Carliste



CARLISLE. JULY 4, 1849

he took in this invalid, soon restored him to

reason. Unfortunately, he was permitted to

leave the asylum and return to the world,

headed on the 8th Thermidor.

the most mediorable events of that day.

them to pass under his uplifted leg.

This inconceivable act of prowess he per-

formed on the eight men who were trying to

master him. From henceforth his strength

CLEDING LEGICAL

SYMMETER BY BY IB. BIBA 9P9PTP.

Cards.

VOLUME XIIX

Dr. John J. Myers HAS REMOVED his Office and dwel

ling to the house adjoining his Drug Storo n West High street. Iling to the house n West High street.

Dr. W. L. Creigh,
(Successor of Dr. John Creigh, deceased.)

WILL attend all Medical calls in town or country, by DAY or NIGHT, and will give every attention to patients entrusted to his care.

OFFICE on East High street, opposite Ogilhu's store.

J. Windsor Rawlins, M. D. J. WIMISOF RAWIINS, M. D.

RADUA TE of Jefferson Medical College, respectfully offers his services to the public. Dr. Rawlins having had eight years experience in the Prac ice of his profession in Maryland and Pennsylvania, flatters himself that he carrgive general satisfaction to those requiring his aid. Office in Pitt street opposite the Mansion House Hotel and first door south of the Mathematical Profession 1997.

Doctor Ad. Lippe, HOMOEOPATHIC Physician. Office in Main street, in the house formerly occu-pied by Dr. F. Ehrman. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. C. Loomis,
WILL perform al
operations upon the
Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing,
Plugging, &c., or will restore the joss of them,
by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth
to a full sett. & Office on Pitt street, a few
doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is abent the last ten days of every month.

Wm. M. Penrose,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in
the several Courts of Cumberland county... OFFICE opposite the jail in the room with W. T. Brown, Esq. [may2]

John B, Parker, A TTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in North Hanover Street, in the room formerly occupied by the Hon. F Watts.

March 21, 1849

Wm. T. Brown, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, nearly opposite the ounty jail, Carlisle. (eb 9

Ourson C. Moore,
A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, mar 31 '47

EDWRD CLARKSON, E NGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 801 Walnut, Street, Philadelphia. 80 Orders may be sent by mail.

Dec. 20 1848.-6m

. Conveyancing. DFFDS, BONDS, Mortgages, Agreements and other instruments of writing neatly and accurately drawn by the subscriber, who may be found at the office of the Carlisle Bank.

A. HENDEL.

James R. Smith, A TTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two doors from Burkholder's Hotel. [apr 1

GEORGE EGE,

TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. FIGE at his residence, corner of Main strees and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder' Hotel. In addition to the dates of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures articles of agreement, notes, &c.

Carlisle, ap \$249.

WRIGHT & SAXTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR-EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails ing goods in their line, to the large assortment, they have just opened, and which they offer at the very lowest cash prices.

John P. Lyne.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c. at the old stand in N. Hanover street, arlisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buyers is requested, as he is determined to sell ower than any other house intown. upr19.

Look this Way.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD in West High street, a few doors east worf Messrs J & D Rhoads's Warehouse, where they now have and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned pine boards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which they will sell low for cash. March 14 HARN & SIPE.

WALTERS & HARVEY,

[Late Hazelhurst & Welters,]

[KODUCK, and General-Commission Merchants, Nos. 15 and 16, Spear's Wharf,

BALTIMORE. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of all kinds of Produce.

Motice.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the statistic fineetings of the Board of Commissioners will be flield on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at their office in Carlisle.

WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

Dveing and Scoulng. WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street.

THE highest, price wil be paid (in cash or in page), by the subscriber for good RAGS. The page in the

Watts' Bar Iron Fall sizes, for sale at the Warehouse of J & D RHOADS.

Qalifornia dioney Belts. Qalifornia filoney Belts.

All persons going to California would dowell by calling at the store of the subscriber and procure one of these safe depositories for any extra change they may have to earry with them. They will also hold a heat of gold dustically and see them.

Gull and see them.

Gull Pens.

JUST regeived and for sale at Dr. RAW-LIN SDrug & Fancy store W. Main Street, gold.

Linen Sheetings, &c. Linen Sheeting J. & C.

