Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

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Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

In Bankruptcy.

United States Court,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE.

PETITION for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 25th February 1843, by NICHLAS ESLINGER, Farmer and Blacksmith, Cumberland co. and FRIDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Petition should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Phil. March 1, 1843. 3t-15

NOTICE.

PETITIONS for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed by

DAVID FREE, Farmer and Carpenter, Cumberland co.
ANDREW BARRICK, late Distiller, now Mason, do.
JOHN SOURBECK, late Merchant, now Innkeeper, do.
JEREMIAH MYERS, Farmer, do.
MICHAEL M. EGE, late Manager & Clerk Mount Holly Iron Works, do.

and SATURDAY the 29th day of APRIL next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharges and Certificates should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Phila. Feb. 15, 1843. 10-16

NOTICE.

PETITIONS for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed the 16th Jan. 1843, by

JOSEPH OTTO, Carpenter and Cabinet maker, Cumberland co
SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Tanner & Currier, and as a Butcher in Company with John Davidson, Cumberland co.
EDWARD HELFENSTEIN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, merchant, now Clerk, do
WILLIAM H. WOODBURN, late Merchant and Farmer, Cumberland co.
SAMUEL SMITH, (individually and as a Member of the firm of Smith and Quigley,) Merchant, Miller, and Distiller and Forwarding Merchant, Cumberland co.
GEORGE FLEMING, formerly printer and publisher, late contractor on Public Works, do

and FRIDAY the 31st day of MARCH, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their debts, and all persons interested, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Phila. Jan. 18, 1843. 10t-12

NOTICE.

PETITIONS for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed by

CONRAD HAD, Farmer, Cumberland co.
JOHN McCORMICK, Trader, do.
JOHN M. WOODBURN, late Merchant & Iron Master of the firm of John M. Woodburn & Co., Joseph Laughlin and Co. and James Wilson, Agent, do.
JOSEPH W. PATTON, late Iron Master, do.
JOSEPH A. EGE, } Individually and as
MICHAEL P. EGE, } Partners of the firm of M. P. & J. A. Ege, late Iron Masters, do.
JAMES COLE, Tailor, do.
FREDERICK A. KENNEDY, late Coach Maker, do.

and FRIDAY the 31st day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Courtroom in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Phila. Jan. 4, 1843. 10-10

NOTICE.

PETITIONS for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed by

JACOB A. RAUM, Innkeeper, Cumberland co.
WILLIAM NOAKER, Saddler & Distiller, do.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Millwright and late Butcher in Company with Samuel Davidson, do.

and FRIDAY the 10th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharges and Certificates should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Phila. Dec. 28, 1842. 10-6

Archer's
PATENT LARD LAMPS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia a large assortment of *LARD LAMPS*, consisting of

Parlour, Chamber & Study Lamps

with or without shades, which they will sell wholesale or retail at the manufacturer's prices.

ALSO,

Argand, Side Reflectors and Glass Lamps of various patterns.

OILS.

They very best Winter strained, bleached Sperm Oil, warranted to burn clear, for

$1.25 per gallon.

Best Sperm Candles, 37½ cents per lb.

Carlisle, Dec. 21, 1842. 1f-8

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING in part of English, French, Beaver and Plain CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Kentucky Jeans, Flannel and Cotton Flannel, Tick, Muslin, Print and Plaid

BLANKETS,

Barred Flannel, Hosiery, Carpeting, French, English and American Chintzes, Brown Holland & Colored Muslins, Cravats, Tucked and Plaited Muslins, Silks and Ribbons, Fine Cloth, Velveret and Cord, Hosiery, Gloves and Cassinetts, Merinoes, Muslin and Satoon De Laines, Flannel, Plain, Striped and Barred Flannels, Swiss Muslin, and Artificial Flowers, together with a variety of

Queensware & Groceries,

for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

RICHARDS.

Carlisle, Nov. 30, 1842.

