Cards.

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DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE (Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

ESPECTFULLY offers to the public his pro-DESTRICT TULLY offers to the public his pro-ture fessional-services in the practice of Medi-cine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

OFFICE a the residence of his father in S.-Hanover street, directly-opposite Morrets (late-Roberts) Hotel and the Second Presbyterian Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DWELLING to the two story brick house adjoining his Drug Store, on West രമമാതം Main Street.

April 14, 1847. DOCTOR AD LUPPED Homoeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for enerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.



Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. (POffice on Pittstreet, a few-doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the lastten days, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

ATTORNEY ATLAW, Pittsburg. Pa, AS returned from Carll 1, to lof his profession in Pittsburg

ounty, Pa. Feb. 10, 1847.

s. Dunlap adair,

Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doo below J. H. Graham, Esq.

James IR. Smitter. Attorney at Law. OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Grain new building, opposit, the Post Office. March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in the rear of the CourtHouse, on the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, dee'd

WOTRECMAL A. A. A. Attorney at Law, HARRISBURG, PA.

wiew. William werd Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.

FFICE in South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office. Carlisle, April 28, 1847.

SURVEYOR AND SCRIVENER. JOHN C. MITCHELL,

WILL be found at his Office in the rear of the Court House, ready at all times—unless engaged in the business of his profession—to make Surreys of lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare ds of conveyance and any other instru

eriting. Carliale, June 23, 1847. PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY, On the umberland Valley Rail Road, four miles west of arlisle.

THE SECOND SESSION (5 months) will commence on MONDAY, May 3. The brancher taught are Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, including Practical Surveying, together with all English Branches required for College, Counting House, &c.

Every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who may place their sons in the institution, by nowearied attention to their moral as well as mental improvement.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, (which are moderate,) references, &c., can be had by addressing R. K. BURNS, April 7, 1547—if, Principal

HARRIS, TURNER, & IRVIN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. No. 201 Market Street, PHILDELPHT

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

N Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Orstetrical Instruments;
Druggists Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils
Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Druggists, Country Merchants, and Physicians
supplied with the above articles on the most tavorable terms. Strief and prompt attention paid
o orders. Every article warranted.

John Hahrts, M. D. James A. Tunner, lately
of Virginia, William Invin, M. D.
Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 846.— y.

Called State Consultation of the later of th EOLEVEDE: FFERS liss services to the public. Ha

Father, and having in his possession the values ble, collection of papers made by him, his hope-by gara and punctuality to obtain a share os moublic patronage.
Office in the public square, immediately in the rear of the Court House. day Cerline oct 21 19 11 47

DYEING & SCOURING.

SEL O THE BUTALUE N LOUTHER STREET, near the College dyes Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel, all Solors and warrants all works the satisfactory. Orides in he line respectfully so cited. Carliste, September 2, 1846

Miscellaneous.

M'ALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

M'ALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

IT has power to cause all external SORES, SCROFULOUS humors, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their put trid matters and then heals them.

It is rightly termed All-healing, for there is searcely a disease, external or internal, that iwill not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption and liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare hefore heaven and man, that not one single case has it failed to be nefit when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had phys claus lebraed in the profession. I have had ministers of the Gospiel, Judges of the bench, Aldernien, Lawyers, gentlemen of this highest crudition, and multitudes of the poor use it in every variety of way and there has been but one voice—one universal voice—saying, "Mc-Allister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the luggs sented as they are within the system. But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs sented as they are within the system. But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs sented as they are within the system. But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs sented as they are within the system. But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs of the headache of 12 year's standing, and who had it regular every week so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like

Destruces and Ear Acte are helped with like success.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling when the pain ceases. Read the direction around the low.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pain in the closs or side, falling off of the lair one or the other always accompanies cold feet. (This cintment is the true remedy.) It is a sure sign of disease to have cold feet. In serolula, old sores, crysipelas, saltrheum, liver complaint, sore eyes, qu'nay, sore throat, brochenits, broken or sore breast, piles, all chest diseases such as astlina, oppressions, pain—also, sore laps, chapped hands, tumors, cutaneous cruptons, nervous diseases and of the spine, there is no medicine now known as good.

tions, nervous diseases and of the spine, there is no medicine now known as good.

SCALD HEAD...-We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of 15 or 20 doctors. One man told-us he had spint \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of ointment cured them.

