# VOLUME XLVII

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ADVANCS. I'wo Dollars, if paid within the year. One Dollar for six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to BATES OF ADVERTISING,

Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will tharged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion, here times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for yearly advertisers will very subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will y subsequent insertion. Yearly advertise arged at the following rates:
Golumn, with the paper, for one year, Half a column, do: do. I'wo Squares, with quarterly changes, Business Cards, with the paper,

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other ther description of Printing, executed hansomely and apaditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

### Cards.

JOSEPH KNOX.

TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg,
3 Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberlund and the adjoining counties. Office
on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Carlislo, October 8, 1845

> 3. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few do

#### **NEW SPRING SUPPLY AT THE** old stand.

W. HAVERSTICK desires to inform the public that he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, on North Hanover street, one of the most extensive and elegant assortments of



tock will constantly co Drugs and Medicines. int Medicines, - Terbs and Extracts. Spices,ground & whole. Fine Chemicals, Instruments,
Pure Essential Oils. Perfumery, &c.

Indigoes, Madders, Brazil Wood,

Dyc-Stuffs.
Log and Cam-Woods.
Oil of Vitriol.

Paints and Varnishes, Wetherill & Brother's White Lead, Chrome, reen and yelfow, Paint and Varnish Brushes, oracy Window, Glass, Linsced, Oth Targentine, opal and Codeby, arrish Littlarge and Red Lead Whiting and Parish Green, constantly for sale at the old established Drug, Book and Fancy Store

Lard Lamps. An elegant variety of Lard Lamps, manufac-tured by Cornelius, of every size and pattern,

and at greatly reduced prices

Fancy Articles. Comprising ar endless variety of every notion in the tancy way, which it would take a col-umn to enumerate, but in which will be found every variety of article for ornament, instruc-tion or amusement, and at prices from a penny

School Books. Books, in which may be found the various text-books, Lexicons, Histories, Arithmetics, &c., now used in College and the public schools, all

of which will be sold as low as at any other

establishment. Also, Groceries & Fruits, prime and fresh, and of very superior quality, at prices astonishingly low. In short, a little of every liting that is useful or ornamental may be found in his establishment, to which he invites the attention of the public, confident that both the quality and prices of his goods will be found equally satisfactory. Remember the Old Stand.

S. W. HAVERSTICK.

MCarlisle, May 6, 1846.

## PCCTS, SHOES & BROGANS MA. M. PORTER, MI

HAS received an additional supply of Boots and Shoes suitable for the present scason, which he is selling in the lowest prices. His stock comprises a variety of Gentlemen's Call, Morrocco and Scal-skip Boots. Do. do do and Kip Morrocco and Galters. Do do Pumps and Slippere. Meny conrac Boots and Brogana. Boys' Boots and Mourocs.

Latics Sath, Kitl and Morrocco slippers. Do Kit, Morrocco and Leather ties. Do do do Bronze. Do Black and Fancy colored Guiters and half Galters.

half Galters.

Misses Kid and Morrocco allipers and ties, black and finity colored.

Doe Galters and hit galters.

Childrens Boots and Shoes in colless variety.

Having also a large supply of Leather, Kid, Morrocco & Son de Competent working he is prepared to manufacture work for custom-

he is prepared a community.

Boots may Shoes sold here are warranted, and if they III?, repaired gratis.

Country dealers and others supplied with Boots, Slicer and Brogans, by the box or dozen.

Also Kid, Morroso, Linings, Binding, Thread,

Call'al PORTER'S SHOE STORE.



Lawe just received a large addition to my former, atook, sonaising of MEDICINES.
PAINTE DYE STUFFS, PERFUMENY and MANY ARTICLES, which I offer either wholesale or retail, at the lowest pripes.

Towntry, Physicians, Morchants, Manniac.
Herers and other receives.

#### CHARLES B. PENROSE, Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Quee Lancaster County. Office in South Queeet, lately occupied by John R. Montgom ery, Esq. — June 18,1845.

FARMERS LOOKHERE! HAVE just received a lot of Pouty and Means' celebrated centre draught Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS.

which I will sell at Philadelphia prices, with the of the freight. WM. B. MURRAY.



WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, suchas Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Ge., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Arificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. α Poffice on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loc mis will be absent from Carlisle the lasttend ays, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

A CARD.

