BUILDING STATE OFFICE

# Cards.

Dr. John J. Myers, HAS REMOVED his Office and dwel ing to the house adjoining his Drug Store on West High street.

Dr. W. L. Creigh,

VOLUME XIIX.

OFFICE on East High screen, onover -6m

J. Windsor Rawlins, M. D. J. WINGSOT KAWKINS, III. D. RADUA VE of Leiberson Medical College, respectfully offers his services to the public. Dr. Rawlins having had eigh, years experience in the Practice of his procession in Maryland and Processivatia, flatiers timately flat he can give general satisfaction to those requiring his aid. Office in Pix street opposite the Mansian House Hotel and first door south of the Mythodist church. Methodist church. February 7th, 1849.

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

Dr. I. C. Loom's,

Will perform al operations upon the Tech that are requirements, such as Scaling, Filling, red for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c., or will restore the loss 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 absent the last tee days of every month.

Wm. M. Penrose, 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.

John B, Parker,

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

March 21, 200.

March 21, 1879.

Carson C. Moore,

A TTORNEY, AT LAW. Office in
the rocal lately occupied by Dr. Foster,
deceased.

March 21, 1879.

EDWRD CLARKSON,

ENGRAYER ON WOOD, No. 80½ Walnot Scree. Philadelphia.

37 Orders may be sent by mail.

Dec. 20 1818.-6m

Conveyancing. DFFDS, BONDS, Mortgages, Agreements and other instruments of writing nearly and accurately down by the subscriber, who may be found at the office of the Carlisle Bank, dec20if

A. HENDEL.

James R. Smith,
A TTORNEY AT LAW. Has REMOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two
doors from Bur'tholder's Hotel. [apr 1]

GEORGE EGE TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF rice at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholger's Hotel. In addition to the drives of Justice of the Pence, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as doods, bonds, murigages, inden ares, with the former moters.

WRIGHT & SAXTON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR-EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Class, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails-&c. would invite the attention of persons wading goods in their line, to the large assortment they have just opened, and which they offer at the yery lowest cash prices.

John P. Lyne, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in WHOLEALE and Reinit Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bardware, Paisses, Oardish, &c., at the old stand in N. Hansve's, reat, actists, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his foract s.ock, to which the attention of buyers is requested, as he is determined to sell Dwor that any other house intown, april 1.00k this Way.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD in West High street a few doors gent of Massrs 18 D Rhoads's Wardionse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned pine boards and plant and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will sed low for cash.

July 18 SANUEL STE.

WALTERS & HARVEY,
[Late Hazelburgs & Walters.]

The Hazelburs & Walters.]

PRODUCE and General Commission Merchants, Nos. 15 and 16. Spear's Wharl, BALTIMORE. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of all kinds of Produce.

THE Commissioners of Camberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the steted-meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held 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.

Attest

Attest

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made at the next

A Session of the Legislature, of Pennsylvania, for an alteration in the Charter of the CarListe Deposite Bank, so as to confer unon the
Institution, the rights and privileges of a Bank of
Issues: By order of the Baard of Directors.

VS COBEAN, Cashier.

Carlisle Deposite Bank, 
July 4, 1819-6m

Dyeing and Scouing.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentle-men's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully splicited. A Card.

Dr. J Wo HENDEL, Deutist, informs his absent from Carlisle for the coming six weeks

absent from Cartisis for the coming six was july 17

Rags. Wanted,

THE highest price wil be paid (in cash or in paper) by the subscriber for good RAGS. The rags may be delivered at the Paper mill; five ratio Record Rags.

Jacob Rheem, in Carlisle.

Ap13-16.

Wrapping Paper.

THE Subscriber has entered into arrange ments with a house in Philadelphia, by which he will be constantly supplied with the best article of Wropping Paper. Opentry Merchants, and others wishing to save twenty-five berger the store of g at the store of J. D. HALBERT. No 29, 1848

Leghorn Hats,

FIHE subscriber has just received, an invoice
Lof-Gentlement, s-Leghorn Hats, a superior
article, at a vsar how price. Also, Children
Hat. Cloth Chies.
je27. mod. 114.