State Scrip and Notes taken in exchange

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, at April Sessions A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of David Brubecher respectfully represents, that he has rented the Tavern stand formerly in the occupancy of John Moltz, deceased, in Allen township, and prays the Court to grant him a license for keeping an Inn or public house of entertainment in the same.

DAVID BRUBECKER.

February 22, 1843. 3t-17

The undersigned citizens of Allen township, Cumberland county, respectfully certify, that the applicant above named for tavern license, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and further that the said Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers.

Wm. R. Gorgas,	Jacob Merkel,
Frederick Sheely,	Samuel Shelley,
Frederick Long,	Jacob Shelley,
Jacob Long,	Samuel M. Bitner,
John Sheely,	John Clippinger,
C. Teitzel,	John G. Heck.

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of MICHAEL LONGSDORF respectfully represents, that your Petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a House of Public Entertainment, in the House at present occupied by Mr. Brown in Allen township. Your Petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a License for the same, the ensuing year commencing on the 1st of April, and as in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

MICHAEL LONGSDORF.

February 15, 1843. tc-16

We, the undersigned, citizens of Allen township, in the County of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Michael Longsdorf, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public.

Jacob Comfort	John Graff
David Bomberger	George Hess
William Brown	Joseph How
Jacob Wise	Isaac How
Samuel Black	J. K. Longnecker
Cary W. Ahl	Christian Mohler

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county for License to keep a Tavern or public house in the borough of Newville.

JAMES KENNEDY.

February 15, 1843. 3t-16

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Newville, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named James Kennedy, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and that a Tavern at that stand is necessary to accommodate the public.

James Hoover	Thos. A. McKinney
Samuel Ahl	William Barr
George Klink	George Lightner
Michael Heffiman	Jacob Kinsloe
George Bricker	James Herron
John Casey	J. McDarmand
J. Sawyer	

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

The Petition of John Huntsberger, respectfully represents, that your Petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites, for keeping a House of Public Entertainment, in the house now occupied by Joseph Ingram, in Allen township; your petitioner therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1843.

JOHN HUNTZBERGER.

Allen tp., February 8, 1843. tc-15

We the undersigned citizens of Allen township, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Huntzberger, and that he is of good report for honesty and Temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conviencies for lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and so therefore, recommend him to your honours, as well deserving of a license, and further say that, a Tavern at this stand is an accommodation to the Public.

John Best	David Eberly
Daniel Ulrich	James M. Elure
Michael Cocklin	George Ameeh
Deterich Cocklin	Joseph Ingram
David Sheffer	George Yost
Daniel S. Hamacher	Nicholas Ulrich.

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of Christian Zuck, of the borough of Shippensburg, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers at the house he has for a number of years occupied as an in or tavern in said borough, he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for the same, and he will ever pray, &c.

CHRISTIAN ZUCK.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Shippensburg, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that the above named applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance; and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Wm Peal	D. Malon
Geo. Hamill	S. Wilson
Geo. McGinnis	R. Cochran
J. Peal	S. Culbertson
R. Duke	Jacob Heck
R. C. Hays	D. Nevin

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of Frances Engle of the borough of Shippensburg, respectfully represents, that your petitioner has rented that well known tavern stand situate in said borough, now kept as an in or tavern by John Rebuck, that she is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to grant her a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st day of April 1843 and as in duty bound she will ever pray, &c.

FRANCES ENGLE.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Shippensburg, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern proved to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Frances Engle the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

William Peal	David Mahon
Christian Zuck	Samuel Wilson
Geo. Hamill	Robert Culbertson
Geo. McGinnis	Jacob Heck
Daniel Duke	Daniel Nevin

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for license to keep a public house, in the house which I at present occupy, in the borough of Carlisle.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

March 1, 1843.—3t.

We, the undersigned citizens of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with Andrew Roberts, the above named applicant, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniencies for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and do recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a license, and further say that a tavern at the stand for which he applies is an accommodation to the public.

