D SUSCILLANNA RECUESTED

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT."

VOLUME XXVI.

MONTROSE, PENNA., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

NUMBER 23.

THE REGISTER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY Jahre W. Chapman. I pad a second s

Dire me the said of the said of the wasted still the the said of the mental the said of th

Il cloth each shivering week at warth, In needful, nay, in brave atting veture befitting banquet which kings might envy and all ire. In every vale, on every plain and in the control of the control of

I'll build asylums for the poor, By age or ailment made forlorn; and none shall thrust them from the door. Or sting with looks or words of scorn. "I link each alien hemisphere." Help honest men to conquer wrong; Irt. Science, Labor nerve and cheer; Reward the Poet for his song.

a every crowded town shall rise Halls Academic, amply graced; And Coarseness learn both art and taste.

o every province shall belong

Collegiate structures, and not few ill'd with truth exploring throng, And teachers of the good and true.

hevery free and peopled clime
4 vast Walhalla hall shall stand: marble edifice sublime, For the illustrious of the land; A pantheon for the truly great, The wise, bonneficient, and just; A place of wide and lofty state To honor or to hold their dust.

temple to attract and teach Shall lift its spire on every hill.

Where pious men shall feel and preach Peace, mercy, tolerance, and good will; Husic of bells on Sabbath days, Round the whole earth shall gladly rise; And one great Christian song of praise
Stream sweetly upward to the skies!

BIRD SONG,

AS SUNG BY JENNY LIND. Birdling! Why sing in the forest wide? Say why! say why!
Call'st thou the Bridegroom or the Bride !
And why! and why! "I call no bridegroom—call no bride, Although I sing in forest wide, Nor know I why I'm singing."

Birdling! Why is thy heart so blest ! U say! O say! Music overflowing from thy breast ! O say! O say! " My beart is full, and yet is light,

My heart is glad in day or night, Nor know I why Pm singing, Birding! Why sing you all the day?

O tell! () tell! Do any fisten to the lay? O tell! O tell! "I care not what my song may bb, Now this, now that, I warble free. Nor know, yet must be singing."

LAUGHABLE INCIDENT-The correspondent of the ortland Advertiser, writing from Augusta, tells the

Among the many laughable incidents and agec dotes which asually grow out of the organization of a new Legislature, I have just been told one which is worth relating, especially as coming from the source it does, it must be presumed to be true, and pretty well illustrates the zeal with which electioneering is sometimes carried on here. A targe, energetic military looking man, this morning met Rev. Mr. Judd in the crowd of members in their way to the State House, and mistaking the reverend gentleman for a member, impediately be

gan, as they walked along together, to urge him his claims to be made a Major General. was a pretty severe test to the reverend gentle man's peace principles, but he listened very politely and attentively to the man's story—the usual story of his "services to the party," &c. &c., until he fi nally wound up with a direct appeal to him for his

and and assistance in the matter.

I say my friend " said he, with an emphatic gesture and an expression not fit for me to write. much less to be made to a reverend gentleman of extra peace principles, "I say I want to be made: Major General ! and now, will you help me ?" doubt whether the reverend gentleman entirely

suppressed a smile; but, turning to the candidate, and with all the sulemaity which belonged to the subject and the occasion, replied : " I will pray for You my friend !" The man started. He did not fully comprehe the meaning of the answers, but it findled upon

the meaning of the answers, out at manner that him in its full force, when the Speaker called upon the members to attend to the services of the Chaptain. The gentleman who had promised to pray for him arose, and prayed very fervently and elecquently for him and all other members.

It will be remembered that, some years ago, the Legislature took umbrage at a passa sermon of Rev. Mr. Judd, which he presched in his sermon put put and from that time, I believe, he has have been permitted to officiate as Chaplain in the house until this morning. It is a little curious that his restora-tion should have been attended with an application to help to make a pran a Major General!

The editor of the leading Common gives the following mather:

S respectfully the leading to believe it, being energial not to disturb its common which were a brass rule, a piece of leaf leading many visited, and a very good leaffer which

Comfort and Christiansty are more nearly confected than a man in the converted while he had tight boots on. Divises

will please habit section and in templace of the Stewanter - The Reliand Bra says - As & gen oral role, married vesses should issist upon com

desover him to be a prespective

From the N. Y. Tribune. GLANCES: AT EUROPE—NO. 3.