BALDNESS.-It will restore the hair sooner than everythem there without any benefit and the second content of the case of the second content of the second content of the case of the second content of the secon

than any other thing.
BURNS.--It is the best thing in the world for Browns.--It is the nest thing in the hours.

Barns....(Read the directions around the hox.

WORMS.--It will drive every vestige of them

away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure aid so safe in the expulon of worms.
CORNS,--Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

PILES.-Thousands are yearly cured by this output.

JAMES MCALLISTER & Co. Sole proprietors of the above medicine. CAUTION -- No OINTMENT will be genu-te unless the names of James McAllister of ine unless the names of James McAllister conames McAllister & Co., are written with a pe

names McAllister & Co., are written with a per upon every label. Sold by Samuel Elliot, S. W. Haverstick and Dr. J. J. Myers, in Carlisle, J. & L. Reigel, Me-cha nicsburg; Singiser & Paul, Churchtown, and John Diller, Newville.

THIS WAY STRANGER: And try GITT'S New Establishment!

The citizens of Carlisle and the public generally, that he has opened a New Establishment in South Banover street, in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. James McMath, and nearly opposite the Post Office, Carliste, Cumberland co., Pa., where he is prepared to execute with neatness, durability and dispatch, and or reasonable terms, every description of BINDING. Music and Periodicals bound to patterns; Gentelmen's Libearies fitted up and repaired; Ladies' Serap Books, Albuma and Portfolios, of all descriptions, made to order; Binding done for Libearies, Institutions, Societies, &c., on advantageons terms:

BLANK WORK of every description, such Dockets, Records, Deed Books, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memorandums, Chrek Rolls, Receipt Books, &c. of the finest quality of paper, and in a style equal to any made in a country town, on the most reasonable terms. Call and see ape

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NEW AVD SECOND HAND BOOKS, STATIONEY

NEW AVD SECOND HAND BOOKS, STATIONEY
The subscriber has also commenced a new Book Store, at the same place, where ROOKS of almost every description can be had. Orders for Books will be promptly attended to.

Letter and Writing paper, Colored Printing and Wrapping p per, Post and Cap paper by the quire or ream, very cheep.

Also for sale BLANK BOOKS, FANCY AR-TICLES, &c. Blank Deeds, Lawyers, Justices and Constables blanks. A large evsortment of new style Wall and Window Blind Paper, Fire Board Screens, &c. White and blue Bonnett Boards, &cdd Pens, self supplying Iok Stands, Bover's black, blue and red link, Paper Sand, sand boxes, new style waters, pencils, cards, &c. which will be sold low for east, or exchanged for olean linen and cotton rags, and such produce as may be agreed upon. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOSEPH'S, GITT, Ag't.

JOSEPH'S. GITT, Ag't. July 28, 1817. Ag't.

LOW PRICE HANDWARE STORE. TO THE PUBLIC!

THE subscribers having purchased the eaf tire stock of Jacob Sener, invite the 'attention of the public to their assortment. With all the beasting, puffing and humbugging made by other establishments, we are no ble to sell Hardware as low if not a little lower than any other Hardware. Store in the country of the sell store in the s ble to sell Hardware as low if not a little low er than any other Hardware. Stare in the county. Try us and prove us, at the old and well known at and on North Hanover Street, bent tween Cornman's Tavern and the Hat and Gap Store of Geo. Keller. We have just received a full and general assortment of Hardware and Building. Materials, among which may be enumerated the following:

500 pounds American Blister Steel 7e per lb; 200 do Essiand Sheer Steel 18 per lb; 500 do Cast and Sheer Steel 18 per lb; 500 do Cast and Sheer Steel 18 per lb; 500 do Spiring Steel 7 jets per pound; 50 doz. of Chru and Grass Scyttles, 100 kegs of Nails and spikes at \$4.50 per keg; 50 boxes of assorted Glass.

Alliscellancons.-

From the (London) Weekly Dispatch.) SONG OF THE SEASON.

BY ELIZA COOK. Look out, look out, there are shadows about;
The Forest is donning lis doublet, of brown,
The willow tree niways with a gloomier flour,
Like a benutial face with a gathering frown!
Tis true we'all know that Sumnier must go,
That the swallow will never gay long in our eay
Yet we'd rather be witching the wild rase blow,
Than be counting the colors of Autumpluayes!

