

The authority thus delegated to the human family, in connection with the obligations ty-three only had a "common education, and ten only were returned as "educated." imposed upon it, signify as well the true char "These facts speak like Gabriel, "trumpet tongued," and show how absolutely necesacter which the Creator intended to establish in the race, as an obvious design to reward sary it is to educate people if we would pre vent them from filling our jails, pententiar the superior for its nearer approach to the Divine attributes and image. This principle ies, and State Prison .- Albany Kaickerbocker is maintained throughout the whole range of young Czarina passes (and justly so) for a rational, irrational and material existence. It princess whom nature has been pleased to is a law to civilization, to barbarism, and "to Parental Defects, endow with all the better qualities of mind everything that moveth upon the earth." It I have said that parents are the natura is bound to no conditions which paralyze its eachers of their children. That is, it is thei action or impede its progress. Its dominion

uty as far as they are capable, to give their and its power to subdue indicate its superiorchildren the first elements of knowledge -ity, and that superiority has the right to im-My avocation for some years has convince pose the conditions of its own safety and me that a great amount of labor is thrown success I need not be laid under this sweep upon teachers, which should have been dis ing hypothesis—that tyranny stands justified by its might—because the remedy for every charged by the parents. The result is that a great deal of time and labor is spent at species of injustice and oppression will be placed in the hands of the oppressed prechool without much benefit in consequence of the children not having received any in cisely when they have the sense to exe-cute and enforce it. Besides, intelligence is ellectual training at home.

In many instances parents have received but very little intellectual discipline themconservative, magnanimous and philanthrop ic. It is humane and generous, and there i selves, and the depression of poverty as the had given his consent, but without, at first, no higher proof of this than is to be found in case may be, or intemperance or all these the history of the federal union, including its causes combined may have crushed the no slavery. causes combined may have crushed the no-Slavery, indeed, is the only means of sav-ble aspirations of their minds for knowledge

Judge-Peter Criveling. GREENWOOD. Constable-Abram Kline. Supervisors-Phil School Directors-Reese, Henry Kitcher E. Eves. Judge-Elisha Hayman.

Reece, Thomas Assessor-Russel P. We REMLOCK. Constable-Daniel Neyhard.

quent remark, how few of the battles that

history records have produced any perma-nent effect upon the course of events or des-

tiny of nations. That destiny is written more deeply in the character of each nation itself,

in the opinions that prevail, the spirit of in-

of coherence that binds the whole people to

gether, and of morality that gives vitality and force to everything. Where these things are, it will never fight but to conquer; where

they are wanting, its very victories will fail to extend its power. Thus the battles of a

nation have but little usually to do with its

prosperity or its decline except as indica-

The future course of nations will work it-

self out from the germs of their national

characters; victories or defeats to the con-

trary notwithstanding. The influence of the Bonaparte family would not have been great-

elligence that directs its course of industry,

Bonaparte family would not have been great-term France or in Europe at this moment probably, this Napoleon gained instead of losing the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of view, we look at the future of the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of view, we look at the future of the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of view, we look at the future of the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of the standed grant faiture of the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of the standed grant faiture of the birdle of Waterloo. If from such a point of the standed grant faiture of the standed the future of the standed of the standed the future of the standed of the standed the future of the standed of the standed party have the power, certain reforms must be conceded and about an equal degree of derrophing and arbitrary never will prevail, that is just as much as the people will bear. The Tabperful government had waxed cor-rupt, and become a government of the stand went the oras scheder of the must be the prevail. "Mc. Doctor, to what school of practice do you belong ?" and of any school. I never went to any school in my kile I thenk yon? The following dialogue occurred in a court, in a State not two thousand miles from New England. A quack doctor of the Thomsoni-Mr. Granger 'all a heap.' The idea that he an order, was called to the stand as a wit-ness, and after he had testified to having

the petty sovereignties of Central America. This hemisphere, at least as far south as the

equator, is, and ever will be republican. That which has got to be the problem and

result of all present contests in the rest of the world, is already a settled fact with us.-

Our institutions and growth are formed op-on a basis homogeneous with the destiny of the age before us and all mankind. But the

institutions, the prejudices and the history of

all the nations of Europe and of the world

are heterogeneous, and opposed to their man-

ifest destiny. They are certain to come somewhere, sooner or later, in conflict with

the age. Hence this continent must rise,

while the test of the globe is gradually de-

clining, and our true policy is not to hasten events prematurely, least of all to anticipate

them by wars, which cannot effect anything

but the destruction of virtue, and therefore of

republicanism, but rather to wait patiently

I have an idea that you are no better than the other blackguard." Biddy having said this, slammed the door and retired to the kitchen. The information

ferred to 1"

him."

"Who ?"

"Miss Douglass."

made a fule of her."

"And who the devil is Miss Douglass?"

"A young lady that I saw here in July last

-your mistress, I suppose." "You do? well then, let me tell you you're

mistaken. The young lady you met here in July last was a forward minz that Missis left

to take care of the house while the family

went to Niagara. She was as modest a girl

as ever was, till some blackguard in Vermont

"You said a blackguard in Vermont, I think ?"

