A Family Newspaper,-Devoted to Literature, Agriculture.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREATAND PROSPEROUS A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS, TO WHICH, LET ME ADD. KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM. -Bishop Hall.

BY E. BEATTY.

Cards.

A Card. R. JAS. McCULLOUGH will give his attendance in the various branches of his relession, in town or country, to all that may wor him with a call. OFFICE opposite the d Presbyterian Church and Wert's Hotel, tely occupied by Dr. Foulke.

Doctor Ad. Lippe,

OMOEOP THIC Physician. Office

in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by P. B. Lechler. ap 9 '46 Dr. I. C. Loomis,

Dr. I. Cr Loomis,

VILL perform al operations upon the Teath that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Toeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. & Tollice on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month.

John B. Parker,
A TTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in North Handvor Street, in the room for-merly occupied by the Hon. F Watts. Murch 21, 1849.

Carson C. Moore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the roem lately occupied by Pr. Foster deceased.

Wm. M. Penrose, A Trorney AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

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

GEORGE ÉGE OF FICE at his residence, corner of Main street FIGE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.

Carlisle, np 2549.

Plainfield Classical Academy, FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE, BETWEEN THE NEWVILLE STATE ROAD AND CUMBERLAND VAL LEY RAIL ROAD.

SEVENTH SESSION. SEVENTH SESSION.

TILE Seventh Session will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5th, 1849. The number of stu lents is limited, and they are carefully prepared for College, counting, house, &c. &c.

The situation procludes the possibility of students associating with the vicious or deprayed, being remote from town or village, though easily accessible by State Road or Cumberland Valley Railroad, both of which pass through lands at ached to the institution. ached to the institution. TERMS.

Boarding, washing, tuition, &c., (per session.)
Latin or Greek
Instrumental Music
French or German

Circulars with references, &c. furnished by Sep 12. tR. K. BURNS, Principal.

Newville Academy.

rifie outside the second of th the abyes. Located in the must of a commu-nity proverbial for the grideligence, morality and regard for the griderests of religion, this Academy can effect ally guard its mombers from evil and immor gridinences. Advantages are also offered to 1 logo-desiring to pursue the

of most similar institutions.

Those having sons or wards and wishing to send thom to a ferminary of learning, are respectfully solicited to visit Newville, and judge of the advantages for themselves, or, at least, procure a circular, containing full particulars, by addressing

JAMES 11USTON,

Newville, avg 22 1y

Principal. Drug and Variety Store.

HE subscriber respectfully announ-HE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has taken that well known stand lately occupied by Jumes Fleming, on the corner of Pitt and high streets, dieectly opposite the Mansion House, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils. Perfumery and fancy articles, which he is determined to sell low. Having, engaged the services of an Expensional Property of the Matters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all. Physical Physics and Country Merchants supplied at reduced prices.

HASTURGEON.

WRIGHT & SAXTON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HANDWARE. ing goods in their line, to the large assortment they have just opened, and which they offer a the very lowest cash prices.

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

WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

their office in Carlielo.

Attest.

WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

APPLICATION will be made at the next
A Session of the Legislature, of Pennsylvania, for an alteration in the Charter of the Canbrain to fine the Bank, so as to confer upon the
Institution the rights and privilegae of a Bank of
Issue. By order of the Beard of Directors.

Carlisle Deposite Bank, S.

Carlisle Deposite Bank, S.

July 4. 1849-60.

WILLIAM BLAIR; in Louting Street,
apar the College dyes Ladies, and Gentledepoint a apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work
Act he satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully
vascileited.

Rags Wanted

THE highest price will be paid (in cash or in paper) by the subscriber for good RAGS. The rags may be delivered at the Raper Mill. five miles from Carlisle! or at the Wheelpuse of Mr. 113000 Rhosming Carlisle.

Stores & Shops. EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE

Price of Hardware.

