and the अस्तरमञ्जूषा सामानामा a mile i di denna and

BY D. A. A. G. H. BURHLER.

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1849.

INEW SERIES-NO. 136.

PUBLIC SALE.

VO[]. XX......24}

On Tyesday the 4th of September next Sile at AT 10 O OLOOK, A. Mil

MENHE subscriber, who designs leaving the State, will sell at his residence in Freedom township, Adams county, Pan a variety of valuable Personal Property, viz: SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES, including the Stallion well known as the

"PENNSYLVANIA FARMER," 15 Head of Cattle,

(among which are 7 good Milch Cows.) 40 Hogs, Sheep, Horse-gears, 2 Wagons (one broad, the other narrow tread.) a Carriage: Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Hay by the ton, (about 40 tom) threshing machine, patent corn-cut-ter and grinder, patent cider-works, windwill, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCH-EN FURNITURE, among which are manogany Pier Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpeting, Stoves and Pipes, &c., &c. Also, at the same

FRAME CARPENTER'S SHOP. A credit of 12 months on approved security will be given on all purchases amounting to more than \$5.

The Farm upon which the subscriber resides will be rented on said day, by public out-cry, to the highest bidder. Termsmade known on day of sale. Persons wishing to view the property will please call upon the subscriber.
ISAAC NEELY.

Aug. 17, 1849.—te

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

a farm,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Shekly, Wm. Bailey, and Wm. Hamilton, within three 1638, almost a century, during which many thoumiles of Gettysburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches. There are about 50 Acres of Woodland. and the rest under good cultivation. There are two

Dwelling Houses Dwelling about LOG on the Farm, a double LOG it; two wells of water, with a pump in time of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly. About 1500, bushels of Lime have been put on the form. BARN, newly covered, with sheds around bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2.000 Chesnut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both of clear and wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, wil be shown the farm, by Henry Trostle, residing thereon. GEO. TROSTLE. July 27, 1849-4m

NOTICE.

Y an order received from the office of the Adjutant General, it is made the duty of the Brigade Inspector of this Brigade, to collect as soon as possible "all sems and equipments not in the possession of volunteer companies regularly organized, or for which no bond has been or will be given; also, all the tents, regi mental or batallion colors: and other mili tary property of the State, now in the possession of the disbanded militia."

Those persons, therefore, who may have in their possession any of the above enumerated articles, or any military property of the State whatever, will please return them at once to the subscriber. Those persons neglecting to do so, will be charged with the value of such property as they may retain, and will be held liable there-JOHN SCOTT, Brig. Insp. 2d Brigade.

NOTICE.

A of ELMARTH KNOUTH, deceased, county, having been granted to the subsoriber, residing in same township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY COLEHOUSE, Adm'r.

July 20, 1849.—6t

m "man NOTIOE.

EFFERS of Administration on the latitude of Joseph Lanew, late of Latitude township, Adams co., Ps., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in the said township, they hereby give notice to all indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

phodia and JACOB P. LAREW, silAug. 24, 1849. w.

MOTICE.

BTTERS of Administration on the A Estate of Wn. Smallwood, late of And holy men made periods and holy men made periods are properly from the subscriber, notice is perchy given to all who are indebted to said the subscriber, and holy men made periods are part for thy gates, our spirits faint. Thy glorious golden streams to see; the make payment without delay, and the make payment without delay, and the manufacture of the consults because it is a said to be a do those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber,

DAVID ROTH, Adm'r. Aug. 10, 1849.--81*

FOR REAT,

Enquire at this Office.

From the New York Atlan THE COVENANTER'S NIGHT HYMN

The following beautiful poem-and we hesitate not to say that it possesses merits equal to those of any poem that has graced the pages of English literature, since the introduction of the art of printing originally appeared in Blackwood's Magasine. It is from the pen of an anonomous writer, who is known to the readers of that celebrated magazine by the signature of "Delta."