John M. Gregg,	John Rhoads,
Lewis Robinson,	Armstrong Noble,
Henry Rhoads,	Robert Noble,
J. S. Faust,	John B. Parker,
John D. Gorgas,	James Postlethwaite,
Willidm Wert,	William Rhoads.
J. N. Armstrong,	

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of Willie Foulk, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a House of Public Entertainment, in the house at present occupied by C. Macfarlane, in the borough of Carlisle. Your Petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year commencing on the 1st day of April 1843, and as in duty bound he will ever pray &c.

WILLIS FOULK.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Willis Foulk, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public.

J. Rehrar;	M. McClelland,
M. Holcomb,	R. Wilson,
Robert Snodgrass,	Geo. Sanderson,
J. W. Eby,	R. Lamberton,
Wm. Weakley,	Jno. Harper,
Wm. McPherson,	John Main.

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland County, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of Henry L. Burkholder respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of Public Entertainment in the house at present occupied by M. McClellan in the borough of Carlisle. Your petitioner therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a License for the same the ensuing year commencing on the 1st day of April 1848, and as in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

H. L. BURKHOLDER.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry L. Burkholder, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public.

J. Holsapple,	P. F. Ege,
John Main,	James Nolde,
John Corniman,	Jno. Harper,
John Moore,	Lemi. Todd,
R. Wilson,	J. Rehrar,
John Hatfield,	Geo. McFeely,
	S. Dunlap Adair.

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, at April Sessions, A. D. 1843.

THE Petition of John Sourbeck, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of Public Entertainment in the house which he now occupies as a public house in the borough of New Cumberland; your petitioner therefore prays your honors to grant him a License for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st day of April A. D. 1843.

JOHN SOURBECK.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of New Cumberland, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Sourbeck, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and do therefore recommend him to your honors as well deserving of a license, and further say that a tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public.

George Crist,	Jno. G. Miller,
Thomas Coleman,	Rudolph Martin,
William Coleman,	R. R. Church,
John Seibert,	Philip Shreiner,
William Zimmerman,	H. Breneman,
Hiram Hantz,	Charles W. Dehn,
	Lewis Young.

Application for Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county.

THE Petition of William Clark, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping a tavern in Leesburg, in said county, and that a tavern in addition to the one now kept, is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

WILLIAM CLARK.

March 1, 1843. 3t-18

We, the undersigned citizens of Leesburg and vicinity, do certify, that we are well acquainted with William Clark, the above named petitioner, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers.

Henry B. Rebuck	Sam'l. Wherry
Robt. S. McCune	Johnston Williamson
Robert McCune	James Chesnut
Henry Hippensteel	Elias Jackson
Thomas Sibbet	George Trone
Christopher Beltz	Robert H. Earley
James Willis	John W. Clever.

Country Merchants, Builders & others,

LOOK AT THIS!!!

HARDWARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

HENRY L. ELDER, 493 Market st. Philadelphia, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, takes this method of informing his friends and customers of Cumberland county, that he has received a large and splendid assortment of

HARDWARE,

direct from England, together with a general assortment of *DOMESTIC HARDWARE*, direct from the manufacturers, all of which has been selected by himself and agents with great care, expressly for his business. Having purchased his present stock all for Cash, and at greatly reduced prices, it will enable him to sell at prices lower than any other store in Philadelphia.

☞ Call and examine the Bargains yourselves.

P. S. Cumberland Nails at $3 44 a Keg!!

Atwater Nails at $3 20 a Keg!

February 1, 1843. 1t-14

CLOTH PLATO COVERS.

A superior article will be sold a bargain for cash at the Store of the subscriber.

Feb 15, 1843. GEO. W. HITNER.

JUST printed at this office, a fine assortment of DEEDS, for sale cheap.

POETRY.

MY LOVE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Not as all other women are,
Is she that to my soul is dear;
Her glorious fancies come from far
Beneath the silver evening star—
And yet her heart is ever near.

Great feelings hath she of her own,
Which lesser souls may never know;
God giveth them to her alone,
And sweet they are as any tone
Wherewith the wind may choose to blow.

Yet in herself she dwelleth not,
Although no home were half so fair;
No simplest duty is forgot,
Life hath no dim and lonely spot
That doth not in her sunshine share.