"I did, and I repeat it. If he had not been

a blackgnard he would not have sent her a

goold watch, and an undecent letter with let-tle boys flying all around the edges with

more bow-arrows than breeches-bud luck to

"Well, never mind about all that. Can

you tell me where I can find the person re-

"No, I can't and if I could, I wouldn't, for

herself, uevertheless, soon to capivate his entire good-will. The fele of the Emperor of blacks who inhabit this country. It is the ment for their children. Many children as ent for their children. Many children are

Nicholas was always celebrated by all the only condition by which their acknowledged members of the imperial family with the most touching demonstrations of affectiou and attachment. Several months in advance, the Empress mother and the grand duchesse ves at work to make, with their own hands, those presents to which the Emperor Nicholas (who, in the interior of his family, was no longer the same man as the Czar seated on the throne,) attached great value. The Czarina Maria Alexandrowna alone did not ask to be associated in thes labors, to the great surprise of the whole court. St. Nicholas' Day came at last ; and, ing to usage, before breakfast, the imperial family came to present their congratu-lations to the Czar, holding in their hands the presents which they had to offer him .moval. The Cezsarewna approached in her turn, and sinking upon her knees, she began reciting with the greatest seriousness the Crodo, in the Russian language, and with great purity of pronunciation. The Emperor understood it had required to accomplish in a few monihs such a tour de force, since the Czarina before her marriage," had never pronounced a word of Russian. His Majesty, greatly moved, raised the Princess, and, pressing her to his heart with transport, called her his bethe Czar Nicholas never ceased to show the Czarina the great tenderness."

Since the fall of Sebastopol, however, a more

salutary influence, that of the Empress Ma-

ria Alexandrowna, whom the noble instinct

of mother and wife leads to foresee a fu-

ture strewn with perils for the reign of her

husband, which has but just commenced,

seems to be gaining the ascendancy. The

and heart. I have heard a great personage

of the Court of St. Petersburg relate an inci-

dent which characterizes precisely the adroit

perspicacity of the woman who seems to

throne of the Czars, by the side of Alexan-

der II. What is a very rare thing in prince-

ly families, it was not mere policy, or any high state reason, but rather mutual inclina-

tion, which presided at the union of the

Czarowitz Alexander with the Princess Ma-

tia of Hesse, whose marriage took place

April 28, 1841. The Emperor, not wishing to thwart the affections of his heir presumptive,

testifying for his daughter-in-law any very great sympathy. The princess, after having studied the character of the Czar, promised

been placed providentially upon the

LT It is announced in letters received from

chanan, that it was his intention to leave Havre in the Arago, on the 9th of April.

deprived of parental care, and thrown upon the broad face of an unfeeling world withprise-the white race-can endure their ex out receiving that wholesome, moral and inellectual training, of which they stand so istence. The freedom of the negro would be the signal of his decline, and finally of his utter ruin. The laws creating slavery may much in need, and which is absolutely ecessary to make them good citizens. be repealed; but the laws regulating the i

be opened in the new regime in the intercourse of two such opposite races cannot be. The slaves may be freed from the shackles of bondage, but not from the con-A STRONG STORY .--- A wild friend of ours (Selma Tom,) told us the other day, the fol owing tough story :

ditions of their natures and minds. They are Tom says he got acquainted with a very doubly a race of dependents in this instance: companionable fellow from one of the mon as inferiors, and as co-inhabitants with the tain counties, who happened to be in Selm whites, whose safety will not permit their on business. This was in August last .freedom. Their release, then, while it would Mountain Sprout was a member of insure their ruin, would go far towards effectbut a long way from home ; and having nev ing the same result with their masters, who | er experienced iced cocktail before, he would find relief only in their death or reon as much as he could wag with"-Tom aiding and abetting. In due time Sprout wen home, but rumors of his potations followed

The extension of slavery to the North, in stead of strengthening and perpetualing that institution, would weaken it. Wherever it drunkenness. Sprout, on trial, admitted that exists on soils and in climates adapted to its he had, while in Selma, got a little "foxy, productions, it is made doubly strong. It but then he told his berefinen the "big lump has no chance there of removal. Whereas, of ice they had at the bar were so inviting its extension into latitudes where its labor he couldn't help drinking."

cannot be employed to profit, while the orig- Thereupon an old brother got up and said, inal supply must come from the south, it is that for his part, if the young brother had on lable at any time to be abolished, and 'y got drunk ander the circumstances of be-more or less of the slaves set at liberty. This ing away from home and falling into bad is seen in the extinction of slavery in the company, he should have been in favor of north-a result to be attributed not to be-nevolence and humanity, but to the fact that ments. "But, brethren," he wound up, "this nevolence and humanity, but to the fact that ments. "But, brethren," he wound up, "this it had ceased to be of interest to its proprie-tors. This latter condition forced northern slaves into the south, and having thus nar-rowed down the sacrafice, the proprietors were ready for abolition.

sell. School Dire ben Folk. John H. Faust. Judge-John G. Nevins.

