see: you think she needs the accessaries of dress, and the advantages of and Sagaing, are vast piles of ruins, burying tamp light. I really believe you are half ashamed of your wife, Fred.'

"Perhaps I am only ashtmed of my sizters;' was the teazing reply, as with a mer-ry laugh Fred Carleton interied away.

When the appointed Thursday arrived the sisters, full of curiosity, repaired to Mrs. Grantham's mansioa ; but they were too fashionable to be punctual, and it was quite inte, when they entered the crowded room. Their steps were arrested by the sound of a simple prelade upon the harp as they paused just within the door, a sweet bird like voire, filled the apartment with melody. The song was the fine ballad of 'old Robin Gray.' which when well sung. never fails to thrill every heart; and as the singer now threw her whole soul into the mournful strains, all stood in breathqueer fellow that he is quite likely to have lises attention to catch the exquisite sounds.

It must be Fred's wife,' whispered Lizzy, as they pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the vocalist. But her back was turned towards them, and they could only see a sylph-like figure, attired with the utmost magnificience.

'How do you like your new sister,' said Mrs. Grantham, as she welcomed her guests is she not all I pictured her?"

.We have not seen her,' was the reply, and at that moment Fred approached .-What was their autonishment, when in the lady who leaned upon his arm, they discovored Our Jessie.

As he led his wife to a seat beside them and listened to their gracious welcome, he could not forbear whispering to Lizzy, 'You see how much I am indebted to your manoruvering ;- the parmer of a royal dake, the belle of an hereditary prince the songairess of the regal sources, is after all, only the little sewing girl."

"But when did you marry her ?" 'Ask Aont Tabislia.'

Fred Calcion had devoted the two first years of his wedded life to the cultivation of his wife's fine musical talents, and he then brought her into society, determined sitilled in instrumental music, creates quite a sensation by her splendid style of singing. From sli I can bear I judge that Fred has led as accentric a life abroad | ed even beyond his hopes, and as he beheld at nonony rnew when | per receiving me nomede of mare 101 101 he was married, but after living in retire- tune, he could not but smile at the rememment for two years after his return to Par- brance of the indignation which his sisters is, he conerged from his seclusion, had once expressed respecting so degrading As soon as he saw his wife's charms "Well, we shall know all about her when fully appreciated and was assured that his they arrive ; sho will certainly be the fash- sisters had become reconcilled to the thought ion, but I should like to know who she is of introducing her into society : Fr.d -however she is a foreigner, and that will gladly withdrew from his frivolous gayities, and during a long life of uninter-A few weeks later Fred Carloton errived rupted domestic happiness, never found

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMAH.

The following account of an earthquake in Burmah, is from the pen of the Rev. Eugene Kincard, a Baptist, Missionary who has resided several years in that country. It is from a letter addressed to Dr. Paine, of Albion, N. York.

On the 23d of March, last, between three and four in the morning, Ava was visited with one of the most terrible earthquakes ever known in this part of the world. A loud rumbling noise, like the roar of a distant thunder, was heard, and in an instant the earth began to reel from east to west with motions so rapid and violent, that people were thrown out of their beds, and obliged to support themselves by laving hold of posts, Boxes and furniture were thrown from side to side, with a violence similar to what takes place on board a ship in a se vere storm at sea. The waters of the river rose, and rolled back for some time with great impetuosity, strewing the shores with the wrecks of boats and buildings. The plains between Umerapora and the river were rent into vast yawning caverns; rnnning from north to south, and from ten to twonly feet in width. Tast qualaties of water and black sand were thrown upon the surface, emitting at the same time a strong sulphurous smell. As you will suppose, the three cities of Ava, Umerapora, in their fail great numbers of unfortunat people who were asleep at the awful moment. The destruction of life, however, is not so great as might have been expected from the onlire overthrow of three large and populous cities. The reason is the great mass of the people live in word and bamboo houses. Had the houses in there etties been built of bricks and stone, as cines are built in America, the entire population must have perished. Every thing built of bricks-houses, monasteries, temples, pagodis, and the city walls are all crumbled down. Of all the immense numbers of pagodas in Ava, Umerapora, and Sagaing, and on the Sagaing hills opposite to Ava, not one is standing. The labor and wealth of ages, the pride and glory of Boodhism, has been laid low in the dust, in one awful moment.