BONNETS! BONNETS! JUST received the newest and intest style Bonnes, to which I invite the attention of the Indias, will be sold as bargains. call and examine, at the Cheap Store in North Hanover street. J. G. CARMONY

### Poeted-

### The Worth of Woman

Honored be woman ! sne beams on the sight, Graceful and fair like a being of light; Scatters around her wherever she stays, Roses of blist on our thorn-cover'd ways; Roses of Pradisc, sont from above, To be gathered and twined in a garland of love.

Man on passion's stormy ocean.
Tossed by surghs mountain high,
Couris the hurridane's commotion,
Spurus at reason's feeble cry,
Lond the tempest toars around him,
Londer still it roors within.
Flashing tights of hope confound him,
Stun with life's incessant din.

Woman invites him with bliss on her smile, To cense from his toil and be happy awhite: Whispering wooingly, 'Come to my hower-Go not in search-of the phantom of power-Honer and wealth are litusory—come! 'Happiness dwells in the temples of home.'

-Man, with fury stern and savage, Persecutes his brother man; Reckless if he filess or ravage, Action, action—still his plan. Now creating, now destroying; Geaseless wishes tear his brea Ger seeing, no'er enjoying; Still to be, but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,

Enjoys, in its beauty, life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart;
Arricher than man with his treasures of art;
And wiser by far, in the circles confined,
Thou he with his explane multiple of the mise.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentler arts,
Knowing not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his boson stealing
Flows the genial cutrent on,
I'll by age's frost-congealing.
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp that instinctively rings.

As the night breathing zeelyr soft sighs o'er strings.

Responds to each impulse with steady reply.

Whether sorrow or pichsuse her sympathy try;

And tear drops and smites on her countenance picks such single of the sunshine and showers in a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion,
Terror is the ruting word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife excites, and pity, blushing,
From the scene departing files,
Wore, to battle madily rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control— She rules by enchantment the realms of the so As size glances around in the light of her smile, The war of the passions is busined for a white: And discord, content from his fury to cease, Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace. mands with a milder control-

# Miscellungous.

### From the New York Tribune. DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN.

THE powerful leader of the opposition phalanx in Congress at the close of the eighteenth century—the last, the only survifor of the Cabinet of Jefferson and Madison, or a number of years-has gone to his rest. Albert Gallatin, the venerable sage and pairiot, one of the most illustrious of the patriarchs of what 'was long called the Republican, in contra-distinction to the Federal party, and who has been for many years a warm and enthusiastic friend and supporter of the Whige, who follow their ancestors in support of the well tried principles of 1776. died last Sanday morning, August 12, at the house of his son-in-law, in Astoria, aged 88 vears, 6 months and 15 days; 693 years have elapsed since the 14th of July, 1780, on which he landed on the shores of America, at Boston, amidst our Revolutionary struggle, an enthusiastic republican youth in the 20th year of his age. The Duke de la-Rochefoncauld D'Eaville, when he heard of his departure, wrote to Dr. Franklin, stating that Gallatin had left for the new world unknown to his relatives, and that his character was excellent, with much natural talent, improved by education.

Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, the last Republic Europe knew, at Geneva, on the 29th of January, 1751; his family were highly respectable, but he became an orphan while yet, in his infancy. He received an excellent education in all the virtue and simplicity for which his native land was so justly distinguished, graduated at the University of Geneva in 1779, studied history under the philosophic Von Muller, and was a classmate of Domont, the friend and translator of Jeremy Bentham.

On his arrival in America, Mr. Gallatin struggle for freedom, serving under Col. rectness of his judgement. John Allen as a volunteer, at the Fort of Machias and elsewhere. In 1782 he took the situation of Professor of French at Harvard University, left for Va. in 1784, here he. became intimate with Patrick Henry, purchased land in that State, but settled on a farm on the banks of the Monongehala, Pennsylvania, where in 1789, he was elected a member of the Convention to amend the Constiintion of the State, where he boldly advocated an extended right of splinge, to include he Alican race, and expressed an abiding confidence in the virtue of the People and the stability of a free Representative system

of government. In 1790, and for several years thereafter Mr. Gallatin was annually elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, where his business habits, research, and proverbial induslry, gave him a vast influence t insomuch that the Keystone State, in Feb. 1793 chose him for a Senator of the United States, by a

The Federalists opposed this, and some of them petitioned Congress to the effect, that although the choice of the State, and nearly 13 years in the country, he was incligible. The Senate discussed the questionat great length, and although it was a purely legal one, fourteen Federalists voted him high honor of acting with those illustration disqualified, while twelve Republicans saw not a flaw in his election. He sat two: Ghent in 1814, and aided to give an honormonths, in the winter of 1794, was an object of dread to his political antagonists.

pean birth and residence, by a strict party vote, averring that he had not been long nough a citizen.