1 11AVE just received the largest and Cheap est stock of HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Saddlery, Carpenter's, and Cabinet Maker's Took, Mahogany Veniers and all kinds of Building Materials ever brought to Carlisle Sunsisting of Locks, Hinges, Serews, Nails and Spikes. Persons about to build will find received their advantage to both services. greatly to their advantage to look at my stock helore purchasing elsowhere. Come and see the Goods and hear, the price and you will be convinced that this is really the Cheap Hard ware Store. Also, in store anvise, vices, files and rasps, and a complete assortiment of Waits' Best Bur Iron, also Rolled and Hoop Iron of all sizes. I have also the Thermometer Churn made by Mr George Spangler, the best article now in use.

now in use. SCYTHES.—I have just received my Spring sock of Grain and Grass Scythes, manufactured expressly for my own sales, and warranted to be a superior article. Ctadle makers and others will find these Scythes to be the best ar ticle in the market and at the lowest price wholesale and retail at the old stand in North Hanover-street. JOHN P LYNE.

New & Cheap Hardware Store.

New & Cheap Hardware Store.

Now & Cheap Hardware Store.

Now opening by JACOB SENER, who re spectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally and all dealers in HARDWARE, to his hew and splendid assortment of all kinds of Hardware, such as Saddler's Tools and Saddlery Wore of every description and style, all kinds of Carpenter's nois, and building materials of all kinds and new style, all kinds of material used by Cabinet makers. Also, Shoe Findings of all kinds, a good assortment of Men's morecco, ktd, French straits, lining and binding skins for shoe-makors, all articles used by shoe makers consunitly kep' on hand. Blacksmiths can be supplied with the very best of hammered fron, yarranted good, also all kinds of rolled, slit, round, band, and strap-iren, cast, shear, spring English and Anaerican blister steel, warranted good, also a lot of sheet iron for tinners. Housekeepers can also be supplied with every article necessary for housekeeping in the Hardware-Line.

Ethereal and Pine Oil Lamps of every description just received, also athereal and pine oil for sule, just fresh, all kinds of paints, oils, varnishes, turpontive, also, a first rate article to preserve leather shoes, and keep the feet dry.—Look out and bear in mind.

Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers and all who uge the article of HARDWARE, call at the old well known new arranged HARD-WARE STAND, formerly kept by Lewis Harlan, in North Hanover street, next door to John Cornman's tavern stand, now kept by H. Glass, and also next door to George Keller's Fancy Hat and Cap Store. Call and examine for yourselvest and save money, as we are determined to sell'all articles at the very smallest profit for CASH and we think we shall be able to sell'all articles at the very smallest profit for CASH and we think we shall be able to sell'all ittle lower than any other Hardware Store to town, as our goods are well selected and are purchased right in o-der to sell low at the new arranged Hardware Store, well-known as Lewis Harlan's old stan

JACOB SENER. McAllister's all Healing Ointment. OR THE WORLD'S SALVE, contains no Mercury.—The following Certificate is from a regular Physician, of extensive practice in Philadelphia:

JAMES MCALLISTER-Sir : I have for the JAMES MCALLISTER—SIT: I have for the last two years begin in the habit of using your Ointment in eases of Rhoumatism Chilblains, and in Tenta Captures, (Scald Heads) and thus far with the happiest effect. I think from the experiments I have made with ite that it richly describes to be adopted as an arc ticle of every day use by the profession at large Yours truly, S. Bell, D. Phila.

READ THIS: Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847. Allistor -- Den

To James cAllister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment, or the Wprid's Salve, I had an ulcer, or running sore, on the ear, of many years standing; I have applied to several physicians, but all tone purpose; but by using your Ointment a few days it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for burns, for which I find it an excellentarticle; also in all cases inflamation. Ed. The Locatify the above statement is true.

T. C. CADMUS.

No. 90 Market street, Phila.

CERTIFICATE. I do certify that I have used McAllister's all Healing Vegetable Ointment for coldness of my feet; also for Rheumatism in my limbs and Gerns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved. Believing it to be a good Medicine. I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD VAILE, Norris tp. Washington Pa. Aug. 21, 1847.

I certify that I have used McAllister's all Hoaling Vegetable Olutment, or the World's Salve, for a bealing in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit; also on one of my children, for sore eyes, which give immediate relief. I, therefore, recommend it as John P. Lyne

John P. Lyne

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in
Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paint,
Oil, Glass Varnish, &c. at the old stand in N
Handyor street, artisls, has just received from
New York and Philadelphia a large addition to
this former stock, to which the ditention of buy
artisls requested, as he is determined to sell
lower than any other house in town. apr19

Look this Way.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It nover fails in giving relief for the Piles.