DR. JOHN J. MYERS, informs his & riends and the public, that he coutin- 🥸 es the active duties of his profession, 🕃 nes the active duties of his profession, and will promptly attend to all calls both by day or night, rain or shine.

He can always be consulted, (when not professionally engaged,) either at his Drug Store, in Main St. or in his private Office, at his dwelling, in South Hannyer Street.

Hanover Street.

Doct. Mygns hopes by strict attention to the sick, and very moderate charges, to merit a co.; timance of public favor.

Carlisle, July 8, 1846. BANKA KIKAKA KAKIKA

DOGTOR AID. ILIIPIPIE, Homeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the liouse for nerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL

Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, CARIGISHES PAS

ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has jus been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who

patronize the establishment.

Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

**इंग्रेट अस्ट्रिस्ट** LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of MYERS & HAVERS TICK, are requested to make settlement, as it is neces sary that all outstanding accounts be immediately closed. The books are in the hands of S. W. HAVERSTICK.

Carlisle, July 15, 1846.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! THE subscriber, having a large supply of fine olear ICE, will be able to supply families and others with this descrable article during the oming season, on the most moderate terms, MARY WEAKLEY.

March 25, 1846. SMITH COAL

Pine Grove and Lyken's Valley Coal, kept onstantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest ossible price for Cash, at the Warehouse of Nov. 5, 1845, WM. B. MURRAY.

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ASSIMERES & VESTINGS.—A large
assortment of plain and fancy, new styles,
just received and for sale unusually low, by

J. A. CLIPPINGER. Shippensburg May 20.

Cantrell's Anti-Dyspeptic Powders. CANTRALL'S. Anti-Dyspeptic Powders.

One memody whose efficacy has been tested for several years, and whose employment has met with unparalelled success in alleviating and curing permanently, those innumerable and perplexing symptoms attendant upon that universally inquisidisease—Dyspepsia. For sale oilly at the Drug Store of June 3. Stevenson & Mehaffey.

LARD LAMPS.

A beautiful assortment of Cornelius' Lard Lamps, of every size and price, with a full supply of extra shades and chimneys, just received and for sale cheap, at the Drug and Book store of May 20.

DOCTOR MYERS, NFORMS his friends that he has just retu ned from the cities and is now opening the ... gest

DRUGS, BOOKS,
OILS, STATIONARY,
AND

anumerable Pancy Articles, ever brought to Car-isle, which he will sell at prices so Low, as to stronger those who are curious in that way,— ust call for the amusement of the thing. June 8, 1846.

Harper's Pictorial Bible. NOTICE

THE subscriber being awars of the comple-lion of Harper's Pictorial Bible, will be to Bind them for any of the subscribers who may fayor him with the Job, with the promise to do the work in a neat and substanial manner, and at a reasonable rate. Carlisle, July 1, 1846.

Ladies' fancy gaiters. LOT of beautiful fancy full and half Galters,
price varying from 374 to \$1 25, just received
and for sale by
GRAY & SON.

HAMS. DRIME SUGAR CURED HAMS, & Diled

Beef, just received and for sale cheap, by June 24. G. R. CROOKS. MACKEREL.

No. I and Mackeral, by the barrel or tall, for sale by G. R. CROOKS

# CARLISLE. AUGUST 26, 1846

Postro.

KINDNESS. KINDNESS.

This this that sweetens bitter woe, And checks the rising sigh.
When trouble slinks the spirit low, And even hope doth fly!
A gentle word can soothe the breast, When griefthe heart doth fill;
For, though the soul be all unrest, his power the storm can still;—Can bid the angry cloude depart, And brighten up with joy.
The sky of love within the heart, That tempests would destroy.

How gloomy would this world appear,
Did not love's gentle eye
Shine on our path, the way to cheer,
Like radiance from ou high!
Misfortune's isand may on us fall,
And wither fairest flowers;
Yes, even Denth, with fearful pall,
Approach life's lovellest bowers,
Yet kindhoss drives area the stoom. Approach He's loveliest bowers,— Yet kindness drives away the gloom, That hovers o'er the soul, And gilds with hope the fearful tomb, Though clouds of darkness roll.