Assessor-Milton H. Kerr.

FRANKLIN.

Supervisors-Hiram J. Reader, John Zeig

School Directors-David Zarr, Moses How

FISHINGCREEK.

Supervisors-John Drescher, Aaron Hess. School Directors-N. T. Pennington, Hen

Assessor-Thomas J. Hutchinson

Judge-Michael Brobst.

Justice-B. P. Fortner.

Constable-Aaron Lamberson

Assessor-Aaron Lamberson.

Judge-Wellington Cleaver.

Justice-A. J. Kline.

Bittenbender.

Constable-J. C. Runyan.

JACKSON. Constable-Jacob W. Hess.

Supervisors-Peter Hodge, Frederick Wiles School Directors-Hiram Baker, Pete Hodge.

-Wesley Snyder. Judge-Thomas W. Young. LOCUST.

Constable-William Goodman Supervisors-John Ritner, Leonard Adam School Directors-John Yeager, Jr., John Harner, Peter S. Helwig, George Fetterman Assessor-Wm. H. Reinbold. Judge-Amos Rhodes.

MAINE

Constable-Joseph Giger. Supervisors-John Klingaman, Joseph Ha

School Directors-Aaron Andrews, G Fleming, William Shuman. Assessor-John Harmony. Judge-George W. Gardn MONTOUR.

Justice-John Dieterich. Constable-Peter Heimbach. Supervisors-Geo. Yost, William Roberts. School Directors-Josiah Roberts, Lew

-Cadwallader Roberts Judge-Josiah Roberts. MIFFLIN.

Justices-Samuel Creasy, John H. Hetler. Constable-Lewis Eckroth:

rupt, and become a government offices and shams, in which the people had lost all faith. They had seen, 100, in Christian governments a roysterious force and poster which they possessed not. The curing off of 70,000 heads in a captured city, skinning the unresisting inhabitants alive, or torturing them with exquisite skill, may idspire terror, but will not restore faith. So long as Ofristian nations are intrinsically a, superior people, the Chinese will superiority, and long to obtain the ources of it. Their eyes have been opened and henceforth civil wars have been opened and beneeforth civil wars and convulsions of all kinds must be the fate of that people, until they have tried our forms of government, of philosophy, and of religion. Liberty of opinion and of mesi-ence, and the introduction of Christian civil-ization has good ome, is who will fill the Imperial throne, and this cannot take place ut vast convulsio ons? It matters little what leaders arise, or any for the moment successful, the powerf that bugest of na-tions must crumble before the ontward march of the ideas with which this age, and even

of the ideas with which this age, and even the very air is filled. If from Asia we for which we have a con-vulsed as she at present appears by the war between Russia and the Allies, what will all that amount to on the page of history? It is a contest which signifies nothing. No great principles lie at the bottom of it ; it leads to

"I don't belong to any school. I never went to any school in my life, I thank you." "But that is not quite what I want to know. I mean, to what school of medicine do you helong ?"

of medicine, or practice, or anything else. I am a seventh son, sir, and didn't need to go to school."

"Well, well, what system of medicine do you practice? That is, what kind of medicine do vou give ?" "Oh, that's what you want is it ? Why I

give the Brutenic medicine always, and everywhere." "The Brutanic ? You mean the Botanic

system, don't you ?"

"No, sir, the Brutanic, I say."

"Now will you tell me how m charge for a noctornal visit ?" "Sir, [very indignantly,] I don't give any

such medicine. I practice as I told you, to the Brutanic system, and I'll have you and this court to understand, I don't give any such medicine as that horrid-stuff."

No more questions were asked .- R. Island

A footman, proud of his grammar, ush-ered and the drawing-room, a Mr. Foote and his two daughters, with this introdution : "Mr. Foote and the two Misses Feet.

was not the worst of it. Mr. Granger had not only suffered in his "bussom," but in his pocket. During his correspondence he had lorwarded the following presents to Miss Douglass :

One gold watch valued at \$120; one set of ear-rings worth \$75, and a diamond breastpin worth \$95, making a grand total of \$29

To get back a pottion of the treasure, Mr. "I tell you, si, I never went to any school Granger repaired on Wednesday to the Po-of medicine, or practice, or anything else. I lice Office. He told his story to Justice Parsons, and wished to swear out a warrant for

false pretences against Miss Douglass. "For doing what ?" asked the magistrate. "For putting on French airs and doing me-out of \$290 worth of jewelry," replied Mr. Granger.

The Justice informed Mr. Granger that then vas no law forbidding "French airs," and that he could not possibly have a warrant.

"And what would you have me to do?" "Go home to Burlington and resolve new er again to be sold by a Fearl street champermaid, even if she indulges in French aire and smiles from a parlor window."

Mr. Granger left the office saying he we think it over. We saw him ab t an hour afterward incuring the way to Mr. Holsten's law office. Whether he intends to com-mence a law suit for the recovery of his goods, will be known at the next Court-Albany Police Tribune.

"Are you fond of tongue, sir ?" "I always was fond of tongue, madame, and I like it still."