The poem is illustrative of the privation errows that were endured by the Scotch Covenanters, in the early days of their existence, as a religious sect; when, hunted like wolves, they fixed their homes and their temples, in which they sought to worship the only true and living God, smong the crags and cliffs and glens of Scotland. Although it be true, it has been justly remarked

both in their preachings from the pulpit, and their teachings by example, frequently proceeded more in the spirit of fanaticism, than of sober, religious feeling, and that in their antagonistic ardor, they did not hesitate to carry the persecutions of which they themselves so justly complained, into the camp of the adversary-sacrificing, in their mistaken zeal, even the ennobling arts of architecture, culpture and painting, as adjuncts of idle worship -still it is to be remembered, that the aggression emanated not from them; and that the rights they contended for were the most sacred and invaluable that man can possess—the freedom of worshipping God according to the dictates of concience. They sincerely believed that the principles which they maintained were right; and their adherence to these with unalterable constancy through good report and through bad report-in the hour of privation, and suffering, and deathin the silence of the prison cell, not less than in the excitement of the battle-field-by the bloodstained hearth, on the scaffold, and at the stake forms a noble chapter in the history of the human mind-of man as an accountable creature. It should be recollected that these religious persecutions were not mere things of a day, but were continued through at least three entire generations. They extended from the accession of James VI. to the English throne, down to the revolution of

sands perished. In reference the following stanzas, it should be remembered that, during the holding of their conventicles-which frequently in the more troublesome times took place amid mountain solitudes, and during the nights—a sentinel was stationed on some commanding height, in the neighborhood

to give warning of the approach of danger : We raise our hymn, unheard of men, To Thee! an omnipresent God!

Ichovah ! though no sin appear. Through earth our aimless path to lead. We know, we feel Thee ever near,
A present help in time of need-Near, as when pointing out the way. For ever in thy people's sight,

A pillared wreath of smoke by day,

Which turned to fiery flame at night! Whence came the summons forth to go !--"Out to your tents. O Israel ! Lo !

The heathen's warfare girds thee round !
Sons of the faithful ! up-away! The lamb must of the wolf beware ; The falcon seeks the dove for prey;
The fowler spreads his cunning snare!" Day set in gold ; 'twas peace around-

Twas seeming peace by field and flood;
We woke, and on our lintels found
The cross of wrath—the mark of blood.
Lord! in thy cause we mocked at fears, We scorned the ungodly's threatening Beat out our pruning-hooks to spears,
And turned our ploughshares into swords! Degenerate Scotland ! days have been,

The soil when only freedom trod-When mountain crag and valley green
Poured forth the loud acclaim to God! The fire which liberty imparts Refulgent in each patriot eye, And graven on a nation's heart,

Unboly change! The scorner's chair is now the seat of those who rule; That faith in which our father's breathed,
And had their life for which they died—

That priceless heir loom they bequeathe Their sons—our implous foes deride So we have left our homes behind. And we in solemn league have joined,
Yea! covenanted with the Lord,
Never to seek those homes again,
Never to give the sword its sheath,

Until our right of faith remain
Unfettered as the air we breathe! O then who rulest above the sky, Begirt about with starry thrones, Cast from the Heaven of Heavens thine eye Down on our wives and little ones-

Oh! for a moment turn thine ear, The widow prostrate on the ground, The faminhed orphans' cries to less And thou wilt hear! it cannot be, That thou wilt list the raven abrood,
When from their nest they scream to Thee
And in due season send them food;

And in due season with their not;
It cannot be that thou will weave
The lily such superb array,
And yet unfed, unaheltered, leave
Thy children—asking less than they We have no hearth the ashes lie-In blackness where they brightly shone

Our covering earth our couch alone We have no heritage—depriven
Of these, we ask not such on earth; Our hearts are scaled; we seek in heaven For heritage, and home, and hearth!

O Salem, city of the mint, And holy men made perfect! we To listen to the scraphs' lyres, And meet the augels face to face !

Father in Heaven! we turn not back, Though briars and thorns choke up the path Rather the torture of the rack, Than tread the winepress of thy wrath.

Let thunders crash, let torrents shower, Let whirlwinds churn the howling ace, What is the turmoil of an hour, To an eternal calm with Thee?

coming very popular.

The following sketches are extractal or tri-colored, borns at the same time over 1848, by J. F. Corkran, Esq.