During a part of his public life, Mr. Gallatifi was often and bitterly assailed by the opponents of the Republican party, through the press and otherwise, on account of his foreign birth: many extracts reflecting upon him on this account alone, are before us .-All such remarks are unwise. A country which had long and often held out induce. ments to the oppressed of other hands to take reluge under her standard of equal rights and laws, is degraded and weakened by after efforts to make the accident of birth a cause of suspicion and reproach. The abuse heaped upon Ms. G. for several years, in the columns of the Columbian and the Evening Post, is almost unequaled in the annals of modern warlare.

Soon after this; Mr. Gallatin married a daughter of Commodore Nicholson, a distintinguished revolutionary soldier, and on his return to Western Pennsylvania, he took a conspicuous part in opposing an effort on the part of the Federal Government to establish excise laws for the regulation of the domestic spirit trade, akin to those of England. The excise measure was so unpopular that it almost drove the West into open insurrection. To its speedy and peaceful settlement no man contributed more than the diploma tist of the farmers, Albert Gallatin. He was next sent to the State Legislature by acclawation, and on the same day elected to the House of Representatives, and took his seat ia Congress, at l'hiladelphia, in Dec. 1795, nearly 54 years, since, sat till 1801, when on his friend Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, he was selected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and sat in the Cabinet of the Union until tirged to go to Russia, and make efforts, in 1813, for the restoration of the blessings of peace.

His contemporaries in early life bear les imony to the amiable disposition, frank, candid and unassuming manners, and unal fected behaviour, of the highly gilled and ecomplished statesman who, full of years and well merited honors, has at length gone to his rest in the beloved land of his early choice, for the wellare and prosperity of which he toiled and labored manfully, during nearly three score and ten years of

his life. Mr. Gallatin was Minister to France from 1816, when Mr. Crawford returned, to 1823, when Mr. Clay's friend, Senator Brown, was sent: be went to England as Ambassador in 1826, and settled the questions of the fish eries, the navigation of the Mississippi, and the Canadian boundary as far as the Rocky Mountains. His correspondence with Mr. Canning on Oregon and the West India tirde has been often quoted and admired .-He is moreover, the author of many treati ses, essays and reports, all of them on matters of public interest and marked by the

genius of their gilled author. Mr. Gallatin was placed at the head of the financial affairs of the Union seven years before, and remained during the time of the embargo, and also during the first year of the war of 1812; he conducted many important financial negotiation abroad in after years. He had the control of the public deposits; the purchase of the funded debt was long under his management; he was trusted to purchase bills of exchange to an immense amount and to remit penalties and forfeitures. Zeal for the interests of his country, strict integrity and real ability

marked his every act. Doubtless' Mr. Gallatin went into th Treasury strongly prejudiced against the U States Bank ; yet it is apparent that he found himself compelled to follow in Alexande Hamilton's fooisteps, and to act upon hi system. In 1811, Mr. Gallatin stated, as the result of all his experience, that it was inex pedient to reluse to recharter the United States Bank : other counsels were followed war was declared next year, and the cond tion of the National finances and currency in 1815, affords abundant evidence of the cor-

In private life he hated getting in deb and avoided it : he was also anxious to extin guish that of the Union. To the Mexican expenses, and increased the national burdens, beside being unjust in principle, he offered an energetic and powerful opposition The unbroken vigor of his intellect was clearly marked in his essays against the Mexican invasion of 1846.

When the Banks of the United State stopped payment in 1837-his whole influence and active efforts were directed to a return to cash payments, which he greatly aided in bringing about, as far as this State was concerned in May, 1838.