A cloud lay cradfed near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its bridded snow;
Long had I watched the glory moving on,
O'er the still radiance of the lake below;
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow,
E'en in its very motion there was reat;
While every-breath of eve that chancel to blow
Wafted the traveller to the beaucouts Weat.
Emblem methought of the departed soil,
To whose while robe the gleam of bilss is gly
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the guiden gates of heaven,
Winge to the eye of fails it posechilles,
And tells to man his glorious designy. BY JOHN WILSON.

ત્રાપ્રાત્રકારણી લાગાર ગયાસ જ

The Sacred Mountains -- Mt. Calvary

BY THE REV. C. T. HEADLY. Mount Calvary comes last in the list of Sacred Mountains," and by its baptism of blood and agony, its moral grandeur and the intense glory that beams from its summit, is worthy to complete the immortal group. Its moral height no man can measure, for though its base is on the carth, its too in terms. its base is on the earth, its top is tost in the heaven of heavens. The angels hove round its duzzling summi, struggling in vain to scale the highest point, which has never yet been tanned by even an immortal wing. The Divine eye alone embraces its length, and breadth, and depth, and heighth.

What associations cluster around Moun Calvary! What mysteries hover there, and calvary: What invisienes hover there, and what revelations it inakes to the awe-struck beholder! Mount Calvary! at the mention of that name the universe thrills with a new emotion, and heaven trembles with a new anthem in which piy and exultation a new in strange yet sweet accord. Glory and brightness are on that hill-top, and shall be to the half of time. the end of time, but there was a morning

rest advanced and struck Christ in the face. The cheek reddened to the blow, but not with anger or shame; yet methinks as the sound of that buffet was borne on high, there

was a rustling of myriad wings, as angels started from their listening attitude, waiting the thunderbolt should follow. This, too, passed by, and, also, the second mockery of a trial in Pilate's Hall: and the uprisen sun was flashing down on the towers domes of Jerusalem, and the vast population was again thronging every street But a few took any interest in the fate of Jesus QR Blacksmit ha'use, together with the bitterest hate. The victim was now in their power—given up to their will, and they commenced the bloody scene-they were to enact, by spitting in his face and striking his unresisting cheek with blow after blow. To give greater force to their insults, they put a rown oil his head made of thorns, and mocked him with sarcastic words, and strove with fiendish skill to irritate him into some with fiendish skill to irritate him into some signs of anger or complaint. After having exhausted their ingenuity, and failing in every endeavor they led him away to be crucified.

I was a bright and beautiful day when a train passed out of the gates of Jerusalem, and began to ascend the slope of Mount Calvary. The people paused a moment as the procession moved boisterously along the streets, then, making some careless—remark about the fate of fanatics, passed on. The low and base of both sexes turned and joined the company, and with jokes and laughter the company, and with jokes and laughter hurried on to the scene of excitement. Oh! how unsympathyzing did nature seem; the vine and fig tree shed their fragrance around; the breeze whispered nothing but love and tranquility, while the blue and bending arch tranquing, while the once and bending aron above seemed delighted with the beauty and verdure the spreading earth presented. The birds were singing in the gardens, all reckless of the roar and jar of the great city near, as Jesus passed by in the midst of the mob.—His face was coloriess as marble, save where the blood trickled down his cheek from the the blood trickled down his cheek from the thous that pierced his temples; his knees trembled beneath him, though not with fear, and he staggered on under the heavy timber that weighed him down till at last he fainted. Nature gave away and he sunk to the earth while the hue of death passed over his countenance. When the sudden ruse around him, caused by his full, had subsided the cross, or rather cross-piece which he had carried was given to another, and the procession again look up their line of march. But suddenly over the confused noise there came to wild lament. Friends were following after, whose sick Christ, had healed, whose after, whose sick Christ, had healed, whose wounded hearts he had bound up, and on whose pathway of darkness he had shed the

light of heaven, and now they lifted up their voices in one long and mouruful cry. He turned at the sound and listened a moment: turned at the sound and listened a moment; then mutmured in mournful accents." Weep not for me; but weep for yourselves, your wives and children. Jerusalem as on fire auddenly rose one his visiou, together with its famine situck, and bloated population staggering and dying around the empty market places—the hears of the dead that loaded the air with pestilence, and all the horror and wee and oarnage of that dreadlul siege and togetful of his own suffering, he exclaim.

No. 1 and 2 Mackers, by the barrel or and two end carrage of that deadlul siege and forgetful of his own suffering, he exclaimed. The plant is a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1911 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1912 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1913 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1913 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1913 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1914 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 1915 received a large addition to my for many atock, consisting of MEDICINES.

