Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. BEATTY.

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HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

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Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

JOHN ZUG,

Attorney at Law,

OFFERS his professional services to the public. ☞ Office at the late residence of Mr. Jacob Zug, on Main street.

Carlisle, April 5, 1843. 1y-23

CHARLES BARNITZ & CO.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Merchandize of Geo. W. Hitner, have removed the Stock to the new Store Room, adjoining Charles Ogilby and nearly opposite the Tavern Stand lately kept by Simon Wunderlich, and now in the occupancy of Mr. Brown; and will be happy to receive the visits of the former patrons of this Store, and also solicit a continuance of the patronage of his old customers. This Stock now embraces a general assortment of Fancy and Staple GOODS, an addition will be made thereto at an early period. Particular attention will be given to the selection of Fancy Goods, such as have been usually kept in this Stock.

Carlisle, April 5, 1843. tf-23

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CHEAP GOODS.

CLIPPINGER & CAREY, near the Rail Road, Shippensburg, have just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of new, fashionable, and

CHEAP GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of purchasers; they are prepared to offer Goods at the lowest Cash prices, and those desirous of purchasing Cheap and fashionable Goods, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

April 5, 1843. tf-23

Small Profits & quick Sales.

THE subscriber has just opened his new GOODS, which he will sell low for Cash, composed of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, drillings, vestings, 6-4 sheetings for 12½, 5-4 do. 10, beautiful 4-4 Bleached Muslins for 12½, 12-4 Bleached sheeting, handsome new style 6, 8, 10, 12½ chintzes, gloves, stockings, irish linens, sun shades and parasols, beautiful 4-4 hair corded muslins, and lawns, cheap Mus de Laines, with a variety of other goods which he invites the good folks of Carlisle to call and examine for themselves. Also, Braid, straw and lawn Bonnets, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Morocco and kid slippers. Best Rio Coffee, best black, imperial and other Teas. Superior Cavendish Tobacco, so pronounced by the best judges, all of which he will sell at prices in accordance with the times.

S. M. HARRIS.

Carlisle, May 3, 1843. tf-27

JOHN HARPER,

Civil Engineer,

Surveyor & Scrivener.

ALSO,

Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

HAS removed his office to *North Hanover Street*, West side, 8 doors North of Louther street, and nearly opposite the office of William Irvine, Esq., where he will as usual, carefully attend to all business which may be entrusted to him in the line of his profession.

Carlisle, April 12, 1843. tf.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

Main street, one square West of the Court House

CARLISLE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the above house, would most respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate them and the travelling community, in a style that he hopes will be found satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

His table will receive his especial attention, and shall always be abundantly supplied with the best to be had in the county. The bar is and will be found constantly supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors that are to be obtained here and in the cities. The Stabling attached to the house is commodious and will be under the charge of a careful Ostler.

He hopes by a strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month or year.

WILLIS FOULK.

Carlisle, April 5, 1843. tf-23

ATTENTION TO LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber having concluded a sale and transfer of his former Stock of Merchandize to Charles Barnitz & Co. desires a speedy settlement of all his outstanding accounts, and requests all those indebted to come forward and discharge their accounts without delay, as the Books will be put into other hands for collection *very shortly.*

GEO. W. HITNER.

April 5, 1843. tf-23

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,

PAINTS, &c. together with

Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter do Slates by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing do Sable hair do., Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality, Painting-brushes, Grai-ning do. Shaving do. Teeth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Toilet Soaps in great variety, Varnish,

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line, the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants and Dyers, is solicited as I am determine to sell at very low prices for Cash.

Carlisle, March 15, 1843. tf

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration D. B. N. with the will annexed of James Moore, dec'd. late of Carlisle, have been granted in due form of law to the subscriber, to whom all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

ROBERT LAIRD.

Carlisle, May 10, 1843. 6t-28

Estate of Martha Geddis, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, *de bonis non*, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the same place, upon the Estate of MARTHA GEDDIS, late of the borough of [illegible], dec'd. [illegible] against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment immediately to

[illegible]

May 10, 1843. [illegible]

JUST received [illegible] 50 hhds. [illegible]

May 31, 1843. [illegible]

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,

Astral, Side Reflectors and Glass Lamps of various patterns.

OIL.

The 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. tf-8

Susquehanna Line,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE DAILY.

THE proprietors of the *Susquehanna Line* will run their Cars and Boats as usual to Philadelphia and Baltimore during the present season. Their friends will please apply to Noble, Flinn & Herr, Broad st. and Hart, Andrews & McKeever, first wharf above Race street on the Delaware Philadelphia, and Joseph E. Elder, Baltimore.