Mr. Gallatin left Washington for St. Pe lersburgh during the recess of Congress, in 1813, and without resigning his Secretaryship of the Treasury, as his stay was to be brief. His correspondence with the Court of Great Britain with great ability; through Mr. Alex. Baring, the late Lord Ashburton, and the English Cabinet intimated to Mr. Baring, its reference to a direct negolation.
Meantime the U. States Senate, in July re-

jected his nomination as Envoy because the eorelaryship-had-not-been given up but that decision was reviewed, and he had the atatesmen, Messis. Adams and Clay, at

able peace to his country. But for his Genevers birth it is affirmed by who ejected him on the pretext.of. his Euro many such were his commanding telegis

powerful intellect and great services, that he Kossuth...A day in his Cabinet. would have risen to the dignity and power

of the President of the United States; as if was, he decimed the nomination of the Republican party in 1824 for Vice President, to promote union and harmony. oromote union and narmony.

Such was the man whose pure print has a length left its clay tenement; and united in heaven with the spirits of the happy and the free whom he loved on earth and in whose company he toiled and strove to ren-

### honored as the abode of truth and virture? Washington.

der America illustrious for knowledge and

Extracts from Washington's code of manners, written in his early youth: Every action should be some sign of

spect for those present. Be no flatterer, neither play with any one who delights not to be played with.

'Read no papers, or books, in company. Come not near the papers of books of another when he is writing. Let your countenance be cheerful, but in serious matters be graves-

Show not yourself glad at another's mis-Let your discourse with others on business matters be short.

At is good manners to let others speak When a good man does all he can, do not blame him though he succeeds not well.

Take admonitions thankfully. Be not too hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another. Let your dress be modest, and consult

your condition. Play not the peacock by looking vainly of yourself.

It is better to be alone, than in bad com-

Let your conversation be with out malice 'Uige not your friend to discover a secret-

Break not a jest where none can take pleasure in mitth. 'Speak not injurious words either in ies

Gaze not on the blamishes of others. When another speaks be attentive.

Be not apt to relate nows. Be not curious to know the affairs of oth

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON .- A correspon dent of the Boston Atlas, who has recently visited Mount Vernon, notices the presen dilapidated condition of the estate:-'We passed between the mins ofwhat has in other days been the Porter's Lodge. The walls remained, but the gate was gone, and the fences which had enclosed the beautiful arounds were nowhere visible. Inside the roads became worse than ever, and we had to get out of the carriage and walk to relieve the poor horses. . . . . . . The old brick den was broken and out of joint. The gates were off the hinges, and nettles and noxious weeds and parasitical plants clung to them. The only living things about this cluster of dwellings were a few geese and goslings, who waded through a small stagnant, pool, this great man bore the same evidence of neglect. The bricks which supported the marble were crumbling, and the mortar which hold them together had dallen hom from between and left them loose.' The writer suggests the propriety of the nation becoming the purchaser of the spot, a subject which has heretolore been unsuccessfully agitated, though we believe the public has only to become familiar with the idea to demand it. Many uses might be made of the sixteen hundred acres, well-worked, varied, and boldly overlooking the Potomac .-It might be made a National Museum, or a Botanical Garden, or a depository of public archives. But were the home of Washington to be simply preserved without any utilitarian or further object, the small sum of money which it would cost the nation would be amply repaid. The name of General Taylor has been often connected with that of Washington-let his 'administration be signalized by the acquisition by the nation

gnardianship of the great fame of the Father of his Country, SALT .- Let us consider for a few moments the great blessing which salt has been to maukind-not merely in the zest which gives to the greatest delicacies and to the consest diet; but also from the various won derful properties which it possesses and which have caused its application to au extent almost improbable. Its antiseptic prop erties are such, and it has been so successful ly applied to provisions, that meat, butter and all that without it would be most per ishable, are sent to all quarters of the globe in a state of complete preservation; from it antiseptic and resolvent properties it 18 unspeakable value in medicine, into whic il enters largely; and its internal and exter nul use is considerable. The farmer also reaps considerable benefit from listuse; he now finds that the worms and gnate; so injurious to his crops, are quickly! deslroyed by salt ; and that it is the most effectual remedy which can be used to gradicate thistles from

of Mount Vernon, a tribute to, and a future

which can be used to catalogue that is well as certained, it has been long known as such to the inhabitacle on the coast of flindostan and China, who use no other than the sea water, with which liey sprinkle their rice fields in the interior; they sprinkle the land before it is tilled with sall - a practice which has always been followed by the most benefficial results. Cattle have been found to some conception of the labors of the evening thrive so well by solts being mixed will I will tell you that from half-past 7 to halflead, that salting of hay has become gener past She dictated, to us, at the same time five all of different contents t. One of thousand the same time of the same time of the same time.