Look high, look high, there's the lace winged fly, Thinking he's king of a fulry realm, As he wings with delight on a gessamer tie, That is linked 'mid the boughs of the sun-tipp

elin!
Alast poor thing, the first rustic will bring
The pillars to dust, where your pleasure
weaves.

weaves.

And many a spirit, like thee, will cling
To hopes that depend upon Autumn leaves ! Look low, look low, the night-gusta blow,
And the restless forms in hectic red,
Come whirling and sporting wherever we go,
Lighter in dancing, as nearer the dead!
Oh! who has not seen rare Bearts, that have been
Painted and panting, in garb that deceives,
Dashing gally along in thoir flattering sheen
With Despuir at the core, like the Autumn loave

Look on, look on, morn breaketh upon
The hedge-row boughs, in their withering hue;
The distant orchard is sallow and wan,
But the apple and nut gleam richly through.
Oh! well it will he if our life, like the trees,
Shall be found, when old Time of, green beaut
beranes.

Merrily pours, as it sings and sours,
The west winds over the land and sons,
Till it plays in the forest and monas and roars,
Beeming no longer a mirtiful breeze:
So music is blest, till it meeteth a breast
That is probed by the strain, while semory grieve
To think it was sung by a loved one at rest,
Tillen it comes like—the sweet wind in Autum
leaves!

Not in an hour are leaf and flower
Stricken in freshness and swept to decay;
By gentle approaches, the frost and the shower,
Make ready the sup vines for falling away;
And so is man made to as peacefully fade.

By the tear that he sheds, and the sight that he heaves,
For he's loosened from earth by each trial-cloud's shade. sinde, Till he's willing to go, as the Autumn leaves!

Look back, look back, and you'll find the track
Of human hearts, strewn thickly o'er
With Joy's dead leaves, all dry and black,
And every year still dinging more.
Out the soil is fed, where the branches are shed
For the furrow to bring forth fuller sheaves,
And so is our trust in the Future spread
In the gloom of Morality's Autunn leaves!

The Lawyer & the Razor Strop Man

The Razor Strop man stopped at a tavern with company, he was obli My with company, re was con-yith a 'lawyer,' albiet it was weather for the game of two What with hard feathers, a melpliere and myriads of buzzing mosquitoes, the twam were kept awake all night, and daylight had scarcely given token of its approach ere they were on the floor busily engaged in attiring themselves, al. though it was scarcely light enough for them

though it was scarcely light enough for them to distinguish their articles of dress.

(Well,' said the strop man in telling the story in his comical way, 'you see the law-yer got dressed first and went down starre. story in his comical way, 'you see something at the bar, and then toddled out into the street. Well, as tor myself I did not feel as lively as I generally do so I took my time and fixed myself leisurly until daylight that farrly set in, when I walked down into the bar room not thinking of any thing in the bar room not thinking of any thing in moments was laid after I arrived in Mexico, and before I left the building was nearly complessore of fully, that he naturally supposed that I want

ed a horn, and so says he, "what'll it be Mi Smith?" "What'll what be," asked I.

"Why; what'll you have in your licker, says he. "Well I guess I shall take pizen, if I take

It at all." said L "You needen't be so touchy about it," said ic tooking as blue as at, indigo bag, "if you lon't want the liquor you needn't drink it I shouldn't bave asked you to take anything if you hadn't looked like a man that wanted a horn all possessed, and you dursent say so (or fear of the growters.)

"Well I didn't know what to say to the chap, for I couldn't account myself for going so straight up to the bar, when it was my usual custom to give it a wide benth. How ever I waited very patiently until breakfast ime, and kept consoling myself with the hought that the bar-keeper was a blackguard and knowing that I was a tetotaler, wanted to ment me. As soon as breakfast was over I took my basket of straps on my arm, and went to the square in front of the Court House, and so of had a big crowd around me as usual, I began to harrangue the buys on the wonderful properties of my Strop, but someliow or other I got a new lot of words that I had never used before, and every now and then Pd.come up keachumk against a long outlandish phraze which would set the people to laughing like good fellows. Here, says I; its a Strop gentlemen; which will give the finish and keenjest edge to your habeas corpus, to a dull razor or knife, it will give a smooth capias, and prevent all damages to the cheek or ching. No one who buys my strop gentlemen, will ever enter a com-plaint, or become non suited, or can prosecute his business without being linble to a nonprostand gentlemen of the jury, the price is