Until further notice, the following prices will be adhered to between this place and the above ies.

	Between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.	Between Harrisburg and Baltimore.	Via Rail road between Harrisburg & Phila.
Ale per 100	22cts.	15	$1 per bbl
Dry Goods, Drugs, and Medicines,	26	23	40c
Furniture,	28	25	43
Wheat, Rye & Corn per bushel	11	10	
Oats do	7	6	
Groceries,	23	20	40
Lumber per 1000 feet	$3 50	$2 75	
Shingles per 1000	1 50	2 00	
Flour per bbl.	34	30	47
Shad & Mackerel do	50	37	
Herring do	44	31½	100
Salt per sack,	32	28	
Pitch, Tar and Rosin per 100,	15	20	
Plaster gross ton,	$2 50	$2 25	
Hemp per 100,	22	16	
Hides,	25	20	
Pig Metal, gross ton	3 50	2 50	
Blooms & Castings,	4 00	3 12½	
Bar Iron,	4 50	3 50	
Nails per keg,	20	17	
Leather per 100,	25	20	
Whiskey per bbl	53	47	
Burr Blocks per 100,	20	15	
Curb Stone, do		12½	
Tin, do	25	20	40

J. & P. MARTIN.

Harrisburg, April 12, 1843. tf-24

FARMERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the

PUBLIC HOUSE,

lately kept by Mr. Simon Wonderlich, in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their custom.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the market can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Carlisle, April 12, 1843. tf-2

BURKHOLDER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken that well known tavern stand in South Hanover street, formerly occupied by Wm. S. Allen, and more recently by Mitchel McClellan, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

His BAR will always be supplied with the choicest liquors—and his TABLE with the best the markets can afford.

His STABLING is ample, and a careful Ostler will be kept always in attendance. DROVERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

Nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to please those who may pay his house a visit—he therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

H. L. BURKHOLDER.

Carlisle, April 12, 1843. 6m-24

Hats! Hats! Hats!

STANDARD FASHIONS!

No. 166½ Market st., and corner 3d & Walnut sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber has on hand and is now making an Entire Fresh Stock of Hats and Caps for the Pennsylvania trade.

Fine and second quality Beaver, Moleskin, Cornice Silk and Brush Hats—and the "Patent Cassimere Hat" of which he is the Patentee.

Making the Hats at his own Factory of the *best materials* and by the best workmen, he is enabled to sell *unusually low.*

Those who buy to sell again will have such Hats put up as will be sure to keep their customers, as all Hats and Caps are made *expressly for Retail Trade.* Call and judge for yourselves.

OLIVER BROOKS,

166½ Market St. and corner 3d & Walnut st.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1843.

The "Patent Cassimere Hat" is now coming into use, as it is light, durable and cheap.

CHEAP BLINDS.

D. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 12, North Sixth street, above Market, Phila.

CHEAP House and Sign Painter and Glazier, and Venitian Blind Manufacturer, has a large and handsome assortment of BLINDS, always on hand, which for variety, beauty and style of workmanship, will excel those of any other establishment in Philadelphia, [illegible] will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Country Merchants [illegible] at the shortest notice.

OLD BLINDS repaired [illegible] ed at $1 50 to $5.

The citizens of Cumberland County are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

April 5, 1843. 3m-23

IRON COMMISSION HOUSE.

SAMUEL D. ORRICK, of the late [illegible] Grubb and Parker, and [illegible] Campbell, [illegible] Commission business at No. [illegible] Walnut street, below 2d street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

ORRICK & CAMPBELL.

May 3, 1843. [illegible]

Spring & Summer Shawls.

CLIPPINGER & CAREY, Shippensburg, have [illegible]

April 5, 1843.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

"There is but a very minute portion of the creation that we can turn into clothes and food, and gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty."—*Dr. Channing.*

The beautiful! the beautiful!
Where do we find it not?
It is an all pervading grace,
And lighteth every spot.

It sparkles on the ocean wave,
It glitters on the dew,
We see it in the glorious sky,
And in the flow'ret's hue.

On mountain top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there;
The beautiful! the beautiful!
It liveth every where.

The glories of the noontide day,
The still and solemn night,
The changing seasons, all can bring
Their tribute to delight.

There's beauty in the child's first smile,
And in that look of faith—
The christian's last on earth, before
His eyes are closed in death.