-As you are already aware, at the very beginning of the Hungarian Revolution, several Secretaries were appointed in Kossuth's Cabinet, one of them understanding Bohemian, another Croatian, another Italian, another French and German, and all of them understanding Magyar. Among them I had the place of Translator from the French into the Magyar. While we were still in Pesth I worked in the Chancery at Buda, and had only now and then the opportunity of seeing our Kossuru. But since the Chancery was removed to Debreczin I have been almost every day at his side-orrather, I might say day and night, for hardly a night in the week passes away in which we are not compelled to be busy. I say we, for the great man always employs more than one at a time.; I will accordingly endeavor, as far as words will allow me, to introduce you into out, work room and let you behold with your own eyes, as an observer, the Liberator of whom in America there is no fust conception, who is even unknown in neighboring countries, and whom few of your correspondents can describe, for there are not many who have had the opportunity of carefully studying a Kossuth.

I hardly know how to begin as there is hardly ever a pause in the course of his activity to start from, but, for example, I will write down for you the doings of yesterday.

Yesterday morning, after I had, breakfasted, I hastened to the Chancery-that is to say, to Kossuth's house, which contains four apa iments, his sleeping chamber, a parlor, the Chancery where we four correspondents have our places, and a small room for copyists. Three couriers were in the room with dispatches as I entered, and Kossuth sat in his usual place, with a pen in his right hand, and in the left the dispatches just brought him. I had come rather too late, for it was already a quarter past five o'clock, and another Secretary had prepared in my place two dispatches, which were sent off before five. As I entered he was employed in several ways: his hand was writing, his mouth was dictating, his eye glanced at and read the open dispatches and his mind directed and

followed the whole. He looked paler and more suffering than sual. A glass of medicine stood at his side, from which he tasted from time to time, as il it were the means of keeping up his physical existence: Indeed, though I have worked at his side from early in the moining till late at night, I do not remember having seen him stop to take any nonrishment except this mixture, and though he does wall and conservatory of Washington's gare sometimes eat, I can assure you that the ly enough to keep a young child from starv-

One might almost say that the physical part of him has no longer an existence of its own the man is nothing but shritual energy, for, if it were not so th sickly bull would long since have been dissolved in spite of all the wisdom of the physicians. But he is perhaps the only living being whose mighty will is alone sufficient by its own force to urge forward the wheels of physical nature, and keep them constantly in movement. He will not be sick, and he is not. Great as are his bodily infirmities and sufferings, he is strong and indelatigable. His spuitual resources, his will, his enthusiasm, endow him with the powers of a giant. although his physical strength is not more than that of a boy of six years. He bids defigure to death that threatens him in so many different maladies; his spirit keeps the body alive. The spirit is still young and vigorous and can only cease to be so when the too great tension shall have irritated the nerves to such a degree that they refuse to obey the will, and thus the organism destroys itself-I do not express myself clearly, but words

will serve me no further. But to our labors. . I had scarcely taken my place when he pegan to dictate a letter to Bem for me to write, and so we were employed some four hours, during which I wrote two letters and each of my three colleagues three, all by his dictation; he himself had in the meantime prepared two dispatches, one for Perczel, the ther for Comorn.

After nine o'clock he left us work in abunlance for the whole day, and went with the Ministers, Szemene and Doscuer, who came for him to the House of Representatives, taking along with him some papers, on which

he had made reveral memoranda. He came back about 4 o'clock in the alternoon, accompanied by several Represontatives, with whom he had a conference of two hours, answering their questions and suggestions; this did not prevent him from examining the document we had prepared during his absence, or from dictating more letters. While he was thus dictating to us three or four letters, with totally different onlents, being given off together by the same lips, we had to be exceedingly careful in ta-king them down:

At six o'clock came more dispatches and

verbal inquiries, all of which were answered without any delay. My dinner consisted of glass of wine, a piece of liam, and some bread which I had on the table beside no, and disosed of with the best appetite, as I was writing The Representatives; with one exception wont away; the one remaining sat down at the side of Kossuth and began to help us." This made five scoretaries, and to give you

was to Dembinski, one to Bem, the third to Paris, the fourth to Vienna, and the the fifth to Gyongyos; two were in German, one in Frencis, and one in Hungarian!