Listy 2014 received a large addition to my for many and your onliders.

Attempts the procession reached the hill-top and christ was laid upon the ground, and plant of the palms suptumed, and carried, with the palms suptumed, and contributed to call the palms su

At length he is filled from the ground his weight dragging on the spikes through his hands, and the cross-piece inserted into the mortice of the upright-timber, and a heavy iron crushed through his feet, fastening them to the main post, and he is left to die. Why speak of his againy—of his words of comfort to the dying this coff the multitudes around to the dying thief—of the multitudes around him, or of the disgrace of that death. Nor even to look on that palled face and flowing blood could any one get any cosception of the suffering of the victim. The gloom and terror that began to gather around the soil, as every aid, human and divine withdrew itself, and it stood alone in the deserted, darkened universe, and shuddered was all unseen by mortal eye. Yet even in this dreadful hour his benevolent heat did, not forget his friends. Looking down from the cross, he saw the mother that bore him gazing in tears upon his face, and with a feeble and tremulous voice, he turned to John, who had tremplous voice, he turned to John who had so often lain in his bosom, and said, "Son behold thy mother." Then turning to his mother, he said, "Behold thy son." His business with earthly things was now over, and he summoned his energies to meet the last most terrible blow, before which nature itself, was to give way. He had hitherto-endured all without a complaint—the mocking the spitting upon—the cross—the nails and the agony—but now, came a woe that broke his heart. His father's—his own father's frown began to darken upon him. Oh, who can tell the anguish of that loving trusting, abandoned heart at the sight. It was too much, and there arose a cry so piecning and shrill, and wild that the universe shivered before it; and as the cry "Ny God; my God, why hast thou foreaken me?" fell on the ears of astonished mortals, and filled heaven with alarm; the earth gave a ground as it she too was about to expire; the sun thed in the heavens; an earthquake thundered on to complete the dismay; and the dead, could no longer sleep, but butst their ghastly extennents, and came forth to look upon the scene.—

and came forth to look upon the scene.

That was the gloomiest wave that were broke over the soul of the the Savior; and he fell before it. Christ was dead: and to all human-appearance; the world was afforpian.

How heaven regarded this distiller; and the universe fell at the sight, I cannot tell. It know not but that tears fell like and drops they are the places we therefore in the same their savieties and the same their same th from angelic eyes, when they saw Christ spit upon and struck. I know not but there was silence on high more than "half to hour," when the scene of the crucifiston was when the scene of the crucifixon was transpiring—a silence unbroken size by the solitary sound of some harp string on which unconsciously foll the agitated wembling fingers of a scraph. I know not but all the radiant ranks on high, and over Capriel himself turned with the deepest solicitude to the Father's face, to see if he was falm and untroubled amid it all. I know not but his composed brow and society mail the second of the seco

when gloom and terror crowned it and leaven it sell, all but God the Father gazed on it in wonder, if not in consternation.

The strange and paintui scene in the garden had passed by, and the shameful examination not but they thought God had "give heard groans on Calvary—dying groans of know had passed by, and the shameful examination not but they thought God had "give heard when they saw through the vust design, comevery step of the villainous proceedings, till at length one wretch more impious than the groan so Calvary—dying groans of the whole the state of the step of the villainous proceedings, till at length one wretch more impious than the groan so Calvary—dying groans of the whole the step of the villainous proceedings, till at length one wretch more impious than the groan so Calvary—dying groans of the whole the step of the villainous proceedings, till that restrained heaven from the versal shriek of horror, when the groan so Calvary—dying groans of the whole the step of the villainous proceedings, till that restrained heaven from the versal shriek of horror, when the groans on Calvary—dying groans of the proceedings of the villainous proceedings of the villainous proceedings. rung ever their bright tops, and the crystal sea trembled to song that had never before stirred its bright depths, and the "Glory to God in the highest," was a "sevenfold chorous of hallelujahs and ha rping sympho-

Yet none of the heavenly cadences reached the earth, and all was sad, dark and despairing around Mt. Calvary. The excitement hich the slow murder had created vanished. With mone to resist none to be slain, a change cema over the feelings of the multitude, & they began one by one to return to the city. The vens, and the throb of the earthquake which made those three crosses reel to and fro like cedars in a tempest, had sobered their feel ings, and all but the soldiery were glad to be away from a scene that had ended with such supernatural exhibitions. Gradually the likely as not the next day, and blows the sand away from a scene that had ended with the likely as not the next day, and order the supernatural exhibitions. Gradually the likely as not the next day, and order away again?