And in the beings that we love,
Who have our tend'rest care—
The beautiful! the beautiful!
'Tis sweet to trace it there.

'Twas in the glance that God threw o'er
The young created earth,
When he proclaimed it "very good,"
The beautiful had birth.

Then who shall say this world is dull,
And all to sadness given,
While yet there glows on every side,
The smile that came from Heaven?

If so much loveliness is sent,
To grace our earthly home,
How beautiful! how beautiful!
Will be the world to come!

THE ROSEBUD COURTSHIP.

AN ORIENTAL TALE.

Two twin brothers had fallen in love with the same woman, and she with them. The men and the woman lived in different parts of the same home (or province,) and met accidentally at one of their great solemnities; it was the feast of the Sun, which is kept twice a year, because their kingdom lies between the tropics, but more on this side of the line than the other. This situation is the occasion that they have two springs and two summers. At the beginning of each spring there are great feasts in every home in honor of the Sun; they are held in the open fields, in testimony of his being the immediate cause (in their opinion) of all things. All the sacrifices they offer to him are five little pyramids of incense, according to the number of their names, placed on the altar in plates of gold till they take fire themselves. Five young men, and as many women, are deputed by the governors to perform the office of placing the pyramids of incense on the altar; they are clad in their spangled robes of the color of the nome, with crowns on their heads, marching up two by two, a man and a woman, between two rows of young men and women, placed theatre-wise one above another; and make the most beautiful show that eyes can behold. It happened that one of the twin brothers were deputed, with the young lady I am speaking of, to make the first couple for placing the incense upon the altar. They marched up on different sides till they came up to the altar; when they have placed the incense they salute each other and cross down, the men by the ranks of the women, and the women by the men, which they do with wonderful grace, becoming such an august assembly. The design of this is to encourage a decorum in the carriage of the young people, and to give them a sight of each other in their greatest lustre. When the five couple have performed their ceremony, the other ranks come two by two, to the altar, saluting each other and crossing as before, by which means the young people have an opportunity of seeing every man and woman of the whole company, though the placing of them is done by lot. If they have not any engagement before, they generally take the first liking to one another at such interviews, and the woman's love and choice being what determines the marriage, without any view of interest, being all equal in quality, the young gallants make it their business to gain the affections of the person they like, by their future services. To prevent inconvenience of rivalship at the beginning, if the man be the person the woman likes he presents her with a flower just in bud, which she takes, and puts it in her breast. If she is engaged before, she shows him one, to signify her engagement; which, if in the bud, only shows the courtship has gone no farther than the first proposal, and liking; if half blown, or the like, it is an emblem of further progress; if full blown, it signifies that the choice is determined, from whence they can never recede; that is, she can challenge the man that presents it, but he cannot challenge her till she has worn it publicly. If any dislike should happen after that, they are to be shut up, neverto have any husband. If she has no engagement, but does not approve of the person, she makes him a low courtesy, with her eyes shut [illegible] he has gone away. The women, it is true, for all this, have same little coquettish arts, dissembling their affections now and then, but not often. If the man be engaged, he wears some favor or other to show it; if he likes not the woman, he presents her with nothing; if the woman should make any extraordinary advances, without any on his side, she has liberty to live a maid or to be disposed of among the widows, being looked upon as such who, by the by, marry none but the widowers. But to return to the twins.