TA GENERAL assortment of Linen and Musline Sheetings, Pillow Case Linens, and Musline Toweling of various kinds just opened,
by imays: GEO W HITNER

Rags Wanted.

AHB subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH for RAGS in any quantity deliverd at his store in Carlials. C BARNITZ.

May 3 [49]

Candidates.

SHERIFFALTY

ROBERTS offers himself as a A candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and solicits from the Democratic Delegates the nomination, pledging himself, if elected, to dis charge the duties to the best of his ability.

June 20

To the Independent Voters of Cum
SOURCE

Sour hight soar hight nor fear to fly—
Think not about the falling—
Stay not to shrink upon the brink
Of high or holy calling to
But, being right, with all thy might
Go on—the clouds of sorrow,
That here to-day obscure thy way.

May all be gone-to-morrow.

berland County.

PELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and very respectfully solicit your support.

Hopewell tp.

May 9,'49

SHERIFFALTY.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS of Cumberland co., I office myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the communion of the Whig County Convention. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

ROB'T. McC RTNEY.

Carlisle, April 11, '49-te

To the Voters of Cumberland County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of many friends I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at consideration as a candidate for SHERGEF, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and humanity. I therefore respectfully solicit your support.

JOSEPH McDARMOND.

Newville, April 26th, '49-ic

To the Voters of Cumberland County FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality DAVID CRISWELL.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

Sheriffalty.

RELIOW-CITIZENS:—Being solicited by a number of my friends. I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF: at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected, I hereby promise to perform the duties of said office faithfully. Respectfully. ully. Respectfully,
April 4-te JOHN F HUNTER.

To the Voters of Cumberland County. FELLOW-CITIZENS—I hereby offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHE-RIFF of Cumberland County, and respectfully solicit your support, pledging myself, if elected to discharge the daties of said office with fidelity. Yours, respectfully, MONTGOMERY DONALDSON. West Pennsborottp.

April 25, '49-te

To the Voters of Cumberland Co'ty

Fellow-Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the approaching election, subject to the action of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicit your support.

Shippershurg may 32 '49

Shippensburg, may 23,'49. WERT'S HOTE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the where he will endeavor to se, we those who may call on him in the most satisfactory manner.—
The house is pleasantly situated, and is furnished throughout with good bedding and other furniture, and his accommodattons are such as will make it a convenient and desirable stopping place. No exertions will be spared to make it agreeable in all its departments to those who may favor him with a call. BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month or year at the usual prices.

JOHN-WERT.

New and Cheap Books, JUST received at the Cheap Book store of the subscriber, Graham's, Godey's and Sar-

In the subscriber, Graham's, Godey's and Sarain's Magazi ics, for May—25 cents each.
The Collegian-the Dickinson College Monthy Magazine,
Napoteon's Livasion of Russia, a historical
omance by Louis Rellstabr.
Memoirs of my Youth, by Lamartine.
Zunluko, by Mrs. Rachael Maule.
Acana Morris of new powel

Agnes Morris, a new novel.
Agnes Morris, a new novel.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees.
Clarke's Commentary.
Macauley's England, Harper's Edition, very cheap With a large variety of other new and cheap works of overv kind.

JACOB ERB.

Pattern Shoulder Baces.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of Dr. PORTER'S SHOULDER BRACES, which has been found to be invaluable to such as are afflicted with crick in the back, pains in the side and breast, spitting of blood, &c.

This article is also found to be of the utmost In article is also found to be of the utmost mortance to children predisposed to stooping and especially to females whose health is impaired, and often totally ruined by this habit of stooping, which is entirely overcome by the use of this invaluable Brace eb. 21 G W HITNER



FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE. A SUPPLY of the above truly valuable TRUSS received and kept for sale at the store of faug23] S. ELLIOTT.

WALL PAPERS

THE subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his extensive variety of WALL
PAPERS, samples of which may be seen at
his Book Store. He is enabled to sell at city
retail prices and to furnish the article art he
shortest notice. [WI6] JACOE ERB

Wrapping Paper.

THE Subscriber has entered into arrange
ments with a house in Philadelphis, by
witch he will be constantly supplied with the
best article of Wrapping Paper. Country Merchants, and others wishing to save twenty-five
per cent, on the above article can do so by calling at the store of

No 29, 1848

DICKLES, PRESERVES.—Just received

- Postad.