27 This Ointment is good for any part of

the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

"CAUTION—No Ontment will be genuine unless the name of JAMES McALISTER is written with a penion every label.
PRICE TWENT-FIVE CENTS A BOX. For sale by my agents; in all, the principal pittes and towns in the United States. In the Company of the States o

hiladolphia. AGENTS.

AGENTS.

S. Elliott, and S. W. Haverstick, Carlielo.
J. & L. Reigel, Mechanicsburg.
G. W. Singleer, Churchtown.
Bhoad & Wharry, Nowburg.
Josoph H. Herron, Nowville.
J. M. Lutz, & Goo, W. Bell, Harrisburg.

Queensware/& Glass.

A LARGE and general selection of these articles in every wariety has been added to our assortment. Also, a for of Codar, Ware, embracing Tubs Churns, Buckd's, Palls, &G, at usin

Postro.

WOMAN! How solveless is woman?
What limner can trace
The varied emotions
That gleam on her face!
And what art can portray
The feelings that lio
In the beave of her bosom—The glance of her eye!

How tender is woman!
The watcher at night,
Who leaves not the blossom
On account of the blight.
An angel of mercy,
She soothes us in pain,
And suitles in her gladness
When health comes again.

How lofty is woman:
Deep, deep is her fre,
When light words cukindle
The spark on the pyre;
Majestic sho towers,
Man qualis from her yley,
Till her wrath, like a cloud,
Soon dissolves into dew.

How loving is woman!
How fragile she clings
To him she hath chosen,
Wnatever she brings;
Though all he can utter
Are words to deceive,
Confiding—she loves him
Though false—will belie

How child-like is woman! How winning her ways! She strives for our pleasure. Through long weary days. No ill can affright her, No shade can annoy: She seeks but to lead us To sunshine and loy.

ANiscellancous. THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

BY MES. SARAH HAYES.

On passeing a wood-yard one day, my ttention was arrested by hearing a person vho was engaged in sawing, remark to a gentleman who stood beside him, I am sorry you are going to leave town-you are such uncommon good pay.

This observation appeared trifling in itself but there was a great deal in the tone; and o the reflective mind it carried a deeper neaning than the mere words would seem o convey. 'Uncommon good pay,' evidentshowed that the gentleman was an excepion to the general rule, and one who in his practice endeavored to conform to the priniples laid down by his great Master in the Holy Scriptures-THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. It is my purpose now to illustrate

this by a short and simple story. In a garden belonging to a handsom napsion a man might have been seen employed in digging, from early morning until he lengthened shadows gave evidence that night was approaching. The only interval of rest had been at noon, when he had gone middle age, and from the manner in which he handled his spade, appeared to understand his business particularly well. Just before sun-down, a gentleman entered the garden to note the progress of the work. 'Well, Simon,' said he, 'you have go along finely for these two or three days, and you have really digged it very nicely. hink I must hold on to you as my gardener.

'I am very glad it pleases you, sir; it is very hard digging, but I have taken great name with it?

At this moment a little girl came up, took her tather's hand, and said-

'Pa. tea is waiting.' 'The sun will soon go down, Simon,' said he gentle:nan as he walked off with his daughter, and I guess this is all I shall want you to do just now. You may call in some day and I will pay you—I have no change at

As he uttered these words the owner of the mansion entered his comfortable abode and sat down amid his family to the luxurious meal which had been prepared for him. He did not reflect whether the poor man, who in laboring for him, had borne the burden and heat of the day, had one equally as good to partake of; nor had he done as the lord of the vineyard we read of in the scriptures, who when the evening was come, said unto the steward, 'Call in the laborers and give them their hire.' In fact, accustomed as he was to the command of means, it had never

occurred to him how important was the pittance a poor man earns, to his family. True, it is many times a trifle, but let it be remembered that it is his sole dependencehis all; and that God who has said . The wa ges of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning, has no left the time of payment with ourselves.

And now we will look a little farther, and note the effects of one neglect. As the sun went down, Simon proceeded homewardhis features were careworn, and he seemed wearied and depressed as he went along. On entering his dwelling, the first words his have the kettle on, and I will run aud get loaf of bread and a little tea, and you shal

have something comfortable for supper. 'No, he did not, unswered Simon, sighing heavily, as he seated himself on a bench. He is a kind hearted man-I don't believe he ever thought how bad off a poor man often is, or he would never have prequired me to charge him with my three day's labor. And here we pause to observe that we are very much inclined to doubt whether those who from carelessness are guilty of land are beggared; and with them all whose actuated by been motives; (in prison); (in Oh, why, didn't you nek, him ? Anow in equired Simon's, wile; (and tell, him, bow

paper, by the second at the Raper Mill.