only 25 cents and costs." "The more I talked the more the people laughed, and to lell the truth, I had to laugh myself for my own riginarold. At last l'give it up as a bad job, and told the crowd that I shouldn't sell any more strops that day. So

zor strop logic sertine whole court in an up-ron; judge; july, client, defendant and spe-tator laughed loud and long at the apparent-ly drunken harangue of the poor lawyer, and it was not until digner time, when he and myrelf were seated at the table, that the se-

zor strop logic set the whole court in an up-

cret of our several mistakes were detected. The truth was, that the lawyer in his hurty to dress in the morning had put on my boots by mistake, which accounts for his lugging trasor stropy into his plea; while I of necessity, put on his boots, which explains my ushose outlandish expressions about habe as corpas, capias nol pros, &c. as also my an-

acconstable drawing to to the bar in the mor. ing.
'You'll never calcut the Razor Strop man putting on a law jerk-much less drinkings lawyer's boots again - Pauls Weekly Galaxy

THE CITY OF MEXICO;

The present we think an opportune time, while our victorious army is within the walls of the city of Mexico, to lay before our renders the following graphic and interesting description of the far famed city of the Aztecs. It is from Brantz Mayer's fine book on "Mexico as it was and as it is."

It was in the middle of November, but there was a May mildness in the atmosphere The sky was of that deep uitra-marine blue peculiar to elevated regions. As I ranged my eye down the street from my balcony, the town was alive with a teeming population, the windows of the houses stood open, fair wemen strolled homeward from mass; old monks shuffled along in their crowled robes, the butcher urged along his ass with peripatetic stall hung around with various meats; treshly leaved flowers and trees in the court yards, of which I caught glimpses through the open potters, and in the balconies lounged the early risers, enjoying a segar after the cup of chocolate. It was a liver ly and beautiful scene, worthy of the pencil of that master painter of cities, Camaletti, who wantd have delighted in the remarkable transparency and parity of the atmosphers through which the distant hills, some twen-

ty miles, seemed but a barrier at the end of The plan of the city of Mexico is precisely that of a checkerboard, with a great variety of squares. Straight streets cross each other at right angles, and at regular intervals.— The houses are painted with gay colors light blue, fawn, and green, interspersed with a pure white, that remains long un-

stained in the diy atmosphere. The view of all these from the elevated tower of the cathedral (to which I soon repaired after my arrival in the capital) pre-sented a mass of domes, steeples, and flat-roofed dwellings frequently covered, like hanging gardons, with dowers and follings. Beyond the gates (which you would scarce ly think bounded a population of 200,000 the wast plain strategies out on every side to the wast plain strategies out on every side to the mountains, traversed in some places by long lines of aqueducts sweeping to the city from the hills, and in others with lakes, cul. tivation, and beautiful groves, until the distant view is closed by the volcanoes, whose

particular, found myself in a few moments bearing right into leaning over the bar and staring right into the face of the barkeepar. I looked so wist-fully, that he naturally supposed that I want-vegetables, and most of the necessaries of medans, after Mecca. We could sit under the table, had been sold on that spot in the Golden Gate, outside the walls; we could shambles and booths built of bamboos and measure with the eye, from the bed of the reeils, sheltered by the rain and sun by thatched roofs. In the south-western corner crowned Moriah, and from amidst which of the square, the Parian, an masightly building (erected I believe since the revolution) greatly mars the effect of the Plaza. It is a useful establishment, however, as it alfords a large revenue to the municipality and is the great bazaar where every article requisite for the dress of Mexicans, male or

> coming from the hills, the other from a greatas bright, yet softer than at noonday, I have

The Court of Street Street Str

THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU. PART III—JERUSALEM—THE TEMPLE