TO THE THE BORACE SAURLEY.

THE GREAT PRHIBITION.

The World's Felt, as we Americans have been secustomed to call it, has now been open five days but is not yet in complete order, nor anything like it. The would of the saw and hammer salutes the: traites on every side, and I think not less than five hundred carpenters and other artizans are busy in the building to day. The week will probably close before the fixtures will have been put up and the articles duly arranged for exhibition. As yet a great many remain in their transportation boxes, while others are covered with canvass, though mamy more have been put in order within the last two days. Thro' the great centre able very little remains unaccomplished, but on the sides, in the galleries, and in the department of British Machinery, there is yet work to do which another week will hardly see concluded. Meantime the throng of visitors is immense, though the unexampled extent of the People's Palace prevents any crash or inconvenience. I think there cannot have been less than ten thousand visitors in the building to-day.

-Of course, any attempt to specify, or to set forth the ments or defects of particular articles, thust here be futile. Such a universe of materials, inventions and fabrics defies that mode of treatment. But I will endeavor to give some general

idea of the Exhibition.

If you enter the building at the East, you are in the midst of the American contributions, to which a great space has been allotted, which they meagerly fill. Passing westward down the aisle, our next neighbor is Russia, who had not an eighth of our space allotted to her, and has filled that far less thoroughly and creditably than we have. It is said that the Russian articles intended for the fair are yet see bound in the Baltic. France, Austria. Switzerland, Prussia and other German States succeed her; the French contributions being equal (I think) in value if not in extent and variety to those of all the rest of the Contment. Bohema has sent some admirable Glassware; Austria a suit of a partments thoroughly and sumptuously furnished which wins much regard and some admiration -There is of course a great array of tasteful design and exquisite workmanship from France, though I do notifiest now-call to mind any article of tran-

scendant merit.
The main aisle is very wide, forming a broad prometade on each side with a collection of sculpture, statuary, gasts, &c. between them. Foremost among these is l'owers' Greek Sixve, never seen to better advantage, and I should say there are fifty to a hundred other works of Art—mainly in Marble of Brenze. Some of them have great merit.— Having passed down this avenue several hundred feet, you reach the Transept, where the great diamond "Koh i-noor" (Mountain of Light) with other Royal-contributions, have place. Here, in the exact centre of the Exhibition, is a beautiful Pountain, nearly all glass but the water, which has parely been excelled in idesign creffect. The fluid is projected to a height of some thirty feet, falling theme into a succession of regularly enlarging glass basins, and finally reaching in streams and spray the reservoir below. A hundred feet or more on either side stand two stately, graceful trees, entreely included in the building, whose roof of glass rises clear above them, seeming a nearer sky .--These trees (elms I believe) are fuller and fresher in leaf than those outside, having been shielded from the chilling air and warmed by the genial roof. Nature's contribution to the Great Exhibition is certainly a very admirable one, and fairly entitles her the first class Medal.

The other half of the main aisle is essentially a duplicate of that already described, but is some what differently filled. This is the British end of the exhibition, containing far more in quantity than all the rest put together. The finest and costliest fabrics are ranged on either side of the grand aisle.

The show of Colonial products is not vast but comprehensive, giving a vivid idea of the wide extent and various climates of Britain's dependencies Corn. Wheat, &c. from the Canadas; Sugar from the West Indies; fine Wool from Australia; Rice. Cotton &c. from Indu; with the diversified products of Asia, Africa and America, fill this department | Manufactured textile fabrics from Sidney from India, and from Upper Canada, are here very near each other; while Minerals, Woods, &c., from every land and every clime are nearly in contact I apprehend John Bull, whatever else he may learn, will not be taught meekness by this Exhibition.