SOAR HIGH! SOAR HIGH!

The world may sneer, and laugh and jeer, The world may sneer, and laugh and je
Yet stay not for rephining.
Alike for all, the great and small,
Creation's light is shining.
Take heart of oak, there is no stroke
Man strikes, but it may aid him.
For if the deed from good proceed.
Say what on earth shall shade him?

le un ungracious measure, every gift we cast a frift Is a most wasted treasure, and it may be, perchance, if we Should one alike refuse them, Should one alike refuse them, We may in vain strive to regain The slightest power to use them Sour high! sour high! nor fear to fly— Think not about the falling— Think not about the falling—
There is a power in every hour
To help us in our calling.
If only more we would adore,
And seek its mighty aiding.
Nor rack our brains; and take such pains
To search for things so fading.

s every for we unemploy

Miscellancous. LIBERATING THE MADMEN.

The following interesting sketch of the first trial made by the French philosopher and philanthropist Pinel, to govern lunatics by moral force alone, is from an account.

written by his son. It was in the latter end of 1792, that Pinel who had been appointed some time before medical superintendent of the Bicetre (the FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, of Camberland county, at the next general election, subject to the desision of the Democratic County Convention Should I be nominated and elected. I piedge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity Carlisle. April 11 DAVID SMITH Madhouse of Paris,) urgently applied for of Paris; and demanded the setorm of the

barbarous system. "Citizen," replied one of the members of the Commune, "to-morrow I will pay you and Bicetre a visit. But wo to you if you deceive us, and are concealing the enemies oi/the people amongst your madmen !"

The member of the Commune who spoke thus was Couthon. The next day he arrived

at the Bicetre. Couthon was himself, perhaps, as strange sight as that which he had come to see.-Deprived of the use of his legs, he was always carried about on men's shoulders; and hus mounted and deformed, he, with a soft and teminine voice, pronounced sentences of death; for death was the only legic at that moment. Couthon wished to see and personally to question the lungues one after a-nother. He was conducted to their quarter of the building; but to all his questions he received insults and sanguinary addresses, and heard nothing amidst the confused cries and howling, but the chilling clank of the large and commodious public house, situated on the corner of South Hanover and Pomfret stending, in the borough of Carlisle, lately occupied by Samuel Morret, monotony of the spectacle and the futility of his inquiries, Couthon turned round to Pinel

and said, "Ah! citizen, are not you yourse!f mad to think of unchaining such animals?" "Citizen," replied the other, "I am convinced that these lunatics have become so unmanagable solely because they are deprived of air and liberty, and I venture to hope a great deal from a thoroughly differ-

ent method."

"Well, then, do what you like with them; give them up to you. But I fear you will all a victim to your presumption."

Now master of his actions, Pinel commen ced the next day his enterprise, the real difficulties of which he had never for a moment disguised from himself. He contemplated liberating about fifty raving madmen without danger to the more peaceful inmates. He decided to unchain but twelve as a first experiment. The only precaution he judged necessary to adopt, was to prepare an equal number of waistcoats-those made of stout linen, with long sleeves, and fastened at the back, by means of which it is easy to prevent a lunatic doing serious mischief.

The first whom Pinel addressed was the oldest in this scene of misery. He was an English captain; his history was unknown, and he had been confined there for forty years. He was considered the most teroc rous of all. His keepers even approached him with caution; for in a fit of violence he had struck one of the servants with his chain, and killed him on the spot. He was more harshly treated than the others, and this severity and complete abandonment only tended still more to exasperate his naturally violent temper.

Pinel entered his cell alone, and address ed him calmly. "Captain," said he. "it take off your chains, and give you liberty to walk up and down the yard, will you promise to be reasonable, and to injure no one?" "I will promise you; but you are making. game of me. They are all too much afraid of me, even you yoursell,"

"No indeed, I am not afraid," replied Pinel "for I have six men outside to make you respect me ; but believe my word; confide in me, and be docile. I intend to liberate you if you will put on this linen wasst-

coat in place of your heavy chains." The captain willingly agreed to all they CIKLES, PRESERVES.—Just received and opened by the subscriber, preserved Ginger and Pine Apple, Orange Jelly, Pickled Lobsters, Gherkins. Mangoes, Peppers Picollili, Tomatoes and Onions Olives, Capérs, Anchovies, Sardines, Tomato Ketchup, fine mixed French Mustard, with a very choice and pure forment of Salad Oli just received at the doctor and his assistants retired, May 16'49.