To me this is a deeply afflicting thought, for in great numbers of those proud temples of idolatry, I have preached the gospel and while hundreds were bowing down before huge idols, I have proclaimed the power, majesty, and glory of that Almighty Being who sits enthroned in the highest heavens: that the day was at hand when God would vindicate the honor of his name and that all these proud monuments of heathenisis would fall into hoseless min, and be forgotten by succeeding generations. Some were convinced, some had their confidence in idols sloken, but the great multitude were quite different. Some lew would zeal ously defend their religion. Little did I then think that the hour of God's vengeance was at the door, and that soon those enormous idals, and lofty temples, the labor of thirty generations were to become a mas of frightful ruing.

Letters from Ava up to the 11th of April. inform us that the rumbling noise, like that of a distant thunder had not yet ceased; and shocks, often considerably violent, were felt day and night, with seldom as much as one hour's intermission. The extent of the great shock, or rather the succession of great shocks, on the morning of the 22 of darch, is not yet fully ascertained. It was so severaly felt at Maulmain, that many spring out of hed, supposing a gang of Monsieur and Madame Berthollet and Gay-thieves had broken in the house; yet it was Lussee, died in his chair so quietly, that not violent enough to do any damage. As not a drop of the coffee in the cup which ha far as is now ascertained, Prom to the South and Bomee to the north of Ava, were entirely overthrown by the earthquake; so that from Prome to the barders of China, more than six hendred miles north and south, embracing the most populous part of the empire, not a single pagoda, temple, or brick building is left standing. The earthquake was severe in Arracen, and an old voicano on the island of Bromree, was re-opened, and the long concealed fires, mingled with smoke and ashes, rose to a fearful height. It remains to be ascertained yet, how far this great earthquake extended into China, but as there are several volcances among the mountains between Burmah and China, it is moret ilian probable to me that there are subterraneau communications between the voluences of the north and the volcances of the Routh, as among the mountains between Arrocan and Burnich, and in the island of Bromsee, and also on the Ausseman Island in the Martiban gulf. The two extremes are more than one thousand miles apart, in a direct line north and south. But me fact that the whole intermedian country was slinken at the saind moment, and a prodigious subterraneau noise was heard, resembling the rolling of prost her, Fred; come let us go directly to that Her Mojesty's ship Vestal had arrived thunder, is, I think, satisfactory evidence at Hulifax, with troops and munitions of that there are subterraneau continunications war daily expected, and the troops in gars between these widely separated volcanoes. rison at Halifax, instead of proceeding to How elso can we account for so terrible an the East Indice, were ordered to remain .- carthousks ever so vast an extent of coun-The greation of barracks at Woodstock, for try ? The coincidence of volcante eruptions a arnommodation of a large military force, and earthquakes, is not remarkable, but forbads her receiving any visits for three had been determined upon, and the work is that several bundred miles of territory, with to proceed forthwith. The Courier ex- all us mountains and rivers should be thrust presses the opinion that these precautions up, and thrown into undolating motions at are taken in anticipation of a war with the me same moment of time, accompanied by sounds from the center of the earth, like the rolling of thunder are phenomena which cannot be accounted for on any other opposition than that of "ast subterraneau lines of communication between volcanic moun-Little.

WARIOUS MATTERS.

A STRANGE THING.

A young physician of this city, of good appearance, and moderate circumstances, married about four months since a young lady of very amiable disposition and pretty face. He had been some time before engaged to a very interesting young woman, residing in fiensington, who, however, died of consumption shortly before they were to have been united; and he had subsequently been affianced to his wife's sister, who also, strangely enough, took sick and died of consumption, ere the arrival of the wedding day. 'I'wo months after the death of the latter, determined, it would seem, to marry in the family, he wedded her sister, and meved into a handsome house, in a hand-some street, in Southwark. In a couple of weeks, his wife was discovered to be ill with consumption ! Domestic difficulties arose, which in about three months amouthted to quite a serious affair. In the meantime the lady was evidently dying. On Monday last, while the gentleman was absent from home, and before the dinner hour, a carriage drove up to his door, and a favorture car. The mother and sisters of the lady jumped out, and soon returned, placing their dying relative in the one, and all the furniture she had taken to the house in the other, when both drove oil. When the husband retarned, he found his wile gone. his home desolate, and the whole neighborhood rife with stories tojurious to his character as a man and a Christian. These are the plain facts-we make no comment.

Spirit of the Times.