My room opened upon a little terrace,—
the flat roof of a lower apartment in our inn
at Jerusalem, and from this little terrace I
was never fired of gazing. A considerable portion of the city was spread out below me; not with its streets laid open to view, as if would be in one of our cities; but presenting a collection of flat 100fs, with small white supolas rising from them, and the minarets out the mosque springing, tal and light as the poplar from the long grass of the mead-ow. The narrow, winding lanes, which are the streets of easiern cities, are scarcely tra

ceble from a height, but there was one visi-ble from our terrace,—with its rough pave-ment of large stones, the high house walls on each side, and the arch thrown over it, which is so familiar to all who have seen the pictures of Jerusalem. The street is called Via Dolorosa, the Mournful way, from its being the way by which Jesus went from the Judgment Hall to Calvary, bearing his Many times in a day my eyes followthe windings of this street, in which I rarely saw any one walking, and when it was lost among the buildings near the walls, I looked over to the hill which bounded our prospect, —and that hill was the Mount of Olives.—It was then the time of full moon, and even ing after evening I used to lean upon the paring after evening I used to lean upon the parapet of the terrace, watching for the coming up of the large yellow moon from behind the ridge of Olives. By day the slopes of the Mount were green with the springing wheat, and dappled with the shade of the Olive clumps. By night, those clumps and lines of trees were dark amilst, the lights ines of trees were dark amilist, the lights and shadows cast by the moon, and they guided the eye in the absence of daylight, to the most interesting points,—the descent to the brook Kedron, the read to Bethany, and he place whence Jesus is believed to have looked over upon the noble city when he pronounced its doom. Such was the view

iom our terrace. One of our first walks was along-the Via streets of Jerusalem, from the picturesque character of the walls and archways! The old walls of yellow stone are so beautifully ufted with weeds, that one longs to paint ev ery angle and projection, with their mellow coloring and dangling and trailing weeds.

And the shadowy archways, where the vaul ted roofs intersect each other, till they are lost in the dazzle of the sunshine beyond, are a prepetual treat to the eye. The pave-ment is the worst ever I walked on ;—large, slippery stones, slanting in all manner of Passing such weedy walls and dark archways as I have mentioned, we turned into Via Dolorosa, and followed it as far as he Governors House, which stands where out Antonio stood when Pilate there tried Him is whom he found, as he declared, no guilt. Here we obtained permission to mount to the roof.

To the roof.

Why did you wish it? For reasons of such force as I despained making understood by any but those to whom the name of the Temple has been sacred from their carliest years. None but Mohammedans may enter the enclosure now;—nof Jew nor Christian. The Jew and Christian who repel each others in Christian lands are under the same er in Christain lands are under the same ban here. They are alike excluded from the place where Solomon built and Christ sanctified the Temple of Jehovah, and they are affice mocked and insulted, if they draw near the gates. Of course, we were not sat-isfied without seeing that we could see of once arose the the temple courts, we could sit where Jesus sat on the slope of Olivet.and lpok over to the height whence the glorious Temple once commanded the Valley of the Jehoshaphat, which lay between us and it; but this was not enough. if we could see more. We had gone to the threshold of one requisite for the dress of Mexicans, male or requisite for the dress of Mexicans, male or female, may be purchased at reasonable prices. On the pavement which runs round sit numbers of coachmen, whose stands are in the neighborhood, and crowds of women with ready made shoes.

The country around presents a magnifient view. On your right, is the cypress covered and castle crowned hill of Chapultepec, formerly the site, it is alleged, of one of Montezuma's palages; before you and be more discontinuously and the pride and prosperity of the Mohammetlan usurpers. But we could see yet more from the roof of the governor's house, and there we went accor-

governor's house, and there we went accordingly.

The enclosure was spread out like a map er distance, near Tacubaya, and screening that village as itleans against the first slopes below us; and very beautiful was the of the western mountains. On your left are mosque, built of variegated marbles, and its the volcanoes, on whose summits the dast vast dome, and its neble marble platform, throng disperse, as the moon rises from be and the green lawn which sloped away all rounds the mountains, pouring a flood of clear round, and the row of cypress trees under the best of the control of t Inght, bright as the day in other lands, over the tranquil landscape. The moonlight of Mexico is marvelously beautiful. That city you remember, is 7,500 feet, above the sea; and nearly that number of feet closer to the sprand before our eyes? I was looking, alstars than we are: the atmosphere, conse. most all the while, to see where Sheepgale sent things, when the sacred past seemed spread before our eyes? A.was, looking, almost all the while, to see where Sheepgale was, through which the lambs for sacrifice quently; is more rarified, and the light comes; most all the which the lambs for sacrifice as it were, but and pelipid from heaven; were brought; and the Walergate, through you seem able to touch the stars, so brillianty; which the priest went down to the spring of near do they stand out relieved against the Siloam for water, for the ritual purification. background of an intensely blue sky. Strol. I saw where the Temple itself must have the sharp lines of the tower and temple come boldly out with shape, and even color; almost, Court of the Women, the Transmitted as bright, yet softer than a month of the content of the Women. The Transmitted as bright, yet softer than a month of the content of the Women. The Transmitted as bright, yet softer than a month of the content of the Women. Court of the Women, the Treasury, where the chest stood on the right of the entrance, you get a home (much as it is the moonlight, and the right hand might give without the poets and lovers) is but second hand stuff, scribes; sat to teach; and the place where the compared with that of Mexico.—And so with taught in their jeak us presence as to make