It happened that the brother who went with the lady to the altar, seeing she had no bud upon her breast, fell in love with her and she with him; the awe of the ceremony hindered them from taking any further notice of one another at that time.—As she went down the ranks the other brother saw her and fell in love with her likewise, and contrives to meet her with a bud in his hand, just as the ceremony is ended, which she accepts of, taking him to be the person who had marched up with her to the altar; but being obliging to go off with the other young ladies, whether the concern she had been in, in performing the ceremony before such an illustrious assemblage, or the heat of the weather, or the joy she conceived in finding her affections reciprocal, altogether, had such an effect that she fell into a fainting fit among her companions; who opening her bosom in haste, not minding the flower, it fell down and was trodden under foot. Just as she was recovered, the brother who performed the ceremony came up and presented his bud, she thinking it had been that she had lost, received it with a look that showed he had made greater progress in her affections than what that flower expressed; the laws not permitting any further conversation at that juncture, they retired to their respective habitations. Some time after, the brother who had the luck to present the first flower, whom for distinction I shall call the younger brother, for such he really was, found a way to make her a visit by stealth at a grated window, which, as I observed, was publicly prohibited by the wise governors, but privately connived at to embrace their love. He came to her and after some amorous conversation, makes bold to present her the more advanced mark of his affection, which she accepted of, and gave him in return a scarf, worked with hearts, seperated by brambles, to show him there was some difficulties to overcome yet; however, they gave one another mutual assurances of love, and he was permitted to profess himself her lover, without declaring her name, for some private reasons she had. Not long after the elder brother came, and procured an opportunity of meeting her at the same window. The night was very dark so that he could not see the second which she had in her bosom, only she received him with greater signs of joy and freedom than he expected; but reflecting on the signs he had remarked in her countenance, and after her illness, by a sort of vanity for his own merits, flattered himself that her passion was rather greater than his, excused himself for being so long without seeing her, and added, that if he were to be guided by the height of his flame he would see her every night. She reflecting how lately she had seen him, thought his diligence very extraordinary; but imputed it to the ardor of his passion; in fine she gave him such assured signs of love, that he thought in himself he might pass the middle ceremony, and present her with the full-blown flower, to make sure of her. She took it, but told him she would not wear it for some time, till she had passed some forms, and had further proofs of his constancy; but for his confirmations of her affection she put out her hands as far as the grate would permit, which he kissed with all the ardor of an enflamed lover, giving her a thousand assurances of his fidelity; and she in return gave him a ribband with two hearts interwoven with her own hair, seperated only with a little hedge of pomegranates almost ripe, to show that the time of gathering the fruit was near at hand. Thus were the three lovers in the greatest degree of happiness imaginable; the brothers wore her favors on all public occasions, congratulated each other for their success in their amours; but as lovers affect a secrecy in all they do, never telling one another who were the objects of their affections.

The next great feast drew on, when the younger brother thought it was time to present the last mark of his affection, in order to demand her in marriage, which was usually performed in those public solemnites. He told her he hoped it was now time to reward his flame by wearing the open flower, as a full sign of her consent, and gave her a full-blown artificial carnation, with golden flames and little hearts on the leaves, interwoven with wonderful art and ingenuity. She thinking it had been a repetition of the ardor of his affection, took it, and put into her bosom with all the marks of tenderness by which the fair sex in all countries know how to reward all the pains of their lovers in a moment. Upon this he resolved to ask her of her parents, side, the woman having a right to demand any man's son in the kingdom if he had but presented her with the least mark of his affection. The elder brother having given in his some time before, thought the parent's approbation was the only thing wanting on his side, and resolved the same day on the same thing. They were surprised to meet one another; but seeing the different favors, they did not know what to make of it. When the father came, they declared the cause of their coming in terms which fully expressed the agony of their minds; the father was in as great concern as they were, assuring them that he had but one daughter, who, he was confident, would never give such encouragement to two lovers at the same time, contrary to their laws; but seeing their extreme likeness, he guessed there must be some mistake. Upon this the daughter was sent for, who being informed that it was to declare her consent in the choice of her lover she came down with four flowers in her bosom, not thinking but the two full-blown had belonged to the same person, since she had received two before she had worn the first.

The description the poets give of the goddess Venus rising out of the sea, could not be more beautiful than the bloom that appeared in her cheeks when she came into the room. I happened to be there present, being sent for by the *Pophar*, (father of the people,) to let the father know of the regent's intended visit, that, being a considerable officer, he might order his concerns accordingly. As soon as the young lady heard the cause of their coming, and saw them indistinguishably like each other, with the public signs of her favors wrought with her own hands, which she brought along with them, she screamed out "I am betrayed!" and immediately fell into a swoon on the floor, almost between her two lovers. The father, in a condition very little better, fell down by his daughter, and bathing her with tears, called to her to open her eyes, or he must die with her. The young men stood like statues, with rage and despair in their looks at the same time. I being the only indifferent person in the room, though extremely surprised at the event, called her mother and women to come to her assistance, who carried her into another room, undressed her and by proper remedies brought her at last to herself. The first word she said was, "Oh, Berilla! what have you done?" All the rest was sobs and sighs, enough to melt the hardest heart. When she was in a condition to explain herself, she declared she liked the person of the man who went up with her to the altar; that some time after, as she thought, had presented her with the first marks of his affection, which she accepted of, and in fine had given her consent by wearing the full blown flower; but which of the two brothers it belonged to, she could not tell; adding that she was willing to submit to the decision of the elders, or to undergo what punishment they thought fit for her heedless indiscretion; but protested that she never designed to entertain two persons at the same time, but took them both to be the same person.—The case of their marriages being one of the fudamentals of their government, and there being no provision in the law for this extraordinary case, the matter was referred to the Pophar regent, who was to be there in a few days. Guards, in the meantime, were set over the brothers, for fear of mischief, till a full hearing.