It is a constituted in the Warehouse of Mr.

It is a constituted in the Warehouse of Mr.

It is a constituted in the Warehouse of Mr.

It is a constituted in the Warehouse of Mr.

It is a constituted in the Warehouse of Mr.

It is a constituted in the March of March o much we need it.

He did not offer, to pay me, and I could

'Why don't you borrow some?' interrogaed the husband, at the same time rising to look at his sick child, who was quietly sleeping.

CARLISLE, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.

"I have borrowed several times," said his wile, and as we never get anything to re-turn it, I can't go again.

At this moment several other children came counding into the hands clamorous for their supper. Their mother arose thickened the water boiling on the me with corn meal, and this, with some milk fürnished by a neighbor, formed their evening repast. This fare was not very substantial, it is true, for one who had to toil day in and day put, as Simon had; but we dare say, the rich, who sat down to their table, groaning with overy delicacy, never tho't of that. His children might stand in need of comfortable clothing to protect them from the cold, and from thely liftiney might be inured to every privation-but what was that to his employers ? they were not his keepers, and it was mighty little they owed. 'Mighty little,' however in a good mapy hands, in the aggregate would be seen to amount to considerable, and in Simon's case, the wages owed to him by his employers when they were due, would, if properly expended have enabled him to gather many little necessaries and comforts about his family, which they were now forced to do

In the present instance we would not have our readers suppose that we are painting an extreme case. And in order to prove it, we will mention one or two-facts drawn from the istory of every day life.

'I have neither med nor potatoes in the house,' said a laboring man to one of his employers, 'can you give me the dollar you owe me to buy some grain ? . This is the first money I have handled in nine months, and I have worked regularly al-

most every day,' observed one on being paid for his labor. What a history of privation-of positive suffering, was embodied in these words!

A person residing in the village ofinformed us that having occasion at one time to go into the dwelling of a poor woman, who carned her living by washing, he found her with her four children seated at dinner, and the sole article of food on the table was cabbage ; and from her, manner, and her not making an apology, he supposed the fare was

not unusual. Cases of such destitution must be rure, but they are more numerous than many suppose, who do not take an interest in making inqui-ry on such subjects. Whatever may be the calling of those who are employed, their labor should be considered as full equivalent to their wages; and as God haw not constituted any man the judge of another man's circumstances, it is an imporative duty to give them, and nome to his dinner. He was something past at a proper time, what is justly ducin own always mindful of the sujunction we have before referred to, and which should be deeply impressed upon every mind, however unreflecting-THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE!

Fearful Condition of Fretand.

The London Times thus describes the po litical and social condition of the "sister

kingdom:"
The main symptom of her present state is the utter antagonism of ranks and classes. The discord which first existed between Papist and Protestant, or Orangeman and Rib bandman, has now become the discord between landlord and tenant, between thepoor and the rich,-between those who have and those who have not. There is now in progress a war, determined, obstinute, and not unfrequently sanguinary, between property and want. Rent is no longer evaded. but pillaged by the tenant. All the securities which the law has provided for its payment have become a nullity and a mockery.-Armed and multitudinous force vanquishes the law, and secret deliberations give an additional support to force.

Where there is not a detachment of soldiers ready to assist in the collection of rent. the marauding tenants triumph, and the landlord is plundered without redress. Already blood has been shed in a vain attempt to vindicate the rights of property, and while we write most probably a fresh outrage has been followed by fresh carnage, A few weeks more such as the last six have been in some of the Irish! counties, and the idea" of property will have been extrepated, the ues of civil society irreparably broken, and a pest worse than any physical malady per-

petuated therein. * 244 This is not the worst part of the crime or its consequences. It is not only perpetrated by the ignorant and the uneducated, but it is tolerated; encouraged and delended by men of knowledge and education. P is balled by patriote as the tetributive war of the oppressed against the oppressor; of the injured and glandered series ainst Mardeninineering and extertionale master. In the remembrance of old wrongs and fold meglect are buried the suggestions of conseience and the dictates of law and the inchlois

Some landlords were druel, and others indifferent; therefore all landlords should be robbed; such is the logic with which frishes patriotism addresses, the most inflammable minds in Europe. The lesson is not logic. The spark falls on the gunpowder, as it was meant that, it should ... While, the men of learned ease write and advise, the men of injustice, are, in reality, prore opiosable than subsidered depends upon the purvey mose of those whose practice is the same, although eligant taxinies or necessary compore actuated by baser motives. the thousand arms which put the industry of dities in motion are paralyzed by bridal violence which iwants the dignity of revenge

He did not offer to pay me, and I could and the contagerof war.