The mineral department of the British displaying intuated on the south side. I think it can havily be less than five hundred feet long by overrome hundred feet wide, and it is doubtless the most complete ever thus set before the public. Here are shown every variety and condition of Coal, Iron Copper, Lead, Tin, etc. Of Gold there is little, and and of Silver, Zinc, Quicksilver, etc. not a great deal. But not only are the Ores of the metals first named varied and abundant, with Native Copper, Silver, etc., but the metals are also shown in every stage of their progress, from the rude elements just wrenched from the earth to the most refined and perfect bars or ingots. This department will rich-

ly reward the study of the mineralogist, present Directly opposite, on the North side of the British half of the main avenue, is the British exhibition of Machinery occupying even more space than the Minerals. I never saw one fourth as much Machinery together before; and do not expect ever to see so souch again. Almost everything that a Bitton has ever invented, improved or patented in the way of Machinery is here brought together. The great Sylinder Press on which the Times is psinted (act; the individual, but the kind) may here be seed in operation; the cylinders revolve hori-contaily as our do vertically; and though something is gained in security by the British press, more must be last in speed. Hoe's last has not yet been sequelled on this island. But in spinning, was ing and the subsidiary arts there are some things here, to me novelties, which our manufactur-ers must borrow or surpass; though I doubt wheth-er spinning on the whole is effected with less la-ber in Great Britain than in the United States.— There are many greent improvements here but I observe non- of abording interest. However, I have much yet to see and more to comprehend in this department. I saw one loom weaving Lace of a width which seemed at light three varies. Present that would throw very meanly with among to to you a great will. I think the American genite to greate, more wide awake, more fertile than the British. I think that if our insulfactures were as extensive and armly established as the Dirtish, we should sevent and improve machinery much faster then they do; but I do not wish to deny that this is quite a accordant to gontry

wish any a 12500 Welanday May 7.

opinion I may express than be taken subject to life milellites are sure to be made up in good part Palace is a good deal larger on the ground than future revisal and modification. I know well that so large and diversified a show

of machinery could not be made up in the United States as is bere presented to behalf of Battab lavention; yet I think a strictly American Fair might be got up which would evince from originality of creation or design. If wrong in this, I shall cheerfully may so when convinced of it. Many of these machines are very good of their kind withont involving any novel principle or important adaptation. With regard to Flax-Dressing, for ex-ample, I find less here than I had haped to see; and though what I have seen appears to do its work well and with considerable economy of materist; I think there are more rapid and efficient. Flax-Dressers in the United States than are contained in this Exhibition: I have not yet examined the machinery for spinning and weaving the dressed Flax fibre, but am glad to see that it is in operation. The report that the experiments in Flax-Cotton have "failed" do not in the least dissourage me. Who ever heard of a great economical discovery or invention that had not been re-pentedly pronounced a failure before it ultimately

and indubitably succeeded? I found one promising invention in the British department to-day, viz: Henly's Magnetic Telegraph or rather the generator of its power. The magnet I was assured, did not require or consume my substance whatever, but generated its electricity spontaneously, and in equal measure in all va-rieties of weather, so that the wildest storm of lightning; hail, snow or rain makes no difference m the working of the Telegraph. If such be the fact, the invention is one of great merit and value, and must be speedily adopted in our country, where the liability of Telegraphs to be interrupted by storms is a crying evil. I trust it is now near its

end. -Switzerland has a very fine show of Fabrics in the Fair-I think more in proportion to her numbers than any other Foreign Nation. Of Silks she displays a great amount, and are mainly of excellent quality. She shows Shawis, (linghams, Woollens, &c. beside, as well as Watenes and Jewelry; but her sitk is her best point. The Chinese, Australian, Egyptinn and Mexican contributions are quite interesting, but they suggest little or no thing unless it be the stolidity of their contrivers.

* * * I walked through a good part of the galleries of the Crystal Palace this morning, with attention divided by the costly and dazzling wares and fabrics stround me and the grand panorama below. Ten thousand men and women were moving from case to case, from one theme of admiration to another, in that unguificent Temple of Art, so vast in its proportions that these thousands nowhere crowded or justled each other, and as many more might have gazed and enjoyed in like manner without incommoding them in the least. And these added in the king-lom. It certainly does not compare thousands will come, when the Palace, which is with that from the Catskill Mountain House and still a laboratory or workshop, shall have become what it aims to be, and when the charge of admission shall have been still farther reduced from five shilling sterling to one. ***

No. IV.—England—Hampton Court. LONDON, May 6, 1851.