LOUIS BLANC. "Figure to yourself a very small person -the very smallest you have ever seen astrong jaw and chin. The work which threw in his way, so did his earneatness formed Louis Blanc's title to a seat at the give way to temporizing, for which he was by a late historical writer, that the Covenanters, probably, in the minds of Lamartine and and more weak.

the organization of labor. that induces him rather to shrink from to the shadow of a name—to a popular deed with misanthropy, and little respects for themselves a trap in which they were the masses whose champion he became. - to fall, amidst the laughter of the world ! new society. The "Organization de Tra- responded to every sentence-the audience vail" is a true picture of the author's mind. and the orator were at home; as he felt there stops the part of the inquirer." LEDRU ROLLIN.

influence of prejudice againt this gentle- edge of dismissal than he could have man, entirely on account of his public con- dreamed." duct, a prejudice too generally shared to make the avowal a shame, I must confess prise. Sincerity of conviction is admittedly a main element of oratorical success, and there could be no doubt of the sincerity of Ledru Rollin's love for the Republic, and of his apprehension of a second Bonaparte. The Revolution had thrown up many men, but of those who had hithnames that still shone out most conspicuously were old familiar names. The Republic had not yet found its incarnation.-The nearest representation of its spirit seemed to be Ledru Rollin. In his novel position, this revolutionist exhibited qualities such as almost caused him to be regarded as a new man. The Chamber of Deputies was not his aphere. He entered it under the repugnant fame of a prosecuted, and if not pardoned, neglected speech. Violence so great as to provoke the arm of the law, and so pointless as, on mature reflection, to inspire but contempt, proved butan unpropitious herald. Nor did the new hero, who aspired to the leadership of the Republican party, invoke much reverential dread. He looked a man that would elbow others out of his way, take the place by storm, lose his breath, slip, and tumble amidst jibes and laughter.

"His person is large and bulky, his face full, round and ruddy, his eyes small and restless; and taken together, one would say that he was a jovial, reckless fellow, full of animal spirit, who while aspiring to lead, was likely to become an in-

Mr. Corkran afterwards compares Ledru Rollin to Danton:

"Like Danton, he was a politician-not socialist. He had nothing in common with the Blances, Leroux and Proudhons ROM the 1st of October next,
TWO.STORY DWELTING, with Back-building, pleasently located and possessing eventual can be turned of the state of New York pay fifteen per cant. on a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. They are behanded to see the Republican flag, red but that idle men tempt the devil,"

What is the turned of an eternal calm with Thee!

To an eternal calm with Thee!

The Cabets, Raspails, and Blanquis.—
His idea of revolution was not spuriously philosophical. He wanted to create armies of the South.—
Says that "the devil tempts all other men, the devil," He panted to see the Republican flag, red but that idle men tempt the devil,"

ed from a book just published in two volumes, in London, entitled "History of the National Constituent Assembly, from May, give the hand to the Poles, on the undergive the hand to the Poles, on the understanding of destroying monarchy in Eu- for the Tribune, by Dr. Cabor Naphegyl. rope. He adorned even the assignate.bove the species of the dwarf. With his its consequences. He would continue the back turned towards you, you would be Convention and make it perpetual. In all inclined to suppose that the glossy black this he was thoroughly in earnest and so hair and drooping shoulders belonged to a far had the advantage of earnestness; but girl in male disguise; the face turned as he was obliged to tamper with Socialround, you were struck by the prominent, ist and Communist sects, whose doctrines clear, dark eyes, the olive complexion, and he could not comprehend, and must have at Buds, and had only now and then the opporthe disappearance of effeminacy in the hated and despised for the obstacles they tanity of seeing out Kossuth. But since the

Marrast, the elegant satire that had done "Upon the day which first brought Leo much to undermine and discredit Louis dru Rollin before us, he appeared to the Phillippe and his family; but the work most advantage. He was not at that pewhich gave him credit in the eyes of the risd comprised by damaging negociations working classes, and on which he himself with Socialists. He had the feeling of the or forgotten by the republic of letters, on bly with him against the threatened Empire. And was that Republic for which essed the sensuality and sensibility of the ly struggled, about to emerge into a new Southern races, with a deep seated pride sort of monarhy? Was it to be sacrificed

the society of gross men; that he is touch- lusion? Had they been engaged in making Such inconsistencies find their explana- So thought, so felt, so feared the disciple tion in marked sensibility and deep-seat- of Danton; and in the reality of his fear ed ambition. It is not the philosophical he become eloquent, touching, powerful, temperament; and no man can be less a and rose to the dignity of first champion philosopher than the ardent apostle of a of the French Repulic. The Assembly His analysis of the composition of socie- they felt; as he spoke they responded: ty, his painful statistics of beggary, pros- he was master of the Assembly. As he titution, ill-regulated labor, of lives closed descended he was complimented by a in hospitals—all this is in the most pain- throng of admirers; he was congratulated fully fascinating style of narration: the and embraced, and-beaten. The myscry that rises from his pierced soul againt terious murmur of the rising emeute shook urn. Nevertheless, the orator had fairly won a triumph, and it was his greatest, "Notwithstanding that I was under the and indeed last; for he was nearer the