Several times he stood up, but sank down required of him, only shrugging his shoul-

again. He had been in a sitting posture for him off a la lanterne, us an elector of 1789. such a length of time, that he had almost During a threatened famine, he every mortost the use of his limbs. However, at the ning left the Bicetre, and never returned end of a quarter of an hour, he succeeded in without provisions, which at that moment preserving his equilibrium; and from the were unpurchasable even for gold. The re-

depth of his durk cell he advanced, tottering mainder of his life was but one continued towards the door. His first movement was act of devotion to his liberator. to look up at the heavens, and to cry out in Next room to Chevinge, three unfortunate ecstacy, "How beautiful! How delightful!" soldiers had been in chains for years, with-In the evening he returned of his own ac- out any one knowing the cause of this rigor. cord to his cell, slept tranquilly on a good They were generally quiet and inoffensive, bed which had been provided for him in the speaking only to each other, and that in a meantime, and during the following two language unintelligible to the rest of the prisyears which he spent at the Bicetre, he nev- oners. They had, however, been granted the only privilege which they seemed capaer again had a violent fit; he even made himself useful, exercising a certain authori- ble of appreciating-that of being always ty over the other lunatios, governing them together in the same cell: When they became after his fashion, and establishing himself as aware of the change in their usual mode of treatment, they expected it to proceed from a kind of superintendent. The third presented a strong contrast. He unimendly motives, and violently opposed was a man in the prime of title, with spark- the loosening of their irons. When liberated they would not leave their prison. Either ling eyes; his bearing haughty, and gestures from grief or want of understanding, these dramatic. In his youth, he had been a lite-

rary character. He was gentle, witty, and unfrappy creatures were insensible to the had a brilliant imagination. He composed liberty now offered to them. romances, full of love, expressed in impas-Atter them came a singular personage, one sioned language. He wrote unceasingly, of those men whose malady is the more difand in order to devote himself with great ficult of cure, from its being "a fixed idea," arder to his favorite composition, he ended occasioned by excessive pride. He was an by locking himself up in his room, often old clergyman who thought himself Christ. passing the day without food, and the night His exterior corresponded to the vanity of without sleep. To complete all, an untor- his belief; his gait was measured and soltunate passion added to his excitement; he emn; his smile, sweet, yet severe, forbade fell in love with the daughter of one of his the least of familitary; everything, even to neighbors. She, however, soon grew tired the arrangement of his hair, which hung of the young author, was inconstant to him, down in curls on each side of his pale, reand did not even allow him the consolation signed and expressive countenance, gave of a doubt. During a whole year, the an. him a singular resemblance to the beautiful guish of the poor dreamer was more bitter head of our Saviour. If they tried to perfrom concealment. At length, one fine day, plex him, and said, "If thou art Hun whom he saw the absurdity of his despair, and thou pretendest, in short, if thou art God, passing from one extreme to the other, gave break thy chains and liberate thyself." He himself up to every kind of excess. His immediately, with pride and dignity replied, reason fled, and taken to the Bicetre in a "In vain shalt thou tempt thy Lord!" The raging fit, he remained confined for twelve sublimity of human arrogance in derangeyears in the dark cell where Pinel found him ment.

flinging his chains about him with violence. The life of this man was a complete ro-This madman was more turbulent than dan- mance in which religious enthusiasm played. gerous, and incapable of understanding the the first part. He had made pilgrimages on good intended to him, it was necessary to foot to Cologne and Rome, and had then employ force to loosen his irons. Once he barked for America, where, among the savaell himselt at liberty, he commenced running round and round the courtyard, until ing them to the true faith. But all these trahis breath failing, he fell down quite ex-hausted. This excitement continued for some weeks, but unaccompanied by vio- mania. On his return to France, he publicly lence, as formerly. The kindness snown to announced himself as Him whose gospel he him by the doctor and the especial interest had preached far and wide. Seized and brought before the Archbishop of Paris he was shut up in the Bicette as a lunatic, his hands and feet were loaded with heavy irons. then in such a state of agitation; he joined and for twelve years he bore with singular the political factions of the day, with all the patience, his long martyrdom, and the incessant sarcasms to which he was exposed.