The slopes—the shades of the I expressed myself satisfied at this solutions. I expressed myself satisfied at this solutions. evening began to creep over the landscape, throwing into still more ghastly relief those three white corpses stretched on high and streaked with blood—and all was over. No, not over for the sephulchre was yet to open and the streak of the sephulchre was yet to open the sephulchre was yet to open.

and the slain Christ was to mount the heave of heavens in his glorious ascension. I will not speak of the moral grandeur of the atonementby the agony and death on Calvary, for they are familiar to all. Still they constitute the greatness and value of the whole. It is the among the "Sacred Mountains"-gives it all pine tree! among the "Sacred information agrees it to such attitude that no mortal eye can scan its top, or bear the full effulgence of its glory—st Paul called on his young disciples to sum the Paul called on his young disciples to sum-mon their strongest energies and bend their highest efforts to comprehend the "length, and breadth, and depth high heighth" of this stupendous theme—"a length, which reaches from everlasting to everlasting is broadth that encompasses every medillence and every interest; a depth that reaches the lowest state of human degree that est state of human degredation, and misery and a heighth that throws floods of glory or he throne and crown of Jehovah

FAMILY PRAYER, In binding a family to ether in peace and love, there is no human affuence like that of domestic prayer.—Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and desiros. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them all together in the presence of God. The family allar is an asyoun to which they repair from the cares and loils of life; reminding them of rest reserved in heaven, it wines them in efforts of faith nd obedience for its attainment. Earth has o holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer—where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day; where the word of God is devoully read, and young me word of God is devoutly read, and young and old unite to show forth all His praise. It may be humble but it is holy. Poverty may be there, and sorrow—but its inmates are not in faith, and joyous in the Holy Ghost. Sickness may enter it, but it comes like an angel of peace and mercy.

A GEM .- In an account of a lost child i Missouri, going the newspaper rounds, we find a sentiment, that for a simple expression of that confiding reliance on the Diving ca which should dharacterize a believer Providence, we have never seen surpassed. The little boy, narrating the jucidents of his wandenings when night came says, "it growvery dark," and hasked God lo take care of little Johnby, and than went to sleep.

is a control of the said managed things, among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wile, because every man ought to have one of his own

# A Blow-Out in Michigan.

BY JOHN BROWN.

Among the droll story-tellers who used to amuse me in the Indian country, was one Samuel Higging—or Sam Higgins, as we called him—who in various capacities, had long been leading a kind of itinerant life, in the near and far West. For many years he had been in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and afterwards passed across the Territory of lowa to the Missouri country. At the time I knew him, he held a small appointment under the "Department," in a branch of the "Civilization of Indians" service, and was stationed on the Missouri River, not a thousand miles from Fort Leavenworth. His pay was moderate, but it gave him a comfortable subsistence, and the philosopher's stone of the wilderness—contentment—which can

turn every thing to gold.

Often have I sat by the hour listening to Sam's tales away off there among the red skins. They were of all kinds, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," yet always good at the time, though like the tints of a fading sunset, I am afraid they cannot well

be transferred to canvass.

Sometimes, however, I would be tempted to question the probability of some narrations, that looked very much like things overdone, and would gently hint my doubts, but Sam was never taken aback. He would proceed to explain and establish satisfactorily, that to explain and establish satisfactorily, that doubt only proved to be a harbinger of conviction, sent to clear the way and make it more entire. "No, indeed, Colonel," he would say, (he was very particular about my title, Sam was) 'no, indeed. I never go beyond the truth," and the tougher the story the more earnestly he would insist that it was all time as goognal?

all 'true as gospel.' It happened one day that the wind was blowing a stiff gale on the river, which we could see at a distance from the spot where we then were; and the water being low, the loose sand was blown up from the bars, and was seen like a dense fog along the course of the stream for several miles. We had been looking at it from the door of my cabin. As we resumed our seats and pipes at the fire, I remarked that I 'would not like to be on the

river at such a time.'
(Why so?' enquired Sam.