The affair was discussed before the Pophar regent and the rest of the elders of the place. The three lovers appeared before them, each in such agony as cannot be expressed. The brothers were so near alike it was hard to distinguish one from the other. The regent asked them which of the two went up to the altar with the young lady; the elder said it was he, the younger did not deny. The lady being interrogated, owned she designed to entertain the person that went up with her to the altar, but went no further than the first liking. Then they asked which of the brothers gave her the first flower; the younger brother said he presumed he did, since he fell in love with her as she went down the ranks, and contrived to give her the flower as soon as the ceremony was over, not knowing of his brother's affection, neither did she bear any mark of engagement, but accepted of his service; the lady likewise owning the receipt of such a flower, but that she lost it, fainting in the crowd; but when, as she thought he restored it to her, she did not like him quite so well as when she received it the first time, supposing them to be the same person. Being asked who gave her the second, third, and last mark of engagement; it appeared to be the younger brother, whose flower she wore publicly in her bosom; but then she received the full blown flower from the elder brother also. The judges looked at one another for some time, not knowing well what to say to the matter. Then the regent asked her, when she gave her consent, if she did not understand the person to be him that went up with her to the altar. She owned she did, which was the elder; but in fact had placed her affections ers, which was the youngest. Then the two brothers were placed before her, and she was asked, that supposing she was now at liberty, without any engagement, which of the two brothers she would choose for her husband? She stopt and blushed at the question; but at last said the younger had been more assiduous in his courtship; and with that burst into tears, casting a look at the younger brother, which easily showed the sentiments of her heart.—Every one was in the last suspense how the regent would determine the case; and the young men expressed such a concern in their looks as if the final sentence of life and death, happiness or misery, was to be pronounced to be pronounced to them; when the regent with a countenance partly severe as well as grave turned towards the young lady, "Daughter," said he, "your ill fortune, or indiscretion, has deprived you from having either of them; both you cannot have, and you have given both an equal right; if either will give up their right, you may marry the other—not else." "What do you say my sons," said he, "will you contribute to make one of you happy?" They both persisted they would not give up their right till their last gasp. "Then," said the regent turning to the lady who was almost dead with fear and confusion "since neither of them will give up their right, I pronounce sentence upon you, to be shut up from the commerce of men till the death of one of your lovers—then it shall be left to your choice to marry the survivor." So giving orders to have her taken away, the court was going to break up, when the younger brother falling on his knees, cried out, "I yield my right rather than the adorable Berilla should be miserable on my account; let me be shut up from the commerce of men for being the occasion of so divine a creature's misfortune. Brother, take her and be happy. And you, divine Berilla, only pardon the confusion my innocent love has brought upon you; and then I shall leave the world in peace." Here the whole court rose up, and the young man was going out when the regent stopped him—"Hold, son," said he, "there is greater happiness preparing for you than you expect; Berilla is yours; you alone deserve her; you prefer her good to your own; and as I find her real love is for you I here join your hands, as I find your hearts are already." They were married immediately; the regent leaving behind him a vast idea, not only of his justice but wisdom in so intricate a case.

PHILOSOPHY.

I endeavor to drink deep of philosophy, and be wise when I cannot be merry; easy when I cannot be glad, content with what may not be remedied, and patient where there is no redress; the mighty can do no more, the wise seldom do as much. I am in the main content with myself, though there is abundant provocation to fall out with a body that wants physic, and a mind that has much need of instruction; however I am resolved to make the best of all circumstances about me, that this may not be half lost in grieving at what I can help, and fearing what I cannot avoid.—When I think I must one day die, I remember I may till that day live, and may help the shortness of life by the sweetness of it; well remembering, and applying, to insert between the period of birth and death, the necessity of dying; I seek a little happiness, a little pleasure, a little peace. Our happiness should be confined to the hour we enjoy, as our desire to those goods we possess; delay is a cheat, desire an impostor; the time not come, and the possession not gained, are not to be trusted; the first we may never see, the second may not consent us; to-day is ours, yesterday is passed, to-morrow may never arrive; the present time, of all eternity, the only hour, perhaps, allotted for our being. I wonder people can so forget death, when all we see before is but succession; minute succeeds to minute, season to season; summer expires ere winter enters; the time we have lived is gone, the very food that sustains us is reaped by the hand of death; the flowers we smell, the fruits we gather, are taken from their little life; the blossom fades, the fruit decays, the leaf withers, the stream we look at passes, the hand of the dial points the fleeting moments, and every night brings death-like sleep; yet while all around us changes and decays, we expect no alteration, unknowing to live, unwilling to die. We lose the present and seek the future; ask much for what we have not, thank providence little for what we have. In our youth we are coveting for luxury; in our age for avarice. Error guides us when young, repentance employs us when old; what we did yesterday we repent, what we might do to-day we neglect; and alas! are prevented what we would do to-morrow; [illegible] is fond of this day, fashion of [illegible], business of the next. Few are the hours allowed to freedom, to leisure, to contemplation, to the adoration of our Maker, the examination of ourselves, and to the con[illegible] of the things about us.