vehemence of his passions, and was be-Argument with such minds is useles, they neither can nor will they understand. Pinel, Pinel entered the fourth cell. It was that therefore, never attempted to reason with of Chevinge whose liberation was one of him; he unchained him in silence, and loud ly commanded that every one for the future Chavigne had been a soldier of the French Guard, and had only one fault—that of drun- should imitate his reserve, and neveraddress kenness. But once the wine mounted into a single word to the poor lunatic. This line his head, he grew quarrelsome, violent and of conduct which was rigorously observed, most dangerous, from his prodigious strength. produced an effect on this self concented Frequent excesses caused his dismissal from man far more powerful than the irons and his corps, and he soon squandered his scanty the dungeon. He felt himself humbled by this isolation, this total abandonment in the resources. At length shame and misery full enjoyment of his liberty. At length, af plunged him in despair, and his mind became affected. He imagined that he had ter much hesitation, he began to mix with become a general, and fought all who did not the invalids. From that time forward he acknowledge his rank. It was at the termiwas sufficiently recovered to acknowledge nation of a mad scene, of this kind that he the folly of his former ideas, and to leave was brought to the Bicetre in a state of fury. the Ricetre. He had been chained for ten years, and

Filty lunatics were in this manner releaswith stronger fetters than his companions, for he had often succeeded in breaking his days. Amongst them were individuals from every rank of life, and from every country. Once in particular, when by this means he Hence the great amelioration in the treathad obtained a few moments liberty, he dement of insame patients, which until then, fied all the keepers together to torce him to had been looked on as impracticable, or at his cell; and only did so after compelling least fraught with the utmost danger.

The Greatest of Claims, HARDEN not your hearts by saying, "You

became a proverbat the Bicetre. By repeathave too much to do to attend to the claims edly visiting him, Pinel discovered that good of religion." No duty to man can supersede lispositions lay hidden beneath violence of your duty to God. No urgency on earth character, constantly kept excited by cruel can neutralize your obligation to the Eternal treatment. On one occasion he promised to The voices of pleasure and pain, kindred ameliorate his condition, and this promise and country, and convenience, must all be alone had tranquilized him. Pinel now ven- hushed, in order that you may hear the voice tured to announce to him that he should no of God. It concerns the safety of your own longer be forced to wear his chains. "And soul-it will decide your everlasting and unto prove that I have confidence in you," said changeable destiny. The voice that speaks he, "and that I consider you to be a man to you from the mercy seat will awaken your capable of doing good, you shall assist me sleeping seles in their resting place: "All in releasing these unfortunate individuals that are in their graves shall hear His voice," who do not possess their season like you. Their greatness shall not exempt the great, If you conduct yourself properly, as I have nor their obsourity conceal the lowly. All cause to hope you will, I shall then take you shall hear his voice in the resurrection fruminto my service, and you shall not leave me, pet and obey it—the king as quickly as the Never to the mind of man was there seen the wilderness for a winding sheet, and so sudden or complete a change; the keepers they that have for their sepulchie the desert themselves were forced to respect Chevinge sen, will liear His voice that day whether they have obeyed it to day or not and come forth. It will pierse the green turf of the noor man's manuscleum. The submissive Piolemis and the stattled Pharache in their from his conduct. No sooner was he unohained than he became dooile, attentive, watching every movement of Pinel, so us to execute his orders dexterously and promptly, pyramidal chambers will hear it. addressing words of kindness and reason to

cepere in subterranean cemeteries will hear those lunding with whom he had been on a it, and the ancient dead will be warmed with level but a few hours previously, but in whose presence he new tell-the full dignity of liberty. This man who had been unhumarized by his chains during the best years of justice, and truth, and holiness alone. Hear it while it is the voice of the offended ladge, on this agonizing existence for a length of time, became, at once a model of good conduct and gratitude. Exequently in those peritous times he saved Pinel's life, and enday, amongst others, rescued him from a band of ruffines, who were diagging only harden your heart by making use of it. evel but a few hours previously, but in 17. Income that was said edition 4-4-likely

Freedom's Struggle. HUNGARY.