the days of Nehemiah, when the citizens worked at the walls with arms in their girdles; and the full glory and security (as most of the Jews thought) of their Temple while they paid tribute to the Romans. Of the proud Mohammedans before my eyes were like the proud Jews, who mocked at the idea that their Temple should be thrown down. I saw now the arrea where they stood in their pride, and where before a generotion had passed away, no stone was left upon another, and the plough was brought to tear up it collast remains of the foundations. Having witnessed this heart-breaking sight, the Jews were banished from the city, and were not even permitted, to see the Zion from alar off, In the age of Constanting they

from alar off. In the age of Constantine, they were allowed to approach so as to see the city from the surrounding hills;—a mountal liberty, slike that of permitting an exile to see his native shores from the sea, but never to land. At length, the Jews were allowed to purchase of the Roman soldiers leave to enter Jerusalem once a year,—ou the day when the city fell before Titus. And what to do? How did they spend

that one day of the year? I will tell; for I saw it. The mournful custom abides to this day. I have said how proud and prosperous looked the mosque of Omar, with its marble buildings, its green lawns, and gaily dressed eople,—some at prayers under the cypress, s, some conversing under the areades,—all these ready and eager to stone to death on the instant, any Christian or Jew who should dare to set his foot within the walls. This is what we saw within. Next we went round the outside till we came by a narrow crooked passage, to a desolate spot, occupied by a desolate people. Under a high, mas-sive, and very ancient wall was a dusty narrow space, inclosed on the other side by the backs of modern dwellings, if I remem-ber right. This ancient wall, where the weeds are springing from the crevices of the stones, is the only part remaining of the old Temple wall; and here the Jews come every Friday, to their Place of Walling, as it is called, to mourn over the fall of their I'emour first walks was along the Via

There is a strange charm in the the proud Alohammedans within! The

women were seated in the dust-some wailing aloud, some repeating prayers with moving lips, and others reading them from books on their knees. A few children were at play on the ground; and men sat ellent, their heads drooped on their breasts. Several younger men were leaning against the wall, pressing their foreheads against the stones, and resting their books on their clasped hands in the crevices. With some, this wailing is no form: for Leaw tears or their cheeks. I lorged to know if any had hope in their hearts, they or their children of any generation should pass that wall, and should help to swell the cry. 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, that the King of Glory may come in!' If they have any such hope, us may give some sweetness to this rite of humiliation. We had no such hope for them; and it was with unspeakable sadness that I turned away from the thought of the pride and tyranny within those walls, and the desolation without, carrying with me a deep felt lesson on the strength of hu-

man taith, and the weakness of the ties of brotherhood.

Alas! all seem weak alike. Look at the three great places of prayer in the Holy City! Here are the Mohammedans eager to kill a Jew or Christian who may enter the Mosque of Omar. There are the Christians ready to kill any Mohammedan who may enter the church of the Holy Sepulchie. And here are the Jews pleading against their enemies:
"Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom in the day o raise it, even to the foundation thereof. O, daughter of Babylon that art to be destroyed, bappy shall he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us. Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones nvainst the stones!" Such are the things done and said in the cause of Religion!

TAYLOR'S GENERALSHIP.

A letter in the New York Literary World, by Stephens, the lively author of Travels in the East and in Central America, gives an nteresting account of a recent interview withthe celebrated ALEXANDER VON HUMBOIDT. Ists of the Atlantic slope are holding back, in Berlin. This distinguished personage is with the expectation of commanding the now nearly eighty years old, yet retains unimpaired the vigour and elasticity of mindwhich belonged to his prime of life. His ward the crop. Facilities for storage, at ex-scientific explorations in Mexico, the result fremely low rates, have been provided in of which water given to the world some for. New York for the western farmers, and there y years ago, must of course connect his houghts and recollections with that country by many interesting associations.—The lor owing extract will show that so me new obects of note have appeared in Mexico besides its natural phenomena to attract the ob-

servations of the philosopher: "Baron Humbolt was keenly alive to the resent condition of Mexico, he was full of our Mexican war; his eyes were upon Gen. Taylor was drawing upon himself the eyes full Europe, and that whatever might be he different opinions as to its necessity or justice, it was producing every where, in monarchical and anti-republican countries, a strong impression of our ability and power for war—which in calightened (?) Europe, even at this day, more than all the fruits of peace, industry, and extended commerce, more than the exhibition of twenty millions

were such that no American could listen without being proud." Something for Farmers. We copy the following article from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last. We do so