She doeth little kindnesses,
Which most leave undone or despise;
For naught that sets one heart at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace,
Is low-esteemed in her eyes.

She hath no scorn of common things,
And though she seem of other birth,
Round us her heart entwines and clings,
And patiently she folds her wings,
To tread the humble paths of earth.

Blessing she is: God made her so,
And deeds of week-day holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor hath she ever chanced to know
That aught were easier than to bless.

She is most fair, and thereunto
Her life doth rightly harmonize;
Feeling or thought that was not true
Never made less beautiful the blue
Unclouded heaven of her eyes.

On nature doth she muse and brood,
With such a still and love-clear eye—
She is so gentle and so good,
The very flowers in the wood,
Do bless her with their sympathy.

She is a woman—one in whom
The spring-time of her childish years
Hath never lost its fresh perfume,
Though knowing well that life hath room
For many blights and tears.

And youth in her a home will find
Where he may dwell eternally;
Her soul is not of that weak kind,
Which better love the life behind,
Than that which is, or is to be.

I love her with a love as still
As a broad river's peaceful might,
Which by high tower and lowly mill
Goes wandering at its own free will,
And yet doth ever flow aright.

And on its full deep breast serene,
Like quiet isles my duties lie;
It flows around them and between,
And makes them fresh, and fair, and green,
Sweet homes wherein to live and die.

VIENNA.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR DURBIN.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, 1842.

MY DEAR PROF. CALDWELL:—This letter is intended to recall to you and your estimable family, happy hours of past years, rather than to impart much information. Austria, from whose capitol I now address you, includes the finest countries in Europe, —the plains of the Danube and the Po.—Her sovereigns and their policy shall be the subject of my letter.

On the Sabbath morning after our arrival, we went to the Chapel of the imperial palace, which we found to be small and plain, and filled with rather plain looking people. The first glance at the imperial gallery showed the Emperor kneeling, with his elbows resting on the low cushioned breastwork, with his hands clasped and brought up to his chin, supporting his head. He appeared alone; but in a few minutes the little bell gave notice that the host was about to be elevated, when the Empress also appeared on her knees beside her lord; and as its silver tones again sounding from the altar announced the actual elevation of the host, the people and the guard of four soldiers who had *stood* round the altar—all, with their sovereigns, bowed down their heads lowly and reverently. All being thus on their knees, there followed a moment of profound silence, while the upright glittering bayonets encircled the altar where stood the priest, clad in rich vestments embroidered in gold and marked with the cross, and holding high in his hands the golden cup which contained the consecrated host. The silence was broken by peals of triumphant music from the galleries, and the people began to depart.

We hastened to the ante-room, through which the Emperor and Empress would pass from the chapel to their apartments, and took our station so as to see them enter and be near them as they pass. In a few minutes the imperial pair entered—the Empress reaching *down* a little, and slightly holding the arm of his majesty, who walked rather carelessly, chatting with the Empress, and recognising the crowd, NOT *graciously*, as is the English manner, but *as a friend*; while the Empress took marked notice of the people by gently bowing to them. I had a fair opportunity of observing them. He is small—much under size in all respects, showing imbecility of person and, I should judge, feebleness of mind, which is confirmed by the remark I repeatedly heard,—indicating the general conviction in Vienna,—THAT PRINCE METTERNICH IS EMPEROR. His countenance and whole demeanor indicate goodness and innocency of heart, but a want of energy and manliness. He has no children; she is a tall, fine looking woman, and when arrayed in her imperial robes, must be a magnificent person. Her manners are dignified and easy, as any one could see by her step, and the graceful air with which she recognised the little crowd of strangers through which she passed from the chapel. Her complexion is dark; the profile of her face is strong, the nose being prominent and forehead high; and her mouth, which is rather small, is exquisitely chiseled.—Without being beautiful, she is a very fine looking woman. They were both plainly dressed.