Why, don't you see the sand? Who could live in all that sand?
'Yes,' said he, re-lighting his pipe, 'I see it.' And after giving a puff or two, ' but I've seen worse than that, Colonely in my time he added gravely. 'Where?'

In the lake country—on Lake Michigan. You ought to see the sind on the beach there. It's the greatest pince for sand ever I saw. I suppose it is blown considerably at

ines, 'I rejoined, 'but the Missouri sand is bad enough for me?

'Well, sir,' said he, 'on Lake Michigan the sand is clear pure sand, not dry mudlike this; you can't see ten feet from you.'

'Yes, and I've seen it blow its problem.' Yes, and I've seen it blow into people's

houses along the lake, after the women had set the table for dinner, so that we had to dump it out of the plates before eating? 'Sam,' said I, 'that approaches the wonderful.'

'll's true, though, Colonel, and I've seen it drift round tall pine trees along the shore of the lake, like snow, till it would cover them up clear to the top!'

'Sam! Sam! by thunders that's too tough

'Upon my word, Colonel, it's as true as you're there and I'm here.' Well, but Sam, said I how does it hap-pen no one ever heard of these buried forthat wrapped the heades's? I have heard of the downs, as they are called, on the coasts of England and France. formed by the accumulations of sand blown up from the beach, but I never heard of those

tion of the mystery, and we smoked some minutes in silence, when Sam continued. 'I would hardly have believed such a tory myself, Colonel,' said he, 'if I had'nt seen it with my own eyes; and I came very near getting into an ugly scrape there once. his glorious ascension.

I was out hunting, and went to sleep, in the evening on a sand bank, among what I supposed to be some pine shrubs, but which was and death on Calvary, for they really the branches of the buried trees. I slept very soundly. During the night, the wind rose, and blew the sand all away, so atone nent that makes Mount Calvary chief that I awoke in the morning; in the top of a

Well, Sam, admitting for the sake of the story; that this is all true, what was your first

Yes, said I. (as tough as some of your stories, Sam. But how did you get down? Why, I walked down? Walked down?

Why yes. You see I was out hunting, and had tied my little wallet of provision to my leg, to keep the wolves from stealing it, so that there was no danger of starving, and seeing that the wind was about to rise, I just waited till the sand drifted up again!

0.7 A young man having entertained to nder passion for a young woman, left such issuring out able diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the lair empression his heart, resolved on an expedient which would bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergyman and requested the barne of marriage might be published according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears she was filled with restor. gording to law. Where the "publication was brought to her ears, she was filled with aston ishment, and went to him to vent her resentment: he bore the saily with fortifude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, the could go to the clergyman and forbid the banns. After a moment's pause, she took wit in her anger and said, "As it has been done, it is a pity that a shilling should be thrown away."

## A Speculation.

May not the human race be destined to undergo the same process of childhood, maturity, old age, decay, extinction, as the individual man? Judging from the history of the animal creation, (and what more probable than that there should be an analogy between the two,) the supposition does not seem altogether fanciful. Geological researches show us that the original forms for organised beings constantly underwent a change of size and type until many of them finally disappeared; whilst those that have left representatives have bequeathed them to us in a most deterioated and diminished form, as we may see by comparing the gigantic as we may see by comparing the gigantic fossil iguanadon with the modern iguana,— When man and the domestic animals were alled into existence, it is presumable that hey might not claim too large a share of the earth's produce, or become unfitting cotem-

poraries for the new visitants—the destined ords of creation.

Has the dhysical man gained or lost in stature and personal powers-since the day of Adam? Tradition will support both conjectures, for both sacred and profine history assert the ancient existence of giants; while the pigmies and their wars are recorded in classical annuls. To stand the wear and tear of a thousand years, Methuselah must surely have required more corporeal bulk than an ephemeral mannikin of our degenerals days. The Israelites who traversed the holy land The Israelites who traversed the holy land told their brethren that they had seen giants of Anak's race in comparison with whom men were as grasshoppers. Moses informs us that the bed of Og, king of Bashan, was fifteen feet four inches and a half long.—Goliath was ten feet seven inches high; and these existed after the life of man had been will down to its present average. ut down to its present average! Have the noderns been reduced from these Anakim and Rephilim, or have we been enlarged and developed from the monkeys? The latter supposition is without physical support; and ough we often disinter the bones of an inividual giant, the Egyptian mummies; our nost ancient remains of the whole races, are ther below than above the average stature