Is it a man who can do such things ! After this he was for sometime engaged in figures which he reckoned and reckoned in a state of almost perfect abstraction. While he was thus occupied, his friend and family physician, the Dr. and Professor Bugat Pal came in and interrupted him. He greeted the Dr. kindly, and pointed him to a chair, and returned to his occupation as before. The Doctor took his hand, which he yielded to him willingly, as if it did not belong to him, and held it for some fifteen minutes, feeling the beat of the pulse, after which he withdrew without any farther notice from Kossuth.

At 11 o'clock the head of one of my colleagues was already nodding and both myself and the one opposite me could hardly keep our

eyes open. The clock struck 12, and the noise of the departure of the copyists from the neighboring om roused him from his reflections. What time is it gentlemen?" he asked us, and when we told him it was just after 12, he became unquiet and a, cloud suddenly spread over his brow. He rose from his seat saying, "Has no express arrived from Posth ?" "No," was the answer, and he began to walk up and down was high time to seek rest, and as if to prevent us from having such an idea, he said : "There is work to be done et."

Finally after waiting vainly for another hour, he said to us: "Let us take a little rest, gentleman, while we are waiting; I will call you when I need help." He went into his bedroom, and we arranged outselves on the benches and slept with our fatigue as soundly as in the softest bed. . But our rest was not of long duration. Between three and four o'clock the expected dispatches arrived. Still half isleop, we took our places, and Kossoth, that Watchman of his country, dictated to us as before. At 6 in the morning we received permission to go away while he went for a bath, though with the request to be there again by 8 o'clock. We are young and strong, and such a night's watching now and then will not njure us; but it is not so with him. How long. can this Hero of the Nintcenth Century-this guide of our Fatherland amid the lees that suround it-how long can his spirit sustain the little of physical nature that is attached to it?

-My friend, if beyond the ocean, in the free nd happy America, there are men who feel sympathy for our own good caused who desire he success of our efforts, do not usk their prayers so much for the triumph of the Magyars as for the life of Kosenth, as long as this incomprehensible being whose name is Kossuth, is spared, though Russians and Austrians enter the country by myriads, and though thousands of our brethern fall as sacrifices to Freedom. He is the image of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; he is the incarnate spirit of Justice; he is the Washington of Hungary, and so Eljen Kossuth.

### Dean Switt's hatred of Foppery.

Dean swift was a great enemy-to extrava e in dress, and particularly to that dis inctive ostentation in the middle classes which lead them to make an appearance a bove their condition in life. Of his mode of disapproving folly in those persons for whom he had are esteem, the following instance has been recorded. When George Faulk ner, the Printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went o pay his respects to him, dressed in a laced vaistcoat, a bag wig, and other topperies.-Swift received him with the same ceremo nies as if he had been a stranger. 'And pray sir,' said he, 'what are your commands with me?' 'I thought it was my duty, sir,' 'replied George, to wait on you immediately on my arrival from London. Pray sir, who are you?' 'George Faulkner, the Printer,

'You George Faulkner, the Printer! why you are the most impudent, bare-faced scounlrel of an impostor I have ever met with! George Faulkner is a plain, sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in flace, and other lopperies. Get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the louse of correction.' Away went George as ast as he could, and, having changed his ress, he returned to the Deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality.-My friend George, says the Dean, "I am glad to see you returned safe from London. Why, there has been an impudent fellow with me just now, dressed in a laced waistcoat, and would fain pass himself off for you, bu I soon sent him away with a flea in his . vasa in mi mala entit ear.'