I have seen little yet of England, and do not choose to deal in generalities with regard to it until my ignorance has lost something of its density. Liverpool impressed me unfavorably, but I scarceover that city again if I have time.

We came up to London by the Trent Valley aim of our journey.

Railrond, through Crewe, Rugby, Famworth, etc.

This palace was built by the famous Cardinal avoiding all the great towns and traversing (I am Wolsey, so long the proud, powerful, avarieious toles) one of the finest Agricultural districts of England. The distance is two bundred miles. The inenced it in 1516. Being larger and more splen--treet in its own level, but are invariably carried under or over them, no matter at what cost; the the King to envy and fealousy of his Premierface of the country is generally level; hills were whereupon Wolsey gave it outright to the mon-visible at intervals, but nothing fairly entitled to arch, who gave him the manor of Richmond in rethe designation of mountain. I was assured that very little of the land I saw could be hought for \$300, while much of it is held at \$500 or more per Of course it is good land, well cultivated by productive. Vegetation was probably Vegetation was probably more advanced here than in Westchester county, N. Y. or Morris county, N.J., though not in every respect. I estimated that two thirds of the land saw was in Grass, one sixth in Wheat, and the residue devoted to Gardens, Trees, Oats or Barley, etc. here were few or no forests, properly so called but many copies, fringes and diumps of wood and silrubbery, which agreeably diversity the prospect as we whired rapidly along. Still, near-ly all the wooded grounds I saw looked meagre and seenity, as though frees grew less luxuriantly has not been a regal residence since the death of here than with us, or more probably the best are and cherish some portion of your primitive forests, for when these are cut away I apprehend they will not easily be replaced. A second growth of trees in better than none, but it cannot rival the unconscious magnificence and stately grace of the Red. Man's dost hunting grounds, at reaso no many generations. Traversing this comparatively tree-less region carried my thoughts back to the glori-healthiest in the kingdom.

Hampton Court Palace, though surrounded by the about other appurtenances of Royalty, is on-Red Man's Just hunting grounds, at least for many part of Michigan, which I had long ago rejoiced in but which I never before prized so highly. Some portions of these fast falling monuments of other days ought to be rescued by public forecast from the pioneer's, the woodman's merciless axe, and Toledo, Detroit, &c., should each purchase for preservation a tract of one to five hundred acres of the best firest land still accessible (say within ten convert it into walks, drives, arbors, etc., for the recreation and solace of their citizens through all succeeding time. Should a portion be needed for remetary or other utilitarian purposes, it may be set off when wanted; and ultimately a railroad will:afford the poor the means of going thither and returning at a small expense. If something of this sort is ever to be done, it cannot be done too soon; for the forests are annually disappearing and the price of wood near our cities and business towns apidly rising. A meant to have remarked ere this, the scarcity

of Fruit throughout this region. I think there are fewer fruit trees in sight on the two hundred miles of railway between Liverpool and London, than on the forty miles of Harlam Railroad directly north of White Plains. I presume from various indies tions that the Apple and the Peach do not thrive here: and I judge that the English make less account of Fruit than we do, though we use it too sparingly and fitfully. If their climate is unfavorable to its abundant and perfect production, they have more excuse than we for their neglect of one of the choicest of Heaven's bounties.

an area of stately, graceful mansions, the seeming about of art, taste and abundance: we doubted that his could be London; but in the course of a few moments some two or three miles of it roseupon the vision, and we could doubt no longer .-Soon our road, which had avoided the costly contact is long as possible, took a sheer to the right, and charged boldly upon this long array of masonry, and in an instant we were passing under some blocks of stately edifices and between others like them. Some mile or two of this brought us to the "Entrops quare Station," where our Railroad terminites, and we were in London. Of course, this "the City," specially so called or ancient Loadon, but a modern and well-built addition, distinguished as Camden-town. We were about three from the Bank, Post Office, St. Paul's Church do situated in the heart of the city proper, though