Poor little Maggy has been fretting all LITTLE KINDNESSES.—Small acts, of day for something good to ear, said the kindness how pleasant and desirable do they mother, wiping the teats of disappointment make the trackery dark object is made light which gathered in her dyes; has fever has by them, and every test of softowits brushed left lier, and the doctor said she might eat away. When the heart is sad and despondent nourishing foods and I could make her dyes as it is entrance of the doctor and some wheat something nice if I only had some wheat and the courage of war light hour bear path cheerful and pleasant.

AMERICA'S GREAT MISSION! Speech of Daniel Webster. At the New Hampshire Festival, in Boston, of the 8th inst.

GENTLEMEN: - Departing from the charac ter of particular States, leaving for the present and as last, the agreeable thoughts that have entertained us; of our homes and own origin, it seems to me before we part not improper that we should call to our allention the marked character of the age in which we live, and the great part that in the dispensation of divine Providence we are called unon to act in it.

We are in an age of progress. That progress is towards self-government by the impulse is to be carried on, without being carried to excess—how popular government can be established without running into and we have seen how difficult it is by those not taught in the sphool of experience to stablish that government.

hose who would revolutionize Europe, that be free you have only to will it. That is fallacy. There must be prudence and a

peen our policy. And from the first settle-

very late period, to continue their ancient and to demand punishment. (Right!)

But where else could this be done?-Could you go to the colonies of S. America o find anything like a Representative Gov-

rnment? If you look anywhere beside at France on é Continent of Europe, can you find anyhing that bears the aspect of a Representa-

ive Government? There is nothing. It is very difficult to establish a free Conervative Government for the equal advancenent of all the interests of Society. What as Germany done-learned Germany, fuler of ancient lore than all the world beside? What has Italy done-what have they done who live on the spot where Cicero and Jusinian lived? They have not the power of elf-government which a common town neeting possesses. (Applause.)

Now I say, that those persons who have sone from our town meetings to dig gold in California are more fit to make a Republican

or trans a real out blood from the co It is the prevalence of this general senti- ering applause.) ment of obedience to law-that they must airly chosen, their edicts must stand tor law. And that where they have our habits you

andbody, our mission is to show that a constitution ever and twherever called appropriated tulional, represquitative, conservalive govern; with a voice not to be disregarded, say this nent, founded on the freest possible principles, can . No-can do, for the advancement of general murals and for the advancement, ved with much more than common appropaof the general prosperity, as much as any tion, and at its close three times three cheers other government can.

Geutlemen, two things are to be guarded. ed to heartily and unanimously:) One great truth is, that men in a conservative; Mr. Webser then retired, amidst the cheers age, are capable of sell-government, that the pi the assembly, the whole company standent of equal rights is appropriationable in my will be left the hall the sell the sell the hall the sell the sell the hall the sell the hall the sell hing, for a body politic; And the other is, that freedom from restraints is not Engrood that licentiqueses—the discharge from moral dulies and that general scramble which igads the idle and the extravagant to hope for sall time; when they may put their handa» into «their/speighboria pooker—dall it what you please—ittle lyranny ::>>\fr:is\no matter whether the emperor of Turkey rops his subjects of plass properly—or whether under the properly in the property earned by another shall be taken from

tion of his children, for the support of his age and the gratification of all his reasona-

Gentlemen the events of the past year are rany; they seem to result from an indefinite purpose of those who wish to ameliorate the condition of things in Europe .-They had no distinct ideas. There may be neidental benefits arising from it. These wars may somewhat assuage the impenut sway of despots. They may serve to convince those who hold despotic power that they may shake their own thrones it they do not yield something to popular demands.-In that sense some good may come of it.