Is mankind then in its childhood, maturity or declension? Judging from geological evidences of the world's infinite antiquity, and of the long enduring cycles before any of the former animal races underwent any -material-alteration to type, or became finally extinct, and recollecting also the comparative recency of man's appearance upon the globe, analogy will support the inference of his being only in the outset of his career. That he should undergo any coporeal changes, seems to be a hardly tenable conjecture; but as the instinct of animals is fixed and immu-

table, remaining the same now as it was at the creation, leaving their frames alone to be modified and changed, we may inter that while the human form remains unaltered, man's developement will be confined to his distinguished attribute, his reason. Assuming distinguished attribute, his reason. Assuming thin, then the his reason and summing up the mighty conquests in science that he has already achieved, and his reason. general advancement in civilisation, what imagination can set bounds to the glorious desagnitude that set bounds to the glorious destiny that awaits the youngster as he wins his triumphant way towards maturity? Let every man believe in these exalting aspirations, and he will do much to realize them. Let every man find his own happiness in depositing upon the altar of human improve-ment an offering suitable to his means and opportunities, and he will best fulfil the purposes for which he was intended, best propitate the benevolent Deity who called him into existence that he might best enjoy it by becoming an instrument of good to his

THE MOTHER.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of the loveliness of woman the affection of a sister, or the devotedness of a wife; and it is the remembrance of such things that cheers and comforts the dreariest hours of life. Yet a mother's love far exceeds them in strength, in disinterestedness, and in purity. The child of her bosom may have lorsaken and left her, he may have dis regarded all her instructions and warnings he may have become an outcast from society, and none may care for or notice him—yet his mother changes not, nor is her love weaken ed, and for him her prayers still ascond!— Slokness may weary other friends—inistor-tunes drive away familiar acquaintances, and poverty leave none to lean upon; yet they affect not a mother's love, but only call into exercise, in a still greater degree, her tenderness and affection. The mother duties to perform which are weighty and responsible; the lisping infant must be taught how to live—the thoughtless child must be story; that this is all true, what was your first thought when you got awake? Why, I thought Baron Munchausen's story of his horse hanging to the steeple, alter the snow melted, might be true after all; but he must have had a stronger bridle rein than they make of patent leather? The words are all noticed by those who surround her, and impressions made in the surround her, and impressions made in the scen—if there be a want of affection or a murmuring at the dispensations of from dence; the youthful mind will receive the impression, and subsequent life will develope. but if all is purity, sincerity, truth, conentment, and love, then will the result be a blossing; and many will rejoice in the oxam-

# ple and influence of the pious Mother.

From the Releigh (N. C.) Register, Already has the cry of Rereat been soun-led from the Keystone Stale, and an enraged ded from the Reysione State, and an enraged, betrayed; and indignant Paople will seize upon the word until it shall ring from Maine to Mexico, proclaiming, with an irresistable wice; the condomnation, by the Propus of The Union, of a measure that sacrifices and

Female Beauty. Those who are accustomed to onlightened views of female beauty, well know that there are different kinds of personal beauty, among which, that of form and colouring hold a very inferior rank. There is a beauty of expression, for instance, of sweetness, of nobility, of intellectual refinement, of feeling, of animation, of meekness of reaignation, and many other kinds of heavily which many all heavilless. of animation, of meakness, of reagnation, and a many other kinds of beauty, which may all be allied to the plainest features, and yet may remain to give pleasure long after the blooming check has faded, and silver gray has mingled with the hair. And how far more powerful, in their influence upon others, are some of those kinds of beauty! For, after all heavity de made for the state of the sta all, beauty depends more upon the move-ments of the lave, than open the form of the teatures when at rest; and thus a counternance habitually under the influence of smithle feelings, acquires a beauty of the highest order, from the requency with which such feelings are the originating cause of the movements or expressions which stamp their character upon it. Who has not waited for the first opening of the lips of a celebrated belle, to see whether her claims would be supported see whether her claims would be supported by "the mind, the music breathing from her face" and who has not, occasionally, turned away, repelled by the utter blank, or worse than blank, which the simple movement of the mouth in speaking or smiling, has re-vealed? The language of poetry describes the loud laugh as indicative of the vulgar mind? and activity the area oversions. mind; and certainly, there are expressions conveyed through the medium of a smile, which need not Lavater to inform us that refinement of feeling, or elevation of soul, has little to do with the fair countenance on which they are impressed. On the other-hand, there are plain women sometimes met in society, every movement of whose features is instinct with intelligence; who, from the genuine heart-warm smiles which play about he mouth the sweetely modulated voice, and the lightering up of any eye, that looks as if it could "comprehend the universe," becomes perfectly benutiful to those who live with them and love them. Before such pretensions as these how soon do the plakand white of a merely pretty face vanish into