neater the East end of it.
Lahall not attempt to speak directly of London.
The subject is too vast, and my knowledge too raw and scanty. I choose rather to give some account of an excursion I made to the Royal Palace of Hampton Court, situated fifteen miles west of the City, where the Thames, which runs through the nds adjacent, has shrunk to the size of the Mohank at Schenectady, and I think even less. A very small steamboat sometimes runs up as high as this point, but not regularly, and for all practical purposes the navigation terminates at Rich-

mond, four or five miles below. Leaving the city by Temple Bar, you pass thro' the Strand, Charing Cross, the Haymarket, Pall Mall and part of Regent street into Piccadilly, where you take an omnibus at "the White Horse (I give these names because they will be fathiliar to many if not most American readers) and proceed down Piccae'illy, passing St. James' Park on the left. Hyde Park and Ken-ington Gardens on the right and so by Kensington Road to a fine suspeasion bridge over the Thames; you cross, and bave passed westerly out of London. You trasome two miles of rich gardens, meadows, verse de, and thence through the village of Barnes, compased mainly of some two or three hundred of the oldest, shabbiest, tumble down apologies for human habitations that I ever saw so close together. Thence you proceed through a rich thoroughly cultivated garden district, containing several fine country seats, to Richmond, a smart, showy village ten miles above London, and a popular resort for holi day pleasure seekers from the great city, whether by steamboat, railway, omnibus or private conveyone. Here is a fleet of rowboats kept for hire, while "the Star and Gorter" inn has a wide reputration for dinners, and the scene from its second story bow window is pronounced one of the finest with that from the Catskill Mountain House and many others in our State, but is a good thing in another way—a lovely blending of wood, water sky, with gardens, edifices and other pleasing evidences of man's handiwork. Pope's residence at Twickenham, and Walpole's Strawberry Hill are near Richmond.

Proceeding, we drove through a portion of Bushy. Park, the royal residence of the late Queen Dowager Adelaide, widow of William IV., who have managed, having house and grounds &c., thrown in, to support existence on an allowance of \$500,000 a year. The Park is a noble one, about half covly saw it. The working class seemed exceedingly cred with ancient, stately trees among which large ill dressed, stolid, abject and hopeless. Extortion herds of time, portly deer are seen quietly feedered with ancient, stately trees, among which large and biggary seemed very prevalent. I must look ing. A mile or two farther brought us to the grounds and park of Hampton Court, the end and

Railroads we traversed in no place cross a road or Gid than any royal palace then in being, its creetion was employed by rival courtiers to excite quital. Wolsey's disgrace, downfall and death soon followed; but I leave their portraval to Hume and Shakspeare. This palace became the favorite residence of Henry VIII. Edward VI. was born here; Queen Mary spent her honeymoon here, after her marriage with Philip of Spain; Queen Elizabeth held her great festivals here; James I. lived and Queen Anne died here; Charles I. reti red here first from the Plague, and afterwards to escape the just resentment of London in the time of the great rebellion. After his capture he was imprisoned here. Cromwell saw one daughter married and another die during his residence in the latter. But the grounds are still admirably cut and sold out as soon as they arrive at maturity. kept; the shrubbery, park, fish pond &c., are quite Friends at home! I charge you to spare, preserve attractive, while a famous grape vine, 83 years old, bears some 1,100, pounds per annum of the choicest "Black Hamburghs," which are reserved for the Royal table, and (being under glass) are said to keep fresh and sweet on the vine till February. A fine avenue of trees leads down to the Thames, and

ly inhabited by decayed servants of the Court, im-poverished and broken down scions of the Aristocrace, do., to whom the Royal generosity proffers a subsistence within its walls. I suppose about twothirds of it are thus occupied, while the residue is preserved for the admiration and enjoyment of fu- thrown open at certain hours to the public. I spent ture ages. Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleaveland, two hours in wandering through this portion, consisting of 34 rooms, mainly attractive by reason of the Paintings and other works of Art displayed on their walls. As a whole, the collection is by no miles of their respective centres,) and gradually means good, the best having been gradually abstracted to adorn those Palaces which Royalty still condescends to inhabit, while worse and worse are removed from those and deposited here; yet it was interesting to me to gaze at undoubted originals by Raphael, Titian, Possin, Rembrant, Teniers, Alpert Durer, Leonard da Vinci, Tintoretto, Keller Lely. &c., though not their master-pieces. The whole number of pictures &c. here exhibited is something over 1000, probably five sixths portraits. ome of these have a strong historical interest apart from their intrinsic merit. Loyola, Queen Elizabeth, Anne Boleyn, Admiral Benbow, William III. Mary Queen of Scots, Mary de Medicis, Louis XIV, are a few among scores of this character,— The Cartoons of Raphael and some beautifully, richly stained glass windows are also to be seen.

The bed-rooms of William III. Queen Anne, and think other sovereigns, retain the beds as they were left; but little other furniture remains, the mirrors excepted. I think Americans who have a day to spare in London may spend it agreeably in visiting this palace, aspecially as British Royal reidences and galleties are reputed not very accessible to common people. At this one, every resonable facility is afforded, and no gratuities are solicited or expected by those in attendance. I I have suit returned from another and my seventh daily visit to the Great Exhibition. I believe and the most industrious of the choicest of Heaven's bounties.

The approach to London from the West by the sole facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my experience. Usually, your proximity to a should prefer a day for such a joint on which there will be additionable to the common people. At this one, every reason:

The approach to London from the West by the sole facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my experience. Usually, your proximity to a should prefer a day for such a joint of the prefer a day for such a joint of the common people. At this one, every reason:

The approach to London from the West by the sole facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my experience. Usually, your proximity to a should prefer a day for such a joint of the common people. At this one, every reason:

The approach to London from the West by the sole facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded, and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded and no greatuities are so licited or expected by those in attendance. I my facility is afforded and no greatuities are so licited or expected by the decinity is afforded.

through a highly cultivated and not over-peopled ing less lofty, contains (I should judge) fewer rooms that capacions structure. It is built, mainly contains the capacions structure. It is built, mainly capacity and if it has great stabilitational moints. of brick, and if it has great architectural merits failed to discern them.

THAT HALF DOLLAR.

We take almost all sorts of coin at the Record Office. One of our friends, who dropped in a few days ago, pulled out his long silken purse, flashing with change, and laid down his subscription money. In a jiffey we had transferred it to our old buck-kin pouch, and nothing more was thought of the matter. One of the pieces was a half dollar, and it was not long ere we handed it over to the shopkeeper, to settle a demand. The keen sighted dealer no sooner fixed his eyes upon it than he seized hold of it and dashed i quickly on the counter. It fell with a sharp, piercing ring. Two or three times the same operation was performed; when, opening his till, he took out another coin of the same denomination, and commenced ringing them alternately. While the shopkeeper, thus amused himself, we waited patiently for the change; but it was not forthcoming. We began to think of Bogus, and taking up the suspicious article, he said, "It rings right, but looks suspicious," We examined the coin, which was bright and new as it came from the mint; it bore the usual inscription, but the stars were larger and the letters were larger than on the ordinary coin-it was stamped 1807. Such an ancient date-such brightnesssuch distinctness of letters—they were suspicious circumstances! We carried it to the Bank of Chester County, and placed it in the hands of the Cashier—a mand infinitely curious in whatever is rare, an amateur artist without, and deeply learned in currency, foreign and domestic, a man who spends his days bending over huge ledgers and carries in his pocket the keys to the impregnable saults where slumber the treasures of the Banks—the great bags of silver and inguts of gold. All doubts were quickly solved. Several coins of the same denomination had been presented at the Bank, to know whether they were genuine. They were all genuine. We soon learned the ancient coin came from the Bank itself-and how they came into its possession. The story is soon told. An old man in Chester county, having paid the last debt that mortals have to pay—the debt of nature—his property fell to his heirs. The hearded gains of many long years—the spoils of industry and thrift, came into the hands of his executors. Among his assets were found \$1200 in specie-

" Bright jewels-bright jewels of the mine!" They here the stamp of 1807, and thereabouts; omed not long after the Independence of these United States; and at that remote period they had been hoarded up by the careful owner. From that time till the hour of his death they remained stored away-nearly forty-five years No press of duns -no stress of circumstances had ever tempted the owner to break in upon the precious treasure.

Doubtless he felt that creditors might fail, and banks might break-revelations might overturn the institutions of society; but in every emergency his old age would find a security from want in the indestructibility of his silver. But, after all, was he a wise man-was he wiser than his neighbors, who gathered their stores and baying gathered put them forth to gain new treasures? For nearly forty-five years these 1200 dollars lay buried in a napkin. Had they been put out, and compounded, how would the accumulating interest have swelled the amount-how would society have flourished under the stimulus which they would Here she stops and pauses and ratures to the cold been made by the use of these dollars. Let us see. expanded-doubling every ten years. Thus: In 1807, the sum was **\$**1200

1817, (doubling) it might have been:

2400

9600

1827. 1847. 1852.

Here we have the brief and impressive of the "half-dollar,"—of what might have been done with \$1200. How much has been lost in buried treasure! But this is only one of the many cases which may be found in society-even in our day. The miser hoards away his dollars the young man buries his talents. A little confidence in our fellow man-a little energy in our youthwill never fail of yielding their fruits—some ten and some an hundred fold! The coin still glitters in our purse; but henceforth it will doubtless What adventures this half dollar keep moving. has had from the time it found its way into the Bank until it lodged in the bands of the poor printer, we have no means of knowing - Village Rec.

ANECDOTE OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. The Coprier tells the following characteristic anecdute of the battle of New Orleans:
Of the four Generals in the British army on the 8th, two were killed on the field, and one sent to the fleet severely wounded. Gen. Lambert escaped, but he had not been under fire that day. Gen. Kenn when carried off the field desperately wounded, left his sword, and it was picked up by one of the Tennesseeans, while searching for muskets, and brought to Gen. Jackson. When the wounded Gen. recovered his cerses, his first thought was his wea-pon. He despatched a note to General Jackson by

young Louisianian, then a prisoner in the Britis fleet, requesting that search might be made for his aword, saying that it was the treasured gift of a friend who died in battle, and backing the appeal by a reference to the high and chivalrous fe which he well knew animated the American Warrior. Nor did he appeal in vain.
Go," said the hero to Mr. Livingston, one of his

nids-"Deliver this sword to the British General God torbid that I should withhold the gift of a sel dier from one so deserving of it."

A WONDERFUL PROJECT -- We have it on the an thority of Mr. McLaughlin, receitly returned from abroad, that there is a project on foot at Wapleate extinguish the first of Vesuvius! It is understood that he bottom of the main or grand crafter is averal thousand feat below the level of the sea. The plan therefore is to dig a large trench or canal fram the sea to the crater, the expense of which will not exceed two millions of collars, and thus extingush the fires that have been berning for those ands of years at it is said that he had leads then to be reclaimed, will more then to time pay the expense of executing the grand deagn.—Left Cour

WHITE AND BLOCK A WAR man not for sued a black man in one of the searts of a free State, and while the triel man before the judge, the lifigants came to an anicable settlement, and so the counsel stated to the court. " A vertial aget lement will not shown " maded

the judge, "It must be in writing."
Here is the agreement in dead and good, "I sponded the counsel, pointing to the vetteralist parties, "pray what done your heart of it renove than desirat a become this !

Why will next year by the same at last / Be cause last year was eighteen bustered and faffy, will the next year will be eighteen bustered and faffy.

Female Influence.

Ex.Gov. Banga.- A friend has sent us a late address of Gov. Briggs, delivered at Providence, from which we clip the following, on the subject of Female Influence." It is a pleasing incident and pleas antly told. Rochester American

It is delightful to me always to meye casions as this, so many females. Wherever we man goes you may look for something good; to whatever they give their countenance and support It is delightful to me always to meet, on such oca you may depend upon it that success is to be looked for. Whenever they give their support to Institutop. Whenever they gave the appropriations of this kind, by coming out and listening to lectures, by giving their aid, their support, their example and their presence, it argues averably for the cause. Now let me tell you, my female fri that you have a greater part to perform, in the bos-iness of educating children, than may body class. I remember, twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks, during the Spring, while at home. I, for the first time, possessed my-self of the letters of Mr. Adams mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of her letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy of twelve years old, in Europe ; saye she - I would rather see you laid in your grave, than that you should become a profane and grave-lessloy. After I returned to Washington, I went over to Mr. Adams' seat, one day, and said I: Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you! What do you mean I said he. "I have been reading the letters of your mother!" If I had named that dear name to some little boy, who had been for weaks away from his dear mother, his eye would not have finshed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that veneraquickly, than did the eye and face of that venera-ble old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically and— Yes! Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother. Oh, what a tea-timony was that, from this venerable old man, to his mother, who had in lis remembrance all the scenes of his boyhood! All that is good in me. I owe to my mother! Mothers! think of this when your bright eyed little boy is about you! Mothers make the first impression upon the minds of their children, and those impressions will be the