## Dr. Franklin's Toast.

Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the French and English Ambassadors, when as nearly as we can recollect the words, the following loasts were drank:

were drank:

By the English Ambassador: "England The Sun whose bright beam enlighten and fructify the remotest corners

of the Eath." The French Ambessador glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toust, drank; the day to she will a standy of the Moon whose mild, steady

and cheering rays are the delight of all Na-tions, consoling them in the darkness and making their dreariness beautiful. I autised Dr. Franklin then rose, and with his

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.-The St. Louis Reveille-a capital paper it is too, waking up sleepy people, with its rub-a-dub-has the following, which deserves to be written in letters of gold, where we may see it every day:

"The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way that he would train up the child.",

Ay-an ounce of example is worth whole tons of precept; and there would be a great saving of scoldings and whippings, if people could learn to govern themselves before they undertook to govern others. Be a living lesson in your own proper individuality and there is but little fear but that those who look up to you will follow in the tootsteps of their illustrious predecessor; but il you undertake to bully or thump juveniles into the practice of virtues which with you are matters of theory, the success of experiment is doubtful, to say the least of it. They are much more apt to do as you do, than act as you say; and you will often find them a mirror in which your own faults are reflected, it may be with exaggeration. Go, therefore, in the way in which you would train up a child-leading the van, with all due consideration for all the weakness and inexperience of the feeble ones who are thus the room. He did not seem to think that it called upon to follow,-not expecting too much from untried limbs, or rebuking too harshly the misstens and stumblings of those who are weaker than yourself.

> A Good Joke.-Although a daily paper is untily looked on as a retailer of jokes, yet he great mass of readers enjoy something of this kind occasionally. A good laugh, it s truly said, is worth a thousand grouns, and we really did laugh when we heard the folowing anecdole:

There was a certain young doctor on Staen Island, full of talent, skill and every thing of the kind, who became quite dissipated. The consequence was, that he lost his practice and caste in society. No one would employ him professionally, and he sunk lower and lower. He went into a public house one day, where he was well known. and asked the bar-keeper, whose name was Coddington, to lend him a shoe brush' to blacken his boots. Coddington lent him the blacking and shoe brush, and commenced at him somewhat in this style, yet perfectly respectably: Now ought you not to be ashamed of yourselt? A man who has recollege, Ideaking his books ! I am complète. ly astonished. Why, had you behaved yourself you might have been a Justice of the the Peace member of the Legislature or Congress, and- finally had you conducted yourself rightly, bar keeper in a respectable hotel! The doctor at the latter remark, threw down his shoe brush, although he had but one boot blackened, and immediately went and joined the Temperance Society.— $N_1^4 Y$ .

WIDDERS .- A young Tipperary widow Nelly McPhee, I think he called her, was courted and actually had an offer from Tooley O'Shane, on the way to her husband's nneral. 'She accepted, of course,' shid Grossman. 'No she didn't,' said Smith,-Tooley, dear, said she, 've're too late : four weeks ago it was, I shook hands wi' Patty Sweeney upon it, that I should have him in decent time after poor McPhee went underbord.' 'Well.' said Grossman, 'widows of all nations are very much alike. There was a Dutch woman whose husband, Diedrick Von Pronk, died and left her inconsolable.-He was buried in Copp's Hill. Folks said grief would kill that widow. She had a figure of wood carved that looked very much like her late husband, and placed it in her hed, and constantly kent it there for several months. In about half a year she was interested in a young shoemaker, who took the length of her foot, and finally married her.-He had visited her not more than a fortright when the servants told lier that they were out of kindling stuff, and asked her what should be done... After a pause, the widow replied in a very quiet way :- May be it ish vell enhugh now to shplit up old Van Prohk vat ish up stairs.

John Wesley the founder of Methodism, while one day riding through the country was saluted by a fellow who was lying 

Haloo, Father Wesley I'm glad to see you." How are you. said Mr. W., leining up his horse, Who are you? Don't you know me 3. Why, sir, you are the very man who converted me. I reckon I am, said Mr. Wesley, pulling spurs to his horse, fat least one thing is certain, the Lord had nothing to do about it?" An Election Pon At an election dinner lately, a voter said he had never received a

bribe to the extent of a farthing Oh, Smith, how can you say so? observed another boy, when I know that Mrl.W. sent you a hare. Ay hal's true enough; but it was full of 

Well, then, said the rejoinder, it if was not bribery, it was corruption; each are not Of-To repiter a teller that going to wat on your giff just hide his hat, under the store, for inclance. Butcherknives and backwheat cakes that it's capitaling this items Driffranklin then rose, and with his wheat cakes to the stand by a not usual dignified simplicity said: 200 and the Commanded the Sun and Moon to stand stall and they obeyed him?