Then, gentlemen, there is another aspect. We have all had our sympathies much enlightened portion of the community everywhere. And a great question is, how this we saw a more rational hope of establishing independence in Hungary than in any other part of Enrope where the question has been licentiousness. That is the great question, But despoic power from abroad intervened in agitation within the last twelve months. to suppress it. And, gentlemen, what will come of it I

do not know. For my part, at this moment It is a common sentiment distributed by I feel more indignant at recent events connected with Hungary than at all those which passed in her struggles for liberty. (Tremendous cheering.) I see that the Emperor balancing of departments, and there must be of Russia demands of Turkey that the noble ersons who will teach the science of gov- Kossuth and his companions shall be given ernment; and there are but few, except in up. (Shame! shame!!) And I see that his country, who can teach that science, this demand is made in derision of the ('Hear, hear?') And we have arrived at established law of nations. Gentlemen, is ability by an experience of a hundred there is something on earth greater than years. And how has it come? Why, we arbifrary or despotic power. The lightning are an all-shot of the British Constitution has its power, and the whirlwind has its We came here and established this gov- power, and the earthquake has its power.ernment by a great popular principle, and But there is something among men more that is by Representative power, and our capable of shaking despotic power than people have been accustomed to this for two lightning, whirlwind, or earthquake. (Overpowering outbursts of applause) -that is the To abide by the voice of the Representa-threatened indignation of the whole civilized ives lairly chosen-by the edicts of those world. (Renewed cheers.) Gentlemen the vho make the Legislative enactments, has Emperor of Russia holds himself to be bound by the law of nations from the fact nent of the colony at Plymouth, through all that he forms alliances, he professes in fact, or subsequent history, we have adhered to live in a civilized age and to govern an his principle. We threw off the power of enlightened nation. I say that if under these he king. We also rejected the power of circumstances he shall perpetrate so great a he Parliament. That was John Adams' violation of natural law, as to seize those octrine. And that is the reason why the Hungarians and to execute them, he will Parliament was not alluded to in the Decla- stand as a criminal and malefactor in the ation of Independence. The colonies ac- view of the law. (Loud huzzas continnowledged the power of the Crown, but ued for several minutes.) The whole world ever acknowledging the authority of the will be the tribunal to try him, and he must Parliament they disdained to give any rea-appear before it and hold up his hands and son for throwing off the power of the Par- abide its judgment. (Reiterated cheers.)

The Emperor of Russia is the supreme When the Revolution severed us from the law-giver in his own country, and for aught nother country, then we had nothing to do I know the executor of the national law, and ut go on with our elections, supplying the every offence against that is an offence Governors not appointed by the Crown by against the rights of the civilized world, our own election, and to go on as at first; and [(hear! hear! !) and if he breaks that law in that it was which enabled the Colonies the case of Turkey, or in any other case, of Connecticut and Rhode Island down to a the whole world has a right to call him out

Our rights as a nation are held under the sanction of national law-a law which becomes more and more important from day to day-a law which none who profess to agree to it, are at liberty to violate. . Nor let him imagine, nor let any one imagine, that mere torce can subdue the general sentiment of mankind. It is much more likely to extend that sentimen; and to destroy that power which he most desires to establish and

secure, Gentlerien, the bones of John Wickliffe were dug out of his grave seventy years after his death, and burnt, for his heresy, and his ashes were thrown upon a river in Warwick shire. Some prophet of that day said:

"The Avon to the Severn runs, The Severn to the sea. And Wicklife's dust shall sprend abroad, "Wide us the waters bo.

Gefflemen, if the blood of Kossuth is taken by an absolute, unqualified, unjustified violation of natural law, what will it appeare -what will it pacity? It will mingle with Sovernment than any body of men in Ger-the waters of the ocean—the whole civilized many; because they have learned this one world will shuff it in the air, and it will reat lesson, that there is no security without return with awful retribution on the heads aw, and that under the circumstances in of those violators of hational law and univerwhich they are placed, there is no military sal justice.—(Great enthusiasm.) I cannot authority to cut their throats, and there is no say when, or in what form; but dependwill but the will of the majority—that there- upon it, that it such an not takes place, the ore it they remain they must submit to that thrones and principalities and powers must lunk out for the consequences. (Overnow-