Wно are the Hungarians? This is a comon and general question, and no wonder, or, as a nation, the Hungarians have almost lisappeared from the political theatre of the vorld since they were merged into the Ausrian empire. But this forgotten people sudthen turn round, meet another, numerically rope, and victory still perching upon her panners, the black eagles kiss the dust.

A greater variety of nations is not met with any where than in Hungary. The Magyars originally an Asiatic nation overran Hungary then in the possession of the Avari, in the ninth century, and having conquered in the space of ten years, divided it among their chiels and made the ancient inhabiants slaves.

Besides the Magyars, there are in this country, Wallachians, Armenians, Germans, Halians, Jews and of the Sclavonian races, Russniaks, Slovaks, Croats, Wendians, and Servians. Of the Slovacks alone, there are pwards of 2000.000.

Charles, brother of Louis IXth of France, narried a sister of Casimir, king of Poland, Hungary and Poland became united under nis son, Louis the Great, who reigned from 1342 to 1382, and whose kingdom extended rom the Baltic to the Adriatic. In 1437, the daughter of Sigismund, succeeded to ly repeated to me, "he" that seeketh shall the crown; but was killed in a baitle against the Turks. This empire having been separated from Poland was again considerably king in 1458, and at whose death it contain. than to have the Caliph's daughter for my ed 256,000 square miles, an extent about equal to that of the present Austrian empire. After his death this empire fell to pieces, and became an easy prey to the Turks, who were not dislodged from it, until 160 years after.

Ferdinand I. having married a Hungarian rincess. Hungary received again an Austrian ing. Owing to the despotism and religious ntolerance of the Austrians, the Turks held Dien the capitol, until 1688; nay so little was the Austrian dominion liked in Hungary, that the Hungarians often called the Turks, hose enemies of christianity, to their aid ; and it was not until 1711 that the house of descendingly said, "For the great, the wise, Austria obtained entire possession of the or the brave, to request a princess for a wife ountry.

Some parts of this country are very mounainous, having the Carpathian mountains in the north and the Alps south of the Danube, while others extend into unbounded plains. some resembling, the Pampas of S. America, others the sandy desert of Africa. The country particularly in the South, abounds plenty. Their wine, fiery and strong as the With a small vessel he every morning went nhabitants of the country, does not find its to the river, scooping out the water, and equal in Europe. Hungary produces fine throwing it on the land; and after having for Its horses though small are swift and hours thus employed hims hardy. Its mineral treasures, too, are con- and prayed. The fishes at length became siderable, so much so, that Humbolt calls it uneasy at his perseverance; and being tear-South America in Munisture

In 1825 the population amounted to 9,470,-000; in 1834 to 10,195,079; in 1838 to 11, 405,000; and now it probably exceeds 13,-000,000.

The mass of people were held in intolerable vassalage, and 350,000 nobles looked upon them as no better that the beasts of their fields; but those nobles have of late voluntarily freed their seris and foregone most of their privileges, and with the dawn of freedom there is no doubt the light of knowledge will come and again will millions of creatures be raised to that state for which their faculties qualify them, that of good enightened citizens of a free country.

Hitherto the education of the people has peen in a vely backward state; although there are numerous schools, academies, and University at Pesth. The Nobles and better classes, however, are well educated; they are probably the best linguists in the world which may be attributed to their hearing so many languages spoken when young.

It is very generally believed that the peo ple speak Latin in Hungary. This is not the care; but in the better schools Latin is the anguage of communication. After the pupil has been one year at school, he is taught en tirely by this language, and very soon earns to speak it. The Hungarians thu learn Latin, Hungarian, German and Sclavonic, and in those four languages obtain the roots and keys of all the other European anguages.

All the public business is transacted in Latin, and the language of Cicero is still heard in the Halls of Hungarian Diet, when the proud Noble detends his rights against the encroachments of the crown. It is astonishing with what facility a Hungarian will adapt the Latin language to common con-versation, even-on-subjects of which the Ro-mans hall no idea: It is stated that the Latin language was brought to Hungary, as early upon God in house of agony. The necessity as the 9th century, by the Bishops who came of such a pillar against which to repose, desfrom Rome and introduced Christianity into troys the possibility of astual Atheism from Rome and introduced Christianity into this country, that it has ever since been the language of their courts, schools and national assemblies, has not been amalgamated with the language of the people, as in Italy, Spain and France, but has remained, both as to the pronunciation and syntax in its pristing desperator to the last—will survive as glopuity.