COMPLIMENTS .- A fashionable female at Paris having heard that Nicole, the celebrated mathematician, was much cherished in the circles of science, and anxious to be though the patroness of merit, sent him such an invitation to one of her parties that he could not refuse it. The abstract geometrician, who had never before been present at an assembly of the kind, received the civilities of his fair hostess with all the awkwardness and fair hostess with all the awkwardness and confusion of a man unacquainted with the frivolities of fashionable life. After passing very uncomfortable evening, in answer to the observations of those who addressed him, he prepared to take his leave. Wishing to he very complimentary, he declared to the lady of the house the grateful sense he entertained of the high honor she had conferred on him by her generous invitation, politic regard, and extraordinary civility. At length he reached the climax of his compliments by assuring her "that her little eyes had made an impression which could never be creased from his breast." Nicole then retired quite satisfied at the manner in which he had acquitted fied at the manner in which he had acquitted himself; but a friend who was accompanying. him home, whispered in his ear as they were passing to the staircase, that he had paid the lady a very ill compliment, by telling her that her eyes were little, for that little eyes were universally understood by the whole sex to be a great defect. Nicole, mortified to excess at the mistake he had thus unconsciously made, and resolving to apologise to the lady whom he conceived he must have offended. returned abruptly to the company, and enreated her with great humility to pardon the error into which his confusion had beirayed him, of imputing anything like littlerish to so high, so elegant, so distinguished a character; and concluded by saying, "Madam, I never beheld such fine large eyes, such fine large lips, such fine large hands, and so fine and arge a person, altogether, in the whole course

MEXICAN MODE OF RECRUITING THE ARMY. MEXICAN MIODE OF MERRUITING THE AMOUNT.

— You can fancy, no hing more odd than the imaginer in which the army is recruited. A member of men are perhaps wanted to complete a new company, and a sergeant and his guard is forthwith despatched to inspect the newboring Indiana and Marienasa. The the neighboring Indians and Mezizoes. The subaltern finds a dozen or more at work in the fields; and even without the formality of a request, immediately picks his men and orders them into the ranks. If they attempt to escape or resist, they are at once lassed : to escape or resist, they are at once lassed; and at nightful the whole gang is marched, tied in pairs, into the quarter of the village, or the guard room of the palace, with a long and lugularious procession of wives and children weeping and howling for the loss of their martial mates. Next, day the "Colunteers" are handed over to the drill-seggent, and I have a few themselves and I have a few themselves. surround her and impressions made in the survey exert a more powerful influence in gular group presented by these new caught forming the character, than do, any after, its successions. All passions are unrestrained—if truth is not adhered to—if consistency is not seen—if there be a want of affection or a marmuring at the dispensations of Providence the volubility and the surrounder and a pair of drawers, another a shirt and a pair of drawers, another hides himself as well as he can under his blanket und broad brimmed hat, another had drawers and a military cap. The drilling of these men is constant and severe. The sergeant is generally a well-trained soldier; and sparing in the use of his long hard rod for the slightest symptom of neglect. In a low weeks, after the new troops acquire the ordinary routine of duty, they are put into uniform paraded through the streets, and you would scarfely believe they ever had been the coarse Indians, and recurvy Leppros, who robbed you on the road or pillered your pockets in the streets — Meyer's Morco.

of my life."

when the dore the sally with follitude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, the could go to the clergyman and forbid the bank. After, a moment's pause she took wit in her anger and said. (As he had she did not think proper to the formes of foreign capitalists and forbid the bank. After, a moment's pause she took wit in her anger and said. (As he had she down her land and the had she had the had she down to the conductor with the said she down to the conductor with the she had she had the she had she down to the conductor with the she had she had the she had she had the she had th