And now gentlemen, let us do our parlhave Representatives, and if that they be let us understand the position in which we stand as the great republic of the world at the most interesting era of the world. Let will find that they will establish Government us consider the mission and destiny which ipon the foundation of a free basis, and Providence seems to have designed us for nothing else will and let us so take cure of our own conduct, now I think, gentlemen, that while we that with irreproachable hands, and with rescribe no forms-white we dictate to heatte world of offence we may stand up shall not be done -at least not without our protest : (Mr. Webster's speuch was receian were called tor by Mr. Abbott, and respond

thing, and that freedom is not a dangerous Nondial and or Henry Orav The Cumberland Civilian, Alluding to the upset Mr. lay had in the stage at Unionfown, in coming to the former blace, inst Wednesday, says :-"We beard from one who was in the coach at the time, that Mr. Clay, behaved with the nonchalance that has always characterized him ... when in proximity with physical danger. He was smoking a cigar at the moment, and while the rest of the passengers, after the couch was 'righted,' were abandoning It in haste, he was

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The Turn of Life.

From forty to sixty, a man who has proerly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders hims throat imperhas given his judgment the soundness of almost intallibility. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal; all his functions are of the high

est order; he assumes the mastery over bu siness; builds up a competence on the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or wo past sixty, he arrives at a critical period n the road of existence, the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But athwart this river is a viaduct called the "Turn of Life," which, it crossed in salety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without most or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gou, Appoplexy, and other bad characters also are in the vicinity to waylay the traveller, and illrust him from the pass: but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he-may trudge on in salety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a um either in into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power having eached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at synset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulanta-single-Intal-excitement, may force it bevond its strength, whilst a careful supply of rops, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and n vigor until night has entirely set .- Science

THE DEVIL'S FRUIT .- Potatoes were rst introduced at Moscow by a Mr. Rowand, about sixty years ago. At first the peoole would neither plant nor touch them, saying they were the devil's fruit, given to him on complaining to God that he had no fruit, when he was told to search in the earth tor some which he did and found potatoes. A curious Berwickshire legend, which however s palpably anachromatical, attributes the inroduction of potatoes into Scotland to that famous wizard of the north, Sir Michel Scott. The wizard and the devil being in partnership, took lease on a farm on the Mertoun estates, called Whitehouse. The wizard was to manage the farm : the devil advanced the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows:-The first year Sir Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year heir shares were to be just the opposite way. His Satannic majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly overreached in his bargain; for the wizard cunningly sowed all the land re first year with wheat, and planted it with potatoes the second; so that the devil got nothing for his share but wheat-stubble and potato-tops; and this scourging rotation Sir Michael continued until he not only beggated his partner, but exhausted the soil.-In spite of this legend, however, we must continue to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into this country. The first that tried them, we are told, fell into the very natural mistake of eating the tops and disregard-

ng the roots.-Shield's Gazette. RATHER DOLEFUL. The New York Express says, a gentled an residing at Worester, Mass., who arrived from California in he Empire City steamer, gives a melanchoy picture of affairs in California, and preicis that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are educed, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home n the steamers, guaranteeing at the same ime to pay their passage after their arrival

THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION prevails o extensively in California as to affect that most melancholy of businesses, grave-digging. The correspondent of the Courier ays he attended the funeral of a friend at San Francisco, but on coming to the grave found it too shallow to call civilized. Having no tools, another digger, who had a would pay him, the difference, which terms were readily acceded to the first section

THE SECOND PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT FASTEST GROWTH YET. AWAY DOWN EAST. A native of "Down East." describing with characteristic exaggeration the remarkable properties of Guano, as a prompter of yeg-etation, said that a few hours after planting cucumber seeds, the dirt began to fly and the vines came up like a streak; and although he started off at the top of his speed, the vines o-vertook, and covered him—and, on taking, out his knife to cut the "darned things," Ac found a laige cucumber gone to seed in his packet!

17 The editor of the South Carolina Telscope says that he has such an antipathy to the tariff that he would almost like John Randolph, go a hundred yards out of his way to kick a sheep. We should not be at all surprised that all the terrific and bloody threats of the South Carolina ohivalry as to the awful things they will flo to put down the tariff should end in the kicking of a lew heep and lambs of the sall of the langit

(CTA Snake Huut, of father a movel, de-gouplion, look place lately in Clermont counly Ohio, One thousand persons participated 'righted.' were abandoning it in haste, he was found quietly seated, enjoying in silence; the of which was a continued scene of revening the whole of which was a continued scene of revening and lestivity; and what is most singular, was senjowhat brused by the accident.

hats v since the strength of t of getting married is, that you can do with half the number of bedsteads.