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that our Agricultural readers may have an opportunity to see what a City paper has to say about the prices to be obtained for their crops. They will do as they please about taking its advice. Coming from the quarter it does, the article is worthy of notice in other respects. The Sun is well-known as an. efficient alley of Locolocolsm under the mask of nautrality. Now that the elections are over it talks about the high prices of last spring and summer as "nominal"—assures the firmers that they will be disappointed if they rely on them as guarantees for equal prices hereatter warns them of an injurious inflit ence from " the prostration which the mone tary world is now suffering in Europe," and in fact gives them to understand that they must sell at lower rates than they were told the Tariff of 1846 would ensure them. Those who voted for Shunk under the impression that his re-election would raise and keep up the price of corn to \$1 a bushel may learn the vanity of their expectations from the following article of an authority which by them should be so unquestioned as the Baltimore

"WITHHOLDING THE NEW CROP-The "WITHINDING THE NEW CROP—The complaint is very general upon the sea board and at all the usual depots of breadsuaßs upon the forwarding routes, that the new crop is withheld in every direction, and that the amount which has appeared up to the present time in the current year, is so much less than that of the corresponding period. less than that of the corresponding period last year, as to give cause for the apprehension of convulsions in the trade, which it leavery desirable to avoid. This fact is of rery desirable to avoid. This fact is of course, easily to be traced to its cause.—
The high nominal prices of lest spring and summer have beyond question suggested to our farmers a stroke of practical policy, in which they cannot fail to be disappointed in their expectations, if indeed they do not literally rue such an irrational proceeding.—
Admitting that this is the true course of the literally rue such an irrational proceeding.
Admitting that this is the time cause of the manifest refuctance to forward the crop, we hope that it will be duly reconsidered for the common benefit of both the producer and the onsumer.

At the present moment there exist none of those causes for like events which prevailed last year, and it is therefore absurd to act under an expectation that the same prices can possibly obtain. Moreover, the prostration which the monetary world is now suffering in Europe, and which we must feel in a greating in itself a direct result is continued in the control of the control ter or less degree, is itself a direct and incon-troverable evidence of the expanded system nder which the transa were, through a great part of the season, conducted. The business was, in half its character, at least, artificial and unsubstantial.—The true policy, we apprehend, for the farmer, is, now, while prices are real, and a bent equivalent a the demand to the farmer. pout equivalent to the demand, to realize, by the steady and gradual advance of his crop to market, a fair remunerating price will thus be maintained, probably throughout the en-tire season. But to hold back now, will have the effect undoubtedly to elevate the price, and then as soon as the price proves attractive, the result will be a glut in the market, or the choking up of the avenues of trans-

It is to be hoped that while the agricultura high prices of the anticipated winter rise, that those of the middle States will avail themselves of the present opportunity to forseems to be a growing disposition on their part to use them, and thus to secure an equal chance for the fluctuations of the market with our eastern agriculturists. Storage, at mode-rate rates, should also be afforded in Baltirate rates, should also be afforded in Baltimore, and pressed upon the attention of
farmers, so that any either east or west of
the Alleghenies, disposed to avail themselves of it, may be more induced to do so.
It is by such means only that speculation
will be thwarted in its designs, the steadiness of the market maintained a collapse
and pane be avoided, and the general interests of the whole community be effectually
subserved."

portation.

MANKIND IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. They have neither looked into heaven nor carth, neither into sea or land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without scale, dstronomy without demonstration.— They made was without powder, shot canmore than the exhibition of twenty millions (bonfies without powder, shoty cannot make than the exhibition of twenty millions (bonfies without squibs or crackers. They of people abunding in all the comforts of went to see without compass and sailed life, raises us to the rank of a "first rais pow" without the needle. They wish as trespected.