GARIBALDI .- Once he lived in Cincinthat his oratorical power took me by sur- that Garibaldi, the leader of the insurrectionists of Rome, once kept a public house on Sixth-st. between Plum and Western Row, in this city. His house was for some time one of the stopping places of the celebrated Charles Hammond, as editoriand the proceedings of the meeting were published in the city papers of 1838. A of, toasts drank, &c. A friend of ours, serve me no further. But to our labors. from whom we obtain this information, remembers a remark of Garibaldi's at the Commercial.

strument in the hands of acute schemers, one's mother the mind of man clings with laters, Szemere and Duschak, who came for whose bidding he would do, be that bid- fond affection. It is the first dear thought him, to the House of Representatives, taking ding what it might, rather than not be the stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet chief. His nature is rather thoughtless soft and capable of receiving most prothan bad; but capable of badness, through found impressions, and all the after feelsities, the most perverse rules of political Our passions and our wilfulness may lead answering their questions and suggestions he rise to the rank of an intelligent leader when death has stilled her monitory, and or evince firmness sufficient to act as mod- nothing but calm memory remains to recaerator. M. Ledru Rollin possessed one pitulate her virtues and good deeds, affecquality, which of itself explains much of tion, like a flower beaten to the ground by his showy, but ephemeral success. He a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles has concentrated his attention upon one amidst her tears. Around that idea, as we subject—that of the history of the revolu- have said, the mind clings with fond affection. He knows it in all its details. He tion, and even when the early period of bread, which I had on the table beside me, and has it in his fingers' ends. Few French- our loss, forces memory to be silent, takes disposed of with the best appetite as I was men ever so soncentrated their faculties the place of remembrance, and twines the writing. The Representatives, with one exupon one point; more generally do they image of our departed parent with a ger- ception, went away; the one remaining sat imitate the versatility of their Voltaire, land of graces, and beauties, and virtues, down at the side of Kossuth and began to help aspiring to be acquainted with all possible which we doubt not that she possessed.

total number of deaths in the place since time, five letters, all of different contents!the set of 20, says the Sanduskian, the third to Paris, the fourth to Vienna, and time of their birth and their names; then they embracing it. How highly should the woare supposed to have been of other dis-

KOSSUTH. A Day in Ma Cubinet .- By his Secretary.

Extract from a Magyar Letter dated Debrec-

As you are already aware, at the very begin He would re-enact the revolution, with all ning of the Hungarian revolution, several Secretaries were appointed in Kossuth's Cabinet. one of them understanding Bohemian, another Creatian, another Italian, another French and German, and all of them understand Magyar. Among them I had the place of Translator from the French into the Magyar. While we were still in Peath I worked in the Chancery Chancery was removed to Debrecain I have been almost every day at his side-or rathtable of the Provisional Government was unfitted, and by degrees he became weak er, I might say day and night, for hardly a night in the week passes away in which we are not compelled to be busy. I say see, for that great men always employs more than one at a time I will accordingly endeavor, as far as words will allow me, to introduce vou into our work room and to let you behold with your own eyes, as an observer, the Liberator of whom in ook his stand, was a brochure, unknown thoroughly Republican part of the Assem- America there is no just conception, who is even unknown in neighboring countries, and whom few of your correspondents can desc "It has been said that Louis Blanc pos- he had so long, and at length, so victorious- for there are not many who had the opportunity of carefully studying a Kossuth. I hardly know how to begin as there is hardly

ever a pause in the course of his activity to for you the doings of yesterday.

Yesterday morning, after I had breakfasted. Kossuth's house, which contains four apartprepared in my place two dispatches, which physical mittere that is attached to it? were sent off before five. As I entered he was society thrills through the reader; but each hand as it dropped the ball into the at and read the opened dispatches, and his mind directed and followed the whole. He looked paler and more suffering than

usual. A glass of medicine stood at his side, from which he tasted from time to time, as ifit were the means of keeping up his physics. existence. Indeed, though I have often worked at his side from early in the morning till brethren fall as sacrifices of Freedom. He is will go to the house of the girl's father, in ornati.—It may not be unulareating to know late at night, I do not remember having seen him stop to take any nourishment except this mixture, and though he does sometimes eat, I can assure you that the amount of food 16 consumes is hardly enough to keep a young child from starving.

One might almost say that the physical part of him has no longer an existence of its own; als from his pen will show, and as any the man is nothing but spiritual energy; for man who has a file of his paper may see. if it were not so, the perishing, sickly hull any value, even in the way of talent. The liar yet gentlemanly converse formed the of all the wisdom of the physicians. But he principal attractions for Hammond. Many is perhaps the only living being whose mighty a time, our old citizens inform us, did the will is alone sufficient by its own force to urge veteran editor refer to Garibaldi as the forward the wheels of physical nature, and prince of good eating and good company.

Keep them constantly in movement. He will not be sick, and he is not. Great as are his From Garibaldi's industry and good man-agement in this city he made money, and and indefatigable. His spiritual resources, when he left for Italy he remarked that his will, his enthusiasm, andow him with the his \$25,000 cash that he had amassed nowers of a giant, although his physical strength would make him as wealthy in Rome as is not more than that of a boy of six years. Griffin Taylor and others of great wealth, He hids defiance to death that threatens him in &c., were considered here. At the time so many different maladies; his spirit keeps he left our city quite a large meeting of res- the body alive. That spirit is still young and pectable persons congregated at his house vigorous, and can only cease to be so when the too great tennion shall have irritated the nerves to such a degree that they refuse to obey the will, and thus the organism destroys itself.grand supper was prepared and partaken I do not express myself clearly, but words will

I had scarcely taken my place when he be gan to dictate a letter to Bem for me to write, time. He said : "Before long there will and so we were employed some four hours, be a revolution in Europe, and I wish to during which I wrote two letters and each of have a hand in it." By the late foreign my three colleagues thee, all by his distation; news it will have been observed that his he himself had in the meantime prepared two name has figured largely .-- Cincinnate dispatches, one for Perezel, the other for Co-

After nine o'clock he left us work in abund Ong's Mother.-Around the idea of ance for the wholeday, and went with the min

made several memoranda. He came back about 4 o'clock in the after noon, accompanied by acveral Representatives, a readiness to accept, as inevitable neces- ings are more or less light in comparison. with whom he had a conference of two hours, conduct. He might be used as the pow us far from the object of our filial love; this did not prevent him from examining the erful, blind battering ram of factions, to we may become wild, headstrong and an ducuments we had prepared during his absence. level the walls of the State, but never could gry at her counsels or opposition; but or from dictating more letters. While he was thus dictating to us three or four letters, with totally different contents, being given off together by the same lips, we had to be exceedingly

careful in taking them down. At six o'clock came more despatches, and verbal inquiries, all of which were answered without any delay. My dinner consisted of a glass of wine, a piece of ham, and some

us. This made five secretaries; and to give you some conception of the labors of the even-CHOLERA AT SANDUSKY .-- The cholera ing. I will tell you that from half-past seven has disappeared from Sandusky. The to half-past eight, he dictated to us, at the same the disease made its appearance, is 307; of One of them was to Dembinski, one to Bem, the fifth to Gyongyos, two were in German, one in French, and one in Hungarian!

Is it a man who can do such things! with figures, which he reckoned and reckoned he will say they have "a good Porutum." in a state of almost perfect abstraction. While The Bramin will also find out by his astrol

as if it did not belong to him, and held it for further notice from Kossuth.

At 11. o'clock the head of one of my coland the one opposite me could hardly keep our drum, making various unnatural gestures, dis-

eves open. brow. He rose from his seat saying, "has no the answer, and he began to walk up and down pitiate your house hold gods by some offering." the room. He did not seem to think it was House-hold gods are generally deceased anhigh time to seek rest, and as if to prevent us cestors.

from having such an idea, he said : "There is work to be done yet." Finally, after waiting vainly for another hour, he said to us : "Let us take a little rest, gen-

tlemen, while we are waiting ; I will call you when I need your help." He went into his their shoulders like the Bramins, and have a bedroom, and we arranged ourselves on the small book from which they divine. Such a benches and slept with our fatigue as soundly | book is now in my possession, being deliveras in the softest bed. But our rest was not of ed up to me by one who renounced his heathstart from, but, for example, I will write down long duration. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the enism. They consult him respecting the ausexpected dispatches arrived. Still halfasleep, we took our places, and Kossuth, that watch-I hastened to the Chancery-that is to say, to man of his country, dictated to us as before.-At six in the morning we received permission ments, his sleeping chamber, a parlor, the to go away while he went for a bath, though Chancery where we four correspondents have with the request to be there again by 8 o'clock. our place, and a small room for copylets .-- We are young and strong; and such a night's the world." This book, from which he di-Three couriers with dispatches were in the watching now and then will not injure us; but vines, is made of the leaves of the Palmira room as I entered, and Keesuth eat in his us- it is not so with him. How long can this tree. They are much used for writing upon ual place, with a pen in his right band, and in Hero of the Nineteenth Century—this guide in this country. the left the dispatches just brought him: I had of our Fatherland amid the foes that surround come rather too late, for it was already a quate it how long can this spirit sustain the conter past five o'clock, and another Secretary had test that it ever carries on with the little o

My friend, if beyond the ocean, in the free employed in several ways; his hand was with and happy America, there are men who feet and take one. If the child takes the red ing, his mouth was dictating, his eye glanced sympathy for our good cause, who desire the one, they will be sorrowful, and say, "let it so much for the triumph of the Magyars as for the white bunch they will be rejoiced as it is the life of Kossuth, for Hungary cannot be conquered so long as this incomprehensible being, whose name is Kossuth, is spared, similar omens, they rest satisfied with the auth!

The following beautiful verses, copied from the Boston Post, are by T. B. READ, Esq., the SOLEMN VOICES.

I heard from out the dreary sealms of Sorrow.
The various tongues of Was:

And they arms and mingled their loud voices. And cried in bitter breath,
In all our joys the Past alone rejoices,—
There is no joy but Death,

"Oh, dreadful Past, beyond thy milnight portal Thou hast usurped our peace; And if the angel Memory be immortal, When shall this anguish cease?"

and endlonly within the darkened distance The solomin Past replied, In my domains your joys have no existend Your hopes, they have not died ! Naught comes to me except those ghosts deter

nantoms of Wrong and Pain; t whateoo'er Affection hath invested Th' eternal years retain. Then stand no more with looks and souls de To woo and win despair a control jected.
The jeys ye mourn the Future hath collected,

Your hopes 'are gathered there. And as the dew which leaves the morning flow Augments the after raili.

Are intilliplied again. So shall the joys the Future holds in keeping Augment your future peach; shall your hopes which now are only sleepin

Return with large increase. LETTER FROM EAST INDIA.

[Correspondence of the Biar and Beautr."]
Dincidut, Eart Innia, 2
May 24, 1849.5 My DEAR Sin: -- In my present letter I will

give you a description of the manner of obtain-Vallalys, Chities, Gentoos, and Committies. These are by furthe most numerous castes in Bramin.

but little to do in the choice of their respect. ive companions. Their parents or aged rela-

After this he was for some time engaged Astrology, he will tell them. If they agree, women of India!

the was thus occupied, his friend and family ogy an auspicious day or hour in which they physician, the Dr. and Professor Bugat Pal are to be married, and tell that to the parents. came in and interrupted him. He greeted the This is called the MOHURTTUM-the deter-Doctor, kindly pointed him to a chair, and re- mining by astrology of an auspicious hour or turned to his occupation as before. The Doc- fixed time for solemnizing marriages, laying tor took his hand, which he yielded willingly, the foundations of cities, temples, &c., The parents, not satisfied with what the Bramin some fifteen minutes, feeling the beat of the has said, will go and consult a Phackare, or pulse, after which he withdrew, without any Diviner, who are of those who practice severe austerity, and are supposed to be very holy. While the parents are approaching, in order to leagues was already nodding, and both myself consult him, he will be seated, heating a small torting his countenance, and becoming frantic The clock struck 12, and the noise of the and wild as if really possessed of the Devil; departure of the copyiet from the neighboring then they will say, " we have thought of someroom roused him from his reflections. "What thing-tell us what it is." After being greattime is it, gentlemen ?" he asked us, and when ly agitated, he will reply, "it is about a virwe told him it was just after 12, he became gin." Then they ask, "will it succeed?"emquist and a cloud suddenly spread over his He pretends to ascertain the fact by certain black beans which he uses, and replies, "it express arrived from Posth ?" "No," was will succeed very well. But you must pro-

> Some, not satisfied with this, will consult the Voluvan, by caste a Pariar; but respectable. They are to the Pariar, what the Bramins are to the Sudars. Their profession is fortune-telling. They wear a string over picious agreement of the horoscopes of the two to be united in marriage. He takes a string and places it at random between the leaves of the book, there he PRETENDS to read. (for I know that some of them cannot read at all,) and says, "it will be the best match in vines, is made of the leaves of the Palmira

Others, still not satisfied, will go to temple of the god which they worship, taking with them two bunches of flowers, one red and the other white, and placing them before the Idol, will tell one of their small children to go streets of our efforts, do not ask their prayers be according to fate;" but if the child takes

After consulting these and various other

though Russians and Austrians enter the coun- match. Then the father, uncles, brothers, try by myriads, and though thousands of our and cousins of the young man to be married the image of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; der to speak to her friends concerning the he is the incarnate spirit of Justice; he is the match; if they give their consent, they will Washington of Hangary, and so Elgen Kos- appoint a future time for them to come again. When that time has come, the friends of the voong man, except widows, will go in odd numbers to the house of the girl, taking with them turmeric, betelouts, cocounuts, clu odd numbers, 5 or 7,) sandal dust, flowers and gurlands, having their cheeks painted, and taking with them some of the dowry jewels. Feles only paint their cheef exceedingly superstitious in relation to odd umbers. When this company approaches the house of the young girl, the men will come but to meet them, and stop and converse with the men in the company, while the females pass on to the house; there taking the girl to some retired place to ascertain if there are any inauspicious black spots or warts upon her body, or whether there are any unfavorable creases about her neck, or whether there is an unfavorable curl in the hair above her tore_ head, &c. If they find none of these marks, they say, " it will be a good match : " if there are only a few, they will say nothing about it. If she is the daughter of a near relation, they will not mind these things; but if these marks are found on the daughter of a distant relation, they are "bad omens"-the match is given up, and they return home in silence, or seek a match some where else. If the inauspicious marks are not found, they will assemble together, placing the things they brought with them in their midst, and settle the PARASUN, or the nuptial present which the young man must give. After this is settled, the sister of the young man will take the new cloth they brought with them and g ve it to the young girl to wear. Then spreading some PADY, that is, rice in the husk, on the ground, over that Plantain leaves, and upon them salt, she will make the young girl stand on this looking towards the east, and place in her lap all the ing a wife among the Sudar caste, such as things they have brought, and paint her cheeks red. This is the naptial promise. The parents then announce the time for the couple to this part of India. They rank next to the Bramin. After that a feast is prepared, of The young man or woman to be married has which all partake; then separating the young

tions having charge of them make the select nearly concerned in this affair have the least to tion and all other arrangements necessary to do with it. They are ignorant of each other's mite them in marriage. They have no fixed dispositions and character, and it is not surage at which they are united in marriage. If prising, when they find themselves thrown arents are rich and able to obtain wives for together tor life, that disgust and hatred totheir sons, they will marry them from five wards each other should arise in their minds years and upwards. Many never see their and be carried out in their actions. Hence, intended companions till the wedding-day has there is but little marringe chastity in this land, among this dark people. From the The parents will select a girl among their manner in which they are united in marriage, relations, generally a cousin to the son they and from the character of the gods they worwish to marry. Ascertaining by their friends ship, how can it be otherwise ? Their gods whether her parents will consent to the match, have been guilty of the same crimes; therethey will go to a Bramin to consult concern- fore the minds of the people are filled with ing the Ponurrum of the two intended to be everything vile. Hence, the carvings in their united in marriage. The Poruttum is ten temples, and on the cars upon which they draw points in which there should be an agreement their gods are vile and abouinable. The wife, between the horoscopes of the two individu- in one sense, is a slave to her husband, in anals intended for marriage, in order that the other, a tyrant. She is more degraded and match may be suspicious. In order to ascer- harder to be reached by the Gospel, and firtain this fact, they will tell the Bramin the quently stands as a barrier to her huabend's ask him whether they agree, or whether their men of America esteem their privileges, and Poruttum is good. After he has consulted how should they eling to the Bible than has the ten points, in which they should agree in made them so much to differ from the points Yours affectionsselv.

GEO. W. M'MILLAN.