DEATH IN MAN AND ANIMALS. BY SIE R. DAVY.

The laws of nature are all directed by Divine Wisdom for the purpose of preserving life and increasing happiness. Pain seems in all cases to precede the mutilation of those organs which are essential to vitality, and for the end of preserving them; but the more process of dying seems to be the falling into a deep similar; and in animals, who have no fear of death dependent upon imagination, it can hardly be accompanied by very intense suffering. In the numan being, mord and intellectual motives constantly operate in enchancing the fear of death, which, without the motives in a reasoning being, would probably become noll, and the lave of life be lost upon every slight occasion or disgust; but imagination is creative with respect to both these passions, which, if they exist in animals, exist independent of reason, or as instincts. Pain seems intended by an all-wise Providence to prevent the dissolution of organs, and cannot follow their destruction.

know several instances in which the process of death has been observed, even to its termination, by good philosophers; and the instances are worth repeating: Dr. Cullen, when dying, is said to have faintly stricola-ted to one of his mumates. "I wish I had the power of writing or speaking, for then I would describe to you how pleasant a thing it is to die." Dr. Black, worn out by age and a disposition to pulmonary hemorriage, which obliged him so hve low, whilst eating his customery meal of bread and milk, fell asleep, and died in so trancull a manuer, that he had not even splithe contents of the spoon which he held in

his hand. And the fate Sir Charles Blagden, whilst at a social meal with his friends, Monsieur and Madame Berthollet and Gay-

not thus bejoled into the ranks of thuse vet ry man who. In all times past, have beat every energy to forge titains of tyranay and oppression over the neeks of the yeomanry of this state ; who, at this very moment, are plotting the abject servitude of the freemen of this republic .- State Cap. Guz.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In my opinion, the main efforts and the most uncessing vigilance of the government should be directed to the encouragement of the primary schools. These are the fonutains whence should flow the Fnowledge that should enlighten, and the virtue that should preserve, our free institutions. Let them ever be kept free and pure.

The instruction of the common minh should be the contrion concern. List the whole people be educated and brought up to the standard of good citizens and melligent and moral members of vociety. Ler the government care for those who have to one else to care for them. The poor, the weak, the depressed and the neglected, have the greatest need of protecting arm of the Commonwealth. Let the Children of such be deemed the children of the repushe, and furnished with suitable means of instruction, that their powers, both mental and physical, may be developed, and they be converted into ordiaments and biescings to the community Let the town schools the open to all, and made so respectable and ma useful, that all may desire to enter them .-The district school, properly governed and and instructed, is a nursery of democratic settliments. It strickingly illustrates the fundamental principle of our government .--There, before the pride of family or wealth or other adventitious distinctions has taken deep root in the young heart, assemble noon a parteet level, children of all circum stances and anontions of life. There they learn that rewards and honors do not de end open accidental advantages, but open superior diligence, good conduct and in-provement. There they have practically, ritten upon their tender minds. too deepv to be obliterated by the after occurrences and changes of tife, the great principles of equal rights, equal duties, and advantages.

It is the inlumination of the universal mind that is the sure foundation of demosracy. It is the elevation of every rational soul into moral and intellectual consciousness and dignity, that is to carry ouward improvements in our social and civil institutions. To this end should be directed the highest aims and efforte of the legislature. -Gov. Morton

A Large Fact, and yet a Fact .- The lifference of the Earth's distance from th Sun, between the apogee and perigee of the latter, that is, when it is farthest off, or near est to, the Earth, is three million two hurthousand miles. In this century, the Sat is in apogee, or farthest off, about the la of July, and in perigez, or nearest the Earth on the last day of December.

If, then, on the lat of July, a cannon be should be discharged from the Earth, it right line to the Son, and go at the rate 500 miles per hour, yet the Earth, process ing in her accustomed orbit, would be near er than the cannon ball to the Sun, on th last day of December, by a million miles !

triges carriers \$175

A Certain Remedy for Sick Head-acht -Our benevolence and philanthrophy in duces us to make the following public. We can only say, that if the advice, strick ly followed, should not afford immediat elief, the dose had better he repeated; a

in his native city, and hurried to see his reason to repeat his marriage with "Our sisters, whom in despite of their follies he Jessie." really luted.

"Where is your wite!" was the first question.

"At the Astor House."