☞ Emigrants are [illegible]

THE MIND.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.

The mind is a world of itself, in which happiness of a high and refined kind can exist; a happiness without which external good can be of little value. If disorder, tumult, and tempest reign within, order, peace and serenity from without will find no admission. The first step toward real good is self approbation. So long as the mind is necessitated to see itself odious, and contemptible; so long as the conscience reproaches and stings; so long as the affections are inordinate, base, insincere, rebellious, impious, selfish and guilty; so long as fraud is cherished, truth rejected, sin loved and duty opposed; it is impossible that quiet, consolation, or hope should find a residence there. Self-condemned, self-abhorred, self-despised, it must fly of design from all conversation with itself; and find its poor and transient pleasure in the forgetfulness of what it is, and in the hurry and bustle of external employments and companions. From the sweet and peaceful fireside of happy and harmonious affections and purposes; from the household serenity of a satisfied conscience, and of a blameless life, it is forced abroad, to seek, without success, to slake its thirst for happiness, in streets and taverns, in routs and riots. Sickly, pale, and languishing, it looks for health and ease in medicines which cannot reach the disease, and turns in vain for relief to sports and sounds, for which it has neither eye nor ear.

But when the love of doing good has once gained dominion over the man, he is become reconciled to his Creator, and to all his commands. This ruling disposition wholly excellent and lovely in itself is of course seen to be excellent and lovely. The conscience smiles with approbation on the dictates of the heart. The mind becomes at once assured of its own amiableness & worth; and, surveying the landscape within, beholds it formed of scenes exquisitely beautiful and desirable. The soul, barren and desolate before, is clothed, by the influence of the Moral Sun, and the rain of heaven, with living verdure and with blossoms and fruits of righteousness. All is pleasent; all is lovely to the eye. No tumult ruffles, no storm agitates. Peace soothes and hushes every disordered affection, and banishes every uneasy purpose; and serenity like the summer evening spreads a soft and mild lustre over the cheerful region.

Possessed of new and real dignity, and assuming the character of a rational being, the man for the first time enjoys himself; and finds this enjoyment not only new but noble and expansive; and, while it furnishes perpetually varied and exquisite good, it sweetens and enhances all other good.—From his happiness within, the transition to that which he finds without, is easy and instinctive. Of one part of this, himself is the immediate parent. When he surveys the objects to whom he has communicated happiness by relieving their distresses, or originating their enjoyments, the first thing which naturally strikes his attention, is that their happiness is the work of his own hands. In the exalted character of a benefactor, he surveys and approves himself, not with pride and self-righteousness, but with humble gratitude to God, for vouchsafing to raise him up to such exaltation and worth, and to make him a willing instrument, in his hands, of the good of his fellow creatures.

IMPROVEMENT.

Every thing in life, dependant for its exercise upon intelligence & skill, is susceptible of improvement; and for aught that human sagacity can determine, of indefinite improvement. Who in respect to any art or science is competent to say there is the end? It is only those who through ignorance or indolence, or prejudice or obstinacy, chose to remain at the bottom of the hill, who see nothing beyond them, and pretend that they can go no further. But those brave minds, who have struggled up the first summits, rugged and difficult as the ascent may have been, see a wide prospect and expanded horizon before them. It was with them as with the traveller in the alps; other and loftier summits, as he ascends, present themselves to his view, showing their bright peaks glistening in the sunbeams, stimulating his generous ambition with an irrepressible impulse, and inviting him on to bolder effort and nobler triumphs. Agriculture then admits of improvement. Its improvement depends on the intelligence and skill which are brought to bear upon it. There is no art or pursuit, where intelligence and skill find more scope for exercise, or more occasion to call them out and tax them to the extent of their power.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of the wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, [illegible]

[illegible]