My observations and inquiries satisfy me of the good feeling existing between the imperial family and the people, and of the estimation in which every member of it is held. The multitude always speak of them with pride. Our idea of Austrian despotism is derived from the part acted by her in the partition of Poland and the rigid police regulations kept up throughout the empire.*

It cannot be legitimately obtained from the actual working of the government as felt by the people; for surely I have not in my travels seen a population apparently more happy. In Prussia, the people appear to be in a more *substantial* condition —more intelligent and more grave; but in Austria they are gayer and apparently happier,—perhaps from the influence of a more southern climate, and of more fascinating religious ceremonies. No where have I found a people better satisfied with their government than in *Austria Proper*—none more attached to their rulers. The reasons are obvious: they are well and mildly governed, without any care on their part; and the imperial and noble families are in continual and close proximity to the people.—The Emperor is often seen walking on the bastions which surround the city; and often alights from his carriage and walks, as any citizen would do, in the Prater or great national park, and that without attracting any crowd around him. Whoever recognises him takes off the hat, as all gentlemen who know each other do in Germany, and the Emperor invariably returns the civility. The Arch-dukes, (little fellows, some of them,) when they ride out, are saluted in the same way, and always return it, which sometimes seems to be a troublesome ceremony, as every body knows them.

It is the policy of the Austrian Government, and indeed of all the continental States of Europe, to provide public entertainments for the people, and thus render them at once happy, cheerful and loyal.—All places of amusement, such as theatres and operas, are provided by the government; and there is scarcely a collection of paintings or of curiosities, or a private garden or park belonging to any of the nobility, that is not gratuitously opened to the people. It is easy to see how strongly this attaches the multitude to the existing institutions, while it promotes taste, temperance, and health. I mentioned this to an American resident here, and added that I judged the emigrants from Germany to America were rarely from the capitols or chief towns, but from agricultural villages. He replied, one of the common people could no more be induced to leave Vienna, than Madame de Stael would willingly have left Paris,—and instanced a servant maid who had long been in the service of an American family, and who, on being entreated a short time since to accompany them in their travels, replied that she would go any where in the world with them, but for leaving Vienna; this she could not do.

But you must not suppose that I approve of the policy of the Austrian government, as compared with that of England and America. The happiness of continental Europe, and especially of Austria, is totally different from that of England and America. In the one case, it is chiefly, if not altogether, a physical, passive happiness; in the other, it is happiness arising from mental activity and personal exertion —from freedom and independence. In the first, the external condition of the people is better, considered in reference to the mere physical man, and the pleasures of the senses; in the latter, it is infinitely superior in morals, in liberty, and in the happiness which flows from thought and reflection. Here the governments take the greatest care of the PHYSICAL MAN, consult and provide for the gratification of his senses, and consider the people their property. In England and America, the idea of individuality, liberty and responsibility prevails; and each one feels that he is to take care and provide for himself, and that the government is the common property of the nation, and established to accomplish its will. Hence the happiness enjoyed by the people here is derived from gardens, music, galleries, theatres, and the licentiousness which their institutions tolerate, and is not found in their individual HOMES. Indeed the idea which this good old Saxon word expresses is scarcely known on the continent, even among the rich and nobler.—France, however, is beginning to get an inkling of it, since the abolishment of the hereditary nobility, and of the law of primogeniture and entail. Property is becoming divided, and the owner is beginning to say: *this is my own soil, my* HOME. But freedom of speech as well as of thought exists not even in France—it exists fully nowhere out of England and America.

These wide differences in the foundations and forms of public and private happiness in England and on the continent, will explain why the continental governments encourage crowds, regale them with music, provide them with bewitching places of amusement, and afford them the means of every kind of festivity; while England (and France to some extent) dread a crowd of the people. There, when one is about to assemble, a strong police force is stationed in the neighborhood; because it is the birth-right and greatest glory of Englishmen, (as of Americans) peaceably to assemble, and freely to discuss any topics which they deem good for the public or private happiness; and such discussions may lead to resolutions and measures troublesome to the government.

My health is excellent. I shall write again from Florence, addressing one of your fellow Professors. J. P. DURBIN.