"Why din't you bring her to our house !" asked Mrs. Do Gray,

Because I couldn't tell whether you will like to receive her; you know nothing aabout her, and I have not fogotten your old prejudices.'

"Yes ; but you certainly could not doubt of her menting a warm welcomet for although we have never seen her. yet we are yet ignorant of her high reputation for head-19 and fashion. We are sit imputience to Johns' Courier of the 15th ult, we learn see her.'

"Ezeuse me : my dear girls ; first impressions are all important, and I have no idea of you seeing my pretty wife when whe is pale and travel worn; I positively her charme at Mrs. Grantham's musical paired next Thursday."

"But euroly you will allow her to see her relatives."

"ISu: you are precisely the personal inter net emined she shall not see until she a inoking purfectly well; I want you to do first settlers in Maryland, by appropriate just e to my choice ; she fine been much excemonies, upon the spot, in Si, Mary's, educted in Paris, and I wish her charms to county, where they first established a calobe as well established here."

"Es you have become a convert to our St. Mary's remains.

BRODELIN, L. I.

Singular Death .- A few days since, an elderly lady of New York, who was just recovering from a long illness, rosa from her, bed took a seat in an arm chair. & commenced reading the bible. In this position she was left by the servent. In half no hour after, her daughter cutored the room, and found the lady dead. She was in the same sitting nesture, the hible atill open hefore her, and no signs of any convolsions or struggle were discontable on her person.

Warlike Mauricents !- Erom the St. U. States.

The Baltimore Sun states that it is in contemplation to celebrate the landing of the ny. Beares a trace of the ancient city of

The Hudson is now navigable all the way to Albany.

held in his hand was split.

WEDDING AND INCOME. THE WORKING-MEN.

Upon this new hobby the, federalists of 40 would run the defeated General of Fort Stephenson into office. Every paragraph has some allusion to the working-men, who are appealed to, with much apparent sincerity, to " come to the rescue" of their best interests, by supporting W. H. Harrison. In order to test the sincerity of those who make this appeal, let us examine their pofinical course for some time past. Who was it that interposed the Hero of New Orienna? Who was it that interposed every obstacle, that malice, ingenuity or hypocrusy could distate, to defeat his untinng exertions-to throw around the poor laboring class a protection from the capacity of the haughry aristocrat, whose every effort was enlisted for their subjugation ? Who are they but bankers and nababs, who, by refusing to perform their promises have diffused ilroughout the length and breadth personal effects, of our land the distress and embarassment that now prevails. These are the men who, through their underlings, call upon the laboring class to support the election of Harrizon. Out upon such bare-faced hypoorier-auch dustardly conduct ! These uen would shrink from the hand of the hard and firm fisted mechanic, farmer, and day laborer, as they would from the touch of polation. They would roll by him in their gilded carriages, with the most supreme contempt-and true to their faithcould, as their best advice to their children raution them ogainst an a unutural connexion of the "well bred and the well born' wish the sons and daughters of the poor and unaccomplished laborer. Yet these men talk of protecting the "day laborer." Yes, but it is such protection as the wolf gives | to the lamb-that friendship with which the accomplished villain, under bland sinites deludes his victim, in order to rob him of from ice as far up as Springfield, 24 his all ! The people of Pennsylvania are above Hariford; and of course, strain not thus to be seduced from their fath- mavigation will be immediately resauch

if it then tails we shall be surprised. will do no harm if it does no good."

On its first appearance, sit down and e close in a letter to the printer, a fire dala bill, for three years in advance. The le ter need not be long.

The St. Louis Exchange destroyed. Letters and papers from New Orleans G nish the particulars of a destructive which occurred in that city on the cleves That magnificent structure, the St. La Exchange, built less than two years ago a cost of nearly a million of dollars, is a a smouldering heap of ruins, with not remaining but the naked and fractured a which have been deeply scathed by the suming element.

The fire occurred between two and it a'clock on the murning of the elevent Very little forniture was saved, and mus the inmates of the establishment lust th

The Village Record mention that at mer of Chester county commenced pla ing the middle of last wock. This was usually early.

A number of Newpart Charlists tree petitioned to the Queen for mercy and trial. In reply she said that the law take its course.

A fellow named George Wright, w" cently prested at Buff'sto, for staaling 8 in specie, belonging to the bank my walk; Ohio,

The peach trees were in full block New Orleans on the 10th plt. stul the ange groves were blossoming in Faulthe same time.

The Connections giver is entirely