The above is a faint sketch of that people, who have been so long the harrier between the possibility of: aelual Atheism— What a fool must be be who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism— What a fool must be be who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who have been and pations and pations in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who would reject than in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism—who who have been a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism in a few days this possibility of: aelual Atheism in a few days this possibility of: aelu

the cross and the crescent, who are now in which it can ever turn with confidence and the van to overthrow European dynastica and idynastic is to of sampled y in any sample and in the control of th

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to resist the encroachments of the Russians Wherever the voice of Kossuth is now heard, men leave the ploughehear, women cast away the distaff, the children leave their play ground, all gather round him, and there is but one cry "lead us to battle, lead us to victory." From all paris of Germany, the people now look to Hungary as the meteor which is to give the signal for the general onslaught upon the besoited Despots that enly revolt agains: those who consider them. now rule Europe. May the devotion of a selves their masters, beat them in every bat- Zriny who once, by his honorable defence tle, make the Emperor quake in his capital, of Sigeth, saved Europe from the Musselman's sword under great Soliman, inspire considered the greatest military force in Eu-Germany from the Danube to the Elbe, is up in arms, and together with the victorious Hungarians, shall send the Russian wolves back howling to their icy wilderness, free and revenge Poland, give liberal constitutions to all nations, and have done with Kings, false treacherous Kings for ever

"Die Stadt ist reif, ihr schittert, zaudert nicht!" PERSEVERE AND PROSPER.

AN ARABIAN APOLOGUE.

"HE that seekath, shall find, and to him hat knocketh shall be opened," says an old Arab proverb. "I will fint," said a youth, one day. To carry out his intentions he journeyed to Bagdad, where he presented himself before the Vizier. "My lord," said he "for many years I have lived a quiet and solitary life, the monotony of which wearies me. I have never permitted myself earnest-Albert, Archduke of Austria, having married ly to will anything. But, as my teacher daifind, and to him that knocketh shall be opened;" so have I now come to the resolution; with might and heart to will, and the extended under Mathias I, who became and the resolution of my will is nothing less wife."

The Vizier thought the poor man was mad, and told him to call again some other time. Perseveringly he daily returned, and never felt disconcerted at the same off-repeated answer. One day, the Caliph called on the Vizier, just as the youth was delivering his statement.

Full of astonishment, the Caliph listened . to the strange demand; and being in no peculiar humor for having the poor youth's head taken off, but, on the contrary, rather inclined for pleasantry, his mightiness conis a moderate demand: but what are your claims? To be the possessor of my daughter you must distinguish yourself by one of . these attributes or else by some great undertaking. Ages ago, a carbuncle of inestimable value was lost in the Figris; he who finds it shall have the hand of my daughter.' The youth, satisfied with the promise of with grain and fruit of all kind. Timber 18 the Caliph, went to the shores of the Tigris.

> "What is the purpose of this man?" demanded the monarch of the fishes. "The possession of the carbuncle that lies buried in the sluice of the Tigris," was the

> ful that, in course of time he might exhaust

the waters, they assembled in great council.

"I advise you, then," said the aged monarch "to give it up to him; for if he has the steady will, and has positively resolved to find it, he will drain the last drop of water from the Tigris, rather than deviate a hair's breadth from his purpose.

The fishes, out of fear, threw the carbun Jacle into the vessel of the youth, and the latter as his reward, received the daughter of the Caliph for his wife. "He who earnestly wills can do much!"

-Farry Tales from all Nations.

Belief in a Supreme Being.

We have often wondered if there was an Atheist in the world-a man who believes in no such omnipotent, all-wise, all-governing power, as we call God. We do not believe that such a man exists. He certainly does not among savages and heathen. The rude races believe as devotedly in God as in their their own lives. They do not learn to believe this, it is instinctive-God is born in every human soul, and can the soul be unconscious of its own life? Among the civilized and enlightened, the belief of God is deeper and stronger. In the pride of vain philosophy, fools and sometimes sensible men will pretend to disbelieve in God, but they only deceive themselves. In the darkness of the night, and on the confines of the grave, they confess their error—they shudder at the blank they would if possible have

who have been so long the barrier belween a blessed thing that the soul has w God; to