* Most strangers complain bitterly of this espionage, because it is vexatious to them and abridges their liberty. I further inquired into the cause of this eternal vigilance, and am strongly inclined to believe the policy necessary to the quiet of the country, surrounded as it is on all sides with the elements of revolution, ready to explode on the first occasion. France and French principles can reach her through Italy, whose suppressed patriotism sympathises with her. Hungary is the strongest country in the empire, has a constitution, and much more freedom than Austria *Proper*, and is evidently preparing to demand and enjoy more. Poland is but an extinct volcano, which may be rekindled again, as the late terrible struggle at Warsaw sufficiently proves. In the North of Germany, the Protestant interest is a cause of jealousy and fear, for it contains essentially the elements of individual liberty and equality; while all the smaller States lying in the West of Germany, along and near the Rhine, even up to free and prosperous Switzerland, have received the sparks of Liberty from the Hanse-tic League of free towns, and more recently from the *Code Civil de France*, and still retain them, though smothered. With such elements as these around her, is there not cause for Austria to be vigilant? and who means to maintain quiet dominion over the various parts of her empire? I must approve her wisdom in the choice of means to accomplish her interest, but I do not hereby engage to approve her interest. This is another question. But we cannot compare her policy with that of England and France, because they are not surrounded by countries disposed to propagate within their borders

"OTHER PEOPLE."

I remember once to have heard the following story.

In a certain northern town lived a worthy man who had an only son. This son was universally set down by the townsfolk as an idiot; the father called him WEAK. One morning as his father sat in his study busily employed, James rushed in, and stood with his face glowing, his hands working, his feet uneasily moving backwards and forwards, and every gesture evincing that he had something important to communicate, and was too nervous to communicate it.

'Well, Jamie,' said his father encouragingly, 'what is it?'

'I want something, father,' answered Jamie.

'Well, Jamie, and what is it you want?'

'I want a dog, father,' answered Jamie.

'A dog?' exclaimed the astonished parent; 'and what can you want with a dog?'

'I just want it,' said Jamie, twirling his thumbs and looking down.

'But what for?' again asked his father.

'Well, I don't exactly know,' replied Jamie still twirling his thumbs, 'but I want it.'

'Tell me what you want with a dog, and you shall have one,' said the father: but I certainly should not like to trust you, unless you show that you have some object in view.

'Every body in town keeps a dog but me,' cried Jamie, indignantly, and beginning to whimper. 'There's Sandy Donaldson, and Willie Allison, and Bob Gordon, and Wattie Campbell ALL keep dogs? Other people keep dogs, and why may'nt I keep a dog too?'

It was impossible to resist laughing at, or granting a request backed by so exquisite a reason. The father had his joke, and Jamie had his dog; but within a week Jamie was laid up with a lacerated leg, and began to doubt whether the pleasure of keeping a dog compensated for the pain inflicted by the dog occasionally taking it into his head to bite his master.

Now, dear reader, perhaps you may perhaps laugh at the story of an idiot in a northern town; and having done so let us try to extract something useful from it, and ask ourselves whether there be not many idiots in other towns, northern, southern, eastern and, western, who would despise the simplicity of Jamie, yet who would do the very same thing themselves; who pay as much deference to the foolish doings of 'other people,' who like him, keep a dog merely because their friends and neighbors keep dogs, and who, like him, get bitten for their pains. Yes—the mass of mankind is made up of Jamies' and Jamie town may represent the world.

The neighborhood of —— Square is thrown into a constant fever of excitement by the incessant piano forte practice of Miss Isabella Hawkins, the youngest and most accomplished daughter of Mrs. Hawkins, the widow of a rich merchant, who died about a year ago, leaving his family in affluence. Mrs. Hawkins is a fashionable woman, and her drawing room is the resort of the fashionable and gay. Miss Isabella is a fine girl, and has been brought up in the most expensive manner. She has had the best masters, and has practised incessantly. Her voice is a fine soprano, and her execution is said to be brilliant. I had the honor of an introduction to her a few days ago, and was asked to call there the other day; and was ushered into the drawing room, where I found Miss Isabella alone and hard at work on the 'Mose in Egitto' fantasia of Thalberg. It was a trying situation; and I thought it better under circumstances, to hope that I had not interupted practice—to beg that she would proceed—that there was nothing I was fonder of than music. Accordingly she favored me with the entire fantasia from beginning to end—from the first mysterious whisper to the final spirit-stirring bang. I heard it without wincing, and at the conclusion was profuse in compliments and thanks as in duty bound; the only qualification to my pleasure being a fear that the fatigue had been too much for her.