Stewart Done Brown.

last to be effaced.

A trick was lately played off on the clerks of Stewart's Marble Palace, equal to anything record-ed of the rogues of Paris, male or female. A lady dressed in superb style; went into that magnificent deput of finery, and inquired for shawls. After examining several of the finest, the lady pitched on one that pleased her fancy, and inquired the price. The answer was \$400. Upon contemplating the rich pattern again and again, admiring the soft fine tissues, and indulging in all the sweet charms that such an object is calculated to inspire, the lady determined to purchase, and drew from a purse of ample size and respectable appearance, an M. on the Chemical Bank. Now the Chemical being in the immediate vicinity of the Palace just across Broadway—and \$1000 bills being rarely of fered even at the Marble Palace—the lady was desired to wait a moment, perhaps to continue the pleasing diversion of examining the cashiner while a swift-footed and trusty messenger was despitched to the Bank. The naswer was attributed to bill was pronounced good by the best possible anthority—the shawl was done up, the \$600 in change given and rolled into the respectable looking pures, and the lady slowly promenaded toward the door. clerk she has changed her mind—she prefere not to take the shawl, without consultation with her husband, there being a probability that that excellent person might think her a little extravagant in making such a purchase. The \$600 are returned with the shawl, and the 'M' returns to its resting place in the purse. The lady again stope, the canmere still remains folded up on the country a pause ensues, then a smile of good nature plays on the handsome features of Madame; the says with a direction the clearly and a large thinks and the landsome features of Madame; the says with ly addressing the clerk-"You will think me fickle, (oh Gammon,) but I must take the share the \$1000 bill on the Chemical is again produced the change given, the shawl taken by the lady towards her carriage, and everything settled in a mattalectory manner. But on making up the cash account ry manner. But on making up the case account that evening at the palace, after shutting up the shop windows, and letting down the iron alcentifiers, was found a \$1000 counterfeit note on the Chemical Bank. Then did the elegant and country clerk of the shawls understand that accounter that besides cashing the half liven sold at the counter that day, and that he was victimized by a regular dis-

Kissing a Yanger Tailor's War - Will IV, late King of England, when Prince of Wales, during his service of the coast of Castila and an excursion into Upper Casada, and repeated ever into the State of Vermont. He sutered a tallers shop, and on seeing the tailor's wife, an exceedingly beautiful woman, be without extender taxisles a kiss from the lady and remarked.—
There now, tell your country women that the won of the King of England has kissed a lighten

tailor's wife." Unhappily for him at that moment, her his the tailor, appeared from the back room, and ing a stout fellow, gave the scion of royalty a trenendous kick and exclaimed;

"There ! go tell your country women that a Take kee tailor has kicked the son of the King of land ["

Tay A Buckeye presented himself to a Blaw York bookseller recently, who had advertised for a person to "canvass" for a popular work. It Have you had any experience is the business !

saled the Bibliopolist.

"I reckor, saudihe of the Pork Emporium.

"I reckor, saudihe of the Pork Emporium.

"What house have you done mainers for "

"For Play, Shay & Doffield. I convased Assasses going class in three years.

"On I see, said the bookseller, "you are farmiliar with the works of Beam, but you will not

ested | and my parameter good morning !"

Tological better for one refine risk?

Buy Buy but the object of the part of the second secon

Me and Withelpision - I dept that Schools which from the lay by he was a way deept in the grown of his action and I hant if he had been see very risk to would have hed a bed of his own.

A contact plot one requested by a key to per the deep of the contact of th

To All the Column of the Colum