'Why, it *is* a great exertion,' said she, leaning back in a state of palpitation—'particularly as I don't like music. Of all things on earth, I detest piano forte practice most.'

'*You* not like music!' exclaimed I—'you who play so delightfully!'

It was the genteel thing to say this, you know, but the fact is, she played but tolerably—misses half the notes, and 'fudges' the other half. Still she insists on playing Thalberg, and her friends are expected to listen.

'I assure you I care nothing for music,' she repeated, 'and as for the piano I hate it—I hate the very sight of it!'—and she looked quite viciously at the poor instrument.

'I wonder that you practice so hard then,' said I, quite innocently.

'Mamma makes me!' said Isabella, with great animation—'mamma makes me, or I never would touch it from year's end to year's end!—Oh, you can't think how cross she is if I don't practice every morning, and nothing under three hours will do. I'm sure I wish the piano in the fire!—But what's the use of wishing? Other people practice, she says—so must *I*!'

Smith is a merchant, and deals in spices and currants, and raisins, and matters of that sort. Smith's life is very mercantile and stupid. He leaves his house at Brixton Hill every morning by a quarter past eight, and arrives at his counting house in the city by a little past nine. Here he toils until the evening, and then, riding home again, he eats a hearty dinner, and tries to digest it until bed time. Of course no constitution can stand his irrationality, and Smith is often very ill, and never at all well. 'But, then,' he says, 'how is it to be avoided? The physician tells me to apply less to the cares of business, to take more exercise, to indulge in relaxation of mind; sir, it can't be done. I must be at my desk by nine, and remain there till six; and it would never do for me to lose time by walking. If I flagged for an instant, my connection would go. Other people overwork themselves and so must *I*.'

One night last week I was returning from a lecture, when I was startled by a groan close to me. I directed my eyes towards the spot whence the sound appeared to proceed, and discerned, by the light of a neighboring gas lamp, a man lying at full length in the gutter. He had put his hat under his head for a pillow, and was snoring with such vehemence as to endanger the repose of every inhabitant of the street. I was willing to give him the chance of securing a better resting-place and therefore shook him by the shoulder. This only succeeded in rousing him partially. He drew a long sigh, rolled over on his other side, and muttered drowsily, '*More gin*.'

It would have been inhuman in the extreme to allow him to lie there. I once more, therefore, applied myself to the pleasing task of benevolence, and administered a kind but smart kick, which was so far effective that the inebriated individual opened his eyes, sat up in the gutter, and started around him with an air of bewilderment.

'Come get up,' said I, 'or you'll find this bed rather too damp for your rheumatism! You'll kill yourself.'

'What's the matter? Who are you?' exclaimed the inebriated individual, rubbing his eyes, and not yet capable of appreciating the exact condition of affairs.

'Never mind who I am,' said I. 'Get up, unless you want to end your days in a gutter. How came you in this state you dissipated character?'

'Why, master,' exclaimed the man, 'what's the odds of getting up? It's a good enough place to sleep in. You an't one of them temperance set, I'spose, as wants us to live on bread and water. A drop of gin can't hurt nobody! Besides, you should do as the rest of the world does—that's what I always say! Other people drinks—and in course I may!'

Now, tell me reader, is not the most of man kind made up of Jamies', and may not Jamie's town represent the world?

FAMILY DISTINCTION.—'I'd have you to know,' Mrs. Stocker, that my uncle was a *lumminister* of the law, Sir,' 'Oh, your humiliation,' cried Mrs. Screwby, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo.