BY E. BEATTY.

Notices. ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections, and insuch notices to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, DAVID SMITH, High Sheriff of the county Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cumberland, that on the SECOND TUESHAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (being the 3th day of the month)a General Electron will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:— ONE PERSON

er of the State of Penn for Canal Commiss ONE PERSON

for A uditor Ge neral of the State of Pennsylvania ONE PERSON for Surveyor General of the State of Penn'a,

ONE PERSON ONE PERSON
to represent the counties of Cumberland, Frankin-and Persy in the Congress of the U. States.
ONE PERSON represent the countries of Cumberla nd

TWO PERSON S to represent the county of Camberland in House of Representatives of Pennsylvania ONE PERSON

for District Attorney of the county of Cumberl'd ONE PERSON for County Surveyor, of the county of CumberPd.
ONE PERSON

ONE PERSON

for Commissioner of the county of Cumberland

ONE PERSON

for Director of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON for Anditor, to settle the public accounts of the county of Cumberland.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Whereas a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, in the second section of the Commonwealth, in the second section of the Holges of this Commonwealth by the people, has been agreed to by a majority of the amenders elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive, ressions of the same. And whereas it is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe.

And whereas by an act of the General Assembly of the State passed the 9th day of April A. D. 1850 it is provided "the for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth is regard to the adoption or rejection of the said amendment an election will be held in each of the counsel Tuesday in Octo.

commonweath in regard to the adoption of re-jection of the said amendment an election will be held in each of the townships wards and dis-tricts therein, on the second Tuesday in Octo-ber in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of deciding hypon the adoption or rejection of the said amend-ment; which said election shall be held at the places, and be opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and blosed and it shall be the duty of the Judges, inspectors and Clerks, of each of said townships, ward and districts, to receive at the said election tick ets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ,from such citizens duly qual fied to vote for members of the General Ass ified to vote for members of the General Assembly to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside samendment, and those who are favorable to the amendment may express their desire by voting each a written or printed ticket, or partly written or partly printed ballot, containing on the inside thereof the words "for the amendment," and "those who are opposed to such amendment, may express their opposition by vomendment, may exprese their opposition by vo-ing each a similar ballot, containing on the inting each a similar ballot, containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendment," "and "that the election on the said proposed amendment shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having care, fully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the say! amendment in the manner aforesaid to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressly in words at length, and not in figures only, one of which returns shall be lodged in the Prothonous "soffice of the proper county, and the other scaled and directed to the Sceretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of the said judges forthwith deposited in the most convenient Post Office.

The said election will be held throughout the

The said election will be held throughout the The sant election will be note throughout the county, as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower West, Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House, in the horough of Carlisle.

The election in the election district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Ducy, in Hoguestown in said township.

The election is the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by H. Bressler in said township.

ship.
The election in the election district compositions of the township of Upper Allen will be held at the public house of David Sheffer in Sheherds.

of the township of Upper Allen will be held at the public house of David Sheffer in Sheherdstown.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower (Allen will be held at the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger, on Slate Hill.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the house now accupied by S Reminager, at the west end of the Harrishing Bridge.

The election in the district composed of New Comberland, will be held at the public house of WH. Bohl, in the borough for New Comberland, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicaburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of Geo. Goodycar in Churchtown, in said thorough.

The election in the district composed of Upper Diokinson township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by Philip Weaver, in said borses formerly occupied by Philip Weaver, in said borses formerly occupied by Philip Weaver, in said borses of the Borough of the district composed of the Borough of the

ownship.
The election in the district composed of the Borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper West Pennshorough, and that part of Newton township, not sheluded in the Leesburg, election district baccimater mentioned, will be held at the Brick School.

mentioned, will be held at the Brick Solucol. House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of Hope well township, will be held at the School House in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg. Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township and that part of Southampton township will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

Shippensburg
And in and by an act of the General Assembly
of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839,
it is thus provided; "That the qualified electors
of parts of Newton and Southampton township,
in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the folof parts of Newton and Southampton townsulp, in the county of Cumherland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz. Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the hownships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom Road at Reybuck's, includiny Reybuck's Parm, thence a straight durction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs, of George Clever, thence along Krysher's run to the Adams county line, thence along the time of Adams county in the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of W m. Maxwell in Leesburg, Southampton township."

Motice is Moreby Given.

held at the public nouse of vectors, Southampton township."

Motice is Moreby Given,
Sheriff's Office, Carliele,
September 5, 1850. That enery person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any office or otherwise, a whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a commissioned officer or otherwise, a A large lo

and the second s

employed tilder the legislative, executive, or judiciny departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any eity or of any incorporated discipled, also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the State Legislature, and of the State Legislature.

sitet, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or elerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said net of Assembly, cutiled an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, passed July 2d, 1839, further provides as follows, to with "That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 0 o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday of October, and cach of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"It case the person who shall have received the second inghest number of votes for inspector, shall done attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in ease the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in ease the person elected a judge shall not attend, the presence of one bourgatter the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township varies or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such varies.

'It shall be the duty of the several assessors.

ich vacancy,
'It shall be the duty of the several assessors It shall be the duty of the several assessors ysteeleprive to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, duving the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the ago of wenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and is the election district where beoffers his vote at least ton days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United

sefore the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously-been a qualified yoter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned; of this State, and removed therefrom and returned; and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, eitzens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants farmished by the commissioners, unless First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid

agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereol. Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector Setween the age of twenty one and twenty he years, he shall depose on cath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid, tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by season of such age, shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

f voters kept by them.
In all cases where the name of the person the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen is the little. by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his leastifue is within the

immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of yoting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof it required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, he shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any vielence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his daty, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any election, or the foliole, such person on convergion shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time nor less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred ng more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than as

dred ne more than one thousand dollar's, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertsonrent, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to yote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

'If any person shall vote at more than one election district; or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold—and deliver to the inspector two fleets to gether, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another so, to do, he or they offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned fo an term not less than three nor more than twelve months

'If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall so no conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeable to the provisions of the sixty-firstf.

Prime Sugars. A large lot of the most approved brands jus.

Carlisle, september 18, 1850.

Aliseellaneous.

From the New-Orleans Crescen THE USURIOUS LOVER.

You owe me, Lizzy, thirty kissos; Two years have they been over due, so pay me now those well-earn'd blisses, The principal and interest too,

To the first thirty we must add Five more for each year, which will mount To forty. Madan I'd be glad If you discharge my small account.

So pay me what you owe me—these Sweet kisses—you dishonest elf, Else, as the law provides, I'll selze Your body, and so pay myself.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A late letter from an American in Londo as the following very interesting notes in refrence to the British Museum, one of the most markalle institutions in existence :

It was my intention, when I wrote my last etter, to group together some of the great sights f London; but from multiplicity of objects, I ind myself perplexed how best to carry out my esign. Perhaps the most powerful point of British Museum. It originated in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, a distinguished physician, who equeathed to parliament a large library of ooks and MSS., and a singularly great collecion of objects of natural history and art. Upon his foundation the British Government, by ringing together the Harleian Library o MSS., and the Cottonian Library, have crected great national monument, in which all lovers of science and humanity, in every country, ave reason to rejoice.

In 1801 a valuable collection of Egyptian ntiquities arrived, and by various accessions ince, the Museum has become possessed of a callery of antiquities, through which the anquary and the scholar roam with inexpressible elight. Here are compartments filled with reek and Roman sculpture, some of them renining their original beauty, and others of hom broken and defaced, and surviving chiefly s monuments of the agh and the convulsions hat have transpired since the sculptor's chisel left them. Near by is a noble apartment, called the Lycian Room, in which are arranged the remains of the ancient cities in Lycia, one of the Southwest provinces of Asia Minor .-These monuments were discovered by Sir C. Fellows, and removed from that country to this by order of government in 1842-1846; their dates range from the sixth century before hese sculptures would repay a careful examiation, and all of them are deeply interesting to he student of the remains of glorious Greece. The Phigalion Saloon contains bas reliefs friezes, capitals, and statues, taken from the uins of a temple, built in the city of Phigalia, in the age of Pericles, by the architect of the Pantheon at Athens. The Elgin Saloon is noted for containing the colebrated sculptures taken by the Earl of Elgin, from the Parthenon. The Egyptian Saloon contains the valuable collection of antiquities which were gather ed together by the French in Alexandria, and which full nto the hands of the English in consequence of the capitulation of that city in 1801. Here alted as furnishing the key which led to the de cyphering of the ancient writing of Egypt. It contained three inscriptions, of the same import, one in hieroglyphics, one in the popular characters, and one in Greek; and hence it roved the key of the hicroglyphical characters

of Egypt. The saldon also contains beautiful and per fect sarcophagi, covered with inscriptions, and bas reliefs of goddesses, colossal busts, statues sphinxes, tablets, and sepulchral ornaments, all of them invaluable as illustrations of the history, the manners and customs of Egypt. Besides this, there is another room devoted to the Egyptian antiquities, in which are innumera ble smaller objects such as household furniture objects of dress and tollet, coffins, delties, amuets, etc. In addition to the above, a room call. ed the bronze-room, is devoted to the remains of incient Egypt. On these walls I observed the clobrated pictures which adorned the sepulchros of ancient Thebes, the brilliant coloring of which survives, in all its freshness, the lapseof 3000 years.

I must confess, however, that the interest awakened in my mind by Layard's volumes, caused me eagerly to seek out the room deveted to the reception of the monuments he, has sent home from the plains of Assyria, and that these remains excited a livelier, interest than mything else I saw in the Museum: They are not yet well arranged, and are in a basement coom, where there is not sufficient light to exhibit them perfectly Notwithstanding this, added to their effect. I seemed at once to be et down amid the subterraneun palaces of the cings of Assyria. I recognized the bas reliefs and sculptures from their resemblance to the very accurate engravings accompanying the olumes published. It is difficult to believe that those bus reliefs are the work of human hands 3000 years ago; there is a freshness aout the appearance of the stones, and in the night lead one to suppose that they were the work of yesterday. But there they are, disinterred from the oblivion of agos, the last survivors, the sole historic monuments of Ninevch ner kinge, her people, and her glory.

Surely the providence of God has some great nd good design in thus preserving the remains of one of the most appient nations of the world and in causing them to appear again among the men of our generation. No one can fail to see that they are casting fresh and strong light upon the Bible; they seem to be witnesses raised from the dead, to testify of manners and customs, of kings and kingdoms, of battles and captivities ages ago, and to prove that the anient scriptures ceronicled events and described truly the people of their time. These disinterested elabs, with the sharply chiselled soulptures upon them, seem like mirrors around the histories and prophecies of the Old Testament. so accurately do they give back in pictures, the

representations of Holy Writer But I must hasten to say something of the great library of the British Museum; this is worthy of its name; nay, it gives dignity to the

and vogue descriptions to give an adequate idea of the extent and value of the library. You onter the Grenville Library, a long and lofty hall, and are told that it contains 22,000 volumes; from this you are admitted into a noble room 300 feet in length, and learn that on the walls

around you 62,000 volumes are arranged. This last number, however, will give you an incorrect idea of the library; for the volumes are all of them large, and some of them folios of the greatest size and highest cost. These book were collected by King George III., and presented to the public library of the Museum by George IV. The number of volumes in the whole library is 450,000. Since 1844 not less than \$50,000 has been expended annually in the purchase of books; and upon the Museum

ssociated. It is impossible by mere numbers

ded \$45,000 per annum. The American scholar cannot fail to be pleased with this great library, for it is partic. ularly rich in books illustrating the history and literature of our country. The American historian must come here, if he would draw his histtraction to the curious or the studious is the tory from the original sources. Our intelligent countryman, Hy. Stevens, Esq., who is doing much to enrich our land with valuable books, kindly obtained for us the privilege of entering all parts of the library, and added greatly to our enjoyment of the privilege by his extensive equaintance, not only with the library, but the reasures it contains.

the Government has for ten years past, expen-

We passed the desk usually occupied by Mr. Macanlay: it was covered with volumes of Irish history and political tracts, from which he is preparing another volume of his incomparable history, soon to appear. I was also gratified in seeing in one of the alcoves, the enerable Dr. Horne, author of the introduction o the Bible, which has been so extensively circulated both in England and America. But my sheet is nearly filled, and I have not reserved to myself-space-enough-to-say-what I had intended of some of the special treasures of the library, which may no less be considered the tressure of the whole literary world.

In the King's Library we saw, in cases under glass, Caxton's books, among which was the first book ever printed in Greek, and the first book in the English language, printed in 1474. Here also was a case of pooks of surprising interest. There's and Molanethon's Bi-bles, with their autographs, and notes written frequently along the margin; la book once belonging to Shakspere, in which is his autograph, his name being written as I have spelled it, to-Christ to the seventh or eighth after. Some of gether with the autographs of Tasso, Voltaire, and Isanc Newton. My attention was particu. larly drawn to a volume once minging as John Milton, in which his name is written, together with the price he paid for it, 5s. 6d. It was bought for the Museum at £40 Ios. It is a olume of the Greek poet Aratus, containing the passage quoted by St. Paul, in his speech to the Athenians, Acts xvii, 28; against the passage thus quoted, Milton has written a note, "Sie Lucretius" giving a reference.

We were also shown the, first book printed y metal types, a Bible, bearing date 1455. The beauty and perfection of these early specimens of printing are surprising; they have not been surpassed by anything of modern workmanship and in some respects they are objects of curiosity to the trade, nor can practical men imagine how such impressions could have been nade. I must pass over many things, such as the famous Popish Bull, which stirred up Luher, and the curious Biblia Pauperum, bearing date 1420 or 1430. I have no time to describe as I should be glad to some of the treasures conained in the room devoted to MSS, and amouning to not less than 40,000 bound volumes.

Here is the MSS., of Pope's Ilind; a MSS., etter and book written by Queen Elizabeth; volume containing notes in Lady Jane Grey's handwriting, which she gave to an attendant on the scaffold; a volume containing letters from Calvin, Bucer, and Beza, which once be longed to Bishop Butler; the will of Mary Queen of Scots, and letters of Russell Corm. well, &c., &c. Peculiar interest attaches to a blank sheet of paper, upon the bottom of which King Charles II. when prince signed his name. Charles P. It is called the Carte Blanche, and was sent into the Parliament by the Prince, for them to fill up with such terms as they pleased, on the single condition of saving his father's life; but it was too late. This affecting relic of those stormy times is the only thing the Queen neked to see on her late visit to the Muecum.

OCCUPATIONS.

THERE is a most radical error pervading society at the present day in regard to plain, honest, bardy industry. A greater, or more foolthey fully met my expectations. Perhaps the ish mistake, never associated itself with the ombre, sepulchral light in which I saw them, popular prejudices, than that it is the nature of is avocation that gives character and dignity to the man. For our part, we should be sadly puzzled to discover the distinction between any two of the varied occupations which employ he industry of man, that would raise the operative in the one case above the one in the other. One occupation is precisely as creditable in itself, and as commendable to its industrious pursuer as another, provided it be honorable, and in perfect fiarmony with the laws of God culptures a sharpness and perfection which and man. It is the man that ennobles the occupation-not the occupation that dignifies the man. It is well that we are not all fitted, by habit, education and taste, for the same avocacation. However, these natural divisions are by no means distinctions. It is this diversity of taste, together with good and wholesome laws and regulations, that harmonize this vas workshop of intricate industry the world. Without this diversity, all would be riot and confusion, and physical power alone would reap the benefits of labor. As it is, the weak and strong have each their several and appropriste allotments.

Are not the use of the trowel, the unvil, the spade, and the hammer, just as laudable employments wherewith to build up our comforts in life, as the yard-stick, the peatle and the mortar, or library? Equally as honorable and respectable, since they are all employed for the me purpose. Labor is labor, whether performed in the field and workshop, or behind the counter, and in the study. Honesty and honorable labor are the same, whether perfor med by the king or peasant, by priest or layman; it is just as honorable in the one as in the other, and as worthy of the respect and odmirepositories of science and are with which it is ration of the world .- Waverly Mogazine.

From Arthur's Home Gazette DON'T GIVE UP.

BY THE EDITOR. "I can't do it father. Indeed I cant." 'Never say can't, my son. It isn't a goo

But I can't, father. And if I can't I can't. ve tried and tried, and the answer won't come out right. 'Suppose you tried again, Edward,' said Mr

Williams, the father of the discouraged boy. 'There's no use in it,' roplied the lad. 'What if you go to school to-morrow without the correct answer to this sum?

'I'll be put down in my class,' returned Ed-Mr. Williams shook his head, and his counenanca assumed a grave aspect. There was silence of a few moments, and then the fath-

'Let me relate to you a true story, my son. Phirty years ago two lads about your age, were chool companions. Both got on very well for time; but, as their studies grew more difficult, both suffered discouragement, and each said often to his father, as you have just said me-'I can't.' One of these boys, whose name was Charles, had a brighter mind than the other, and could get through his tasks en ier ; but his father was very indulgent to him, nd when he complained that his lessons were oo hard, and said, 'I can't do this, and can't do hat,' he requested the teacher not to be so hard vith him:

But it was different with the father of the ther boy, named Henry. To every comlaint, he answered, 'Don't give up, my boy ! Try ogain; and if not successful, try again.lou cau do it—I know you can.

'Thus encouraged, this lad persevered, and n every case, overcame the difficulties in his way. Soon, although his mind was not natually active as the mind of his companion, he was in advance of him. When they left the chool, which about the same time, he was by far the best scholar. Why was this? He did not give up because his task was hard; for he ad learned this important lesson—that we can almost anything, if we try.

'Well, these two Boys grew up towards manood, and it became necessary for them to ener into some business. Charles was placed by is father in the office of a physician; but be lid not stay there long. He found it difficult the beginning, to remember the names and ises of the various organs of the body, and con became as discouraged, that his father hought it best to alter his intention regarding nim, and to put him into a merchant's counting. oom, instead of continuing as a student of nedicine. Here Charles remained until he boame of age. Some few years afterwards, he vont into business for himself, and got on pretwall for a time; but as every young man who enters the world, dependent upon his own forts meets with difficulties that only courage, onfidence and perseverance can overcome.le must never think of giving up. Unfortunately for Charles, these virtues did not make part of his character. When trouble and officulties came, he sunk under a feeling of when all that was needed for final success was spirit of indomitable perseverance, that rees all obstacles. He sunk, unhappily, to rise no more. In giving up the struggle, he let go his hope in the future—and ere he had reached the prime of life, found himself shattered n fortune, and without the energy of characer necessary to repair it:~~

'In the same offi ce where Charles was placed, Henry was entered as a student of medicine. At first when he looked into the books of anatomy, and read the names of bones, mus cles, arteries, &c. it seemed to him that he never could learn these names, much less their various uses in the human body. For a short ime he gave way to a feeling of discouragement, but then a thought of the many hard tasks he had learned, by application, came wer his mind, and with the words 'don't giv up, on his tongue, he would apply himselfe ith renewed efforts. Little by little he acquied the knowledge he was seeking. Daily he earned something, and it was not long before he could look back and mark the steps of his progress. This encouraged him greatly. Soon elves; but encouraged by past triumphs, he ame off conqueror.

Thus Henry went on, while Charles gave ip quickly. In the end, the former graduated with honor, and then entered upon the practice of the profession he had chosen. There was much to discourage him at first. People do not readily put confidence in a young physician; ie had to wait three or four years before he sary for health and comfort, about three hunred dollars. This troubled, but did not disnearten him. I can and will succeed, he often said to himself. 'Others have met and overiome greater difficulties than mine; whyr then, jail.

'A little while longer he persevered, and had ny in ——— University. 'Why, father ! That is you !' exclaimed the

istoning boy; the interest on his face brighten- evening. ing into pleasure. 'Yes, my son,' replied Mr. Williams; 'I have een giving you my own history.

But what became of Charles?' enquired aid Mr. Williams.

'Yes sir.'

'He it is, who, when a boy, was my school nate. But he gave up at every difficulty,-see where he is now. He had a good mind, but acked industry, perseverance and a will to ty, wit and sprightliness in their wives; but acceed. You can do almost enything, my boy, after seven years' union, not one of them is to if you only try in good carnest. But, if you be compared to good family management, give up when things are a little hard, you must which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour ever expect to rise in the world-to be useful coording to your ability, either to yourself or nankind. Now try the hard problem again;

am sure you will get the right answer. "I will try," said Edward, confidently, and know it will come out right next time.

the work was done. Far happier was he, after his successful effort, than he could have been, f, vielding to a feeling of discouragement, he had left the task unaccomplished. And so all will find it. Difficulties are permitted to stand in our way that we may overcome them; and nly in overcoming can we expect success and happiness. The mind, like the body, gains strength and muturity by vigorous exercise. It must feel and brave, like the oak the rushing storm, as well as bask, amid gentle breezes, in

Value of Newspapers.

the warm sunshine.

A thousand times, says the Macclesfield Courier, have we heard this question and answer. Two gentlemen meet-"What's the news?" says one. "Nothing but what you see in the papers." They pass on about their business. Has it ever been noticed that among the thousand benefits of a newspaper, not the least is, that it does away with tittletattle, gossip, street, and news-mongering, which once took up so much of the time of those who were always hearing or telling some new thing. One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper, is satisfied that he knows all that is worth knowing of the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tell and nothing to hear further. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbor knows as well as himself.

He is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasures by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest. The same with women. Curiosity is gratified without the oss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed a hundred busy meddling tongues in its circulation and exaggerations. Conversation takes a higher tone. Principles of morals and taste are discussed; the new poem, the last book, the magazine, or the review, becomes the subject of conversation. Even in the minor matters of life, society owes a large debt lo the newspaper.

Eating.

If we are really to defend the necessity of eating in this world, we ought to proceed logically and categorically. In the first place, it is an eating world, and seems to have been made on purpose for eating and being eaten; and really the greater part of the animal creation seems to have nothing else to do. Man, indeed, writes books; but even the end of these is that he may cat, or, rather, that his publisher and book-seller may. It is, moreover, true, that every animal cats as much as it can procure and as much as it can hold. A cow eats but to sleep, and sleeps but to eat; and, not content with cating all day long, "twice it slays the slain," and eats its dinner o'er again. A whale swallows ten millions of living shrimps at a draught; a nursling canary bird cats its own bulk in a day, and a caterpullar eats 500 times its own weight before it lies down to rise a butterfly. The mite and the maget eat the very world in which they live : and the hymna, for want of better food eats himself. Yet the magget has not the gout, and the whale is not subject to the sciatica. Nor doss Captain Lyon scouragement; and he 'gave up' at a time inform us that an Esquimaux is troubled with tooth-ache, dyspepsia or hysterics, though he -cats ten pounds of seal, and drinks a gallon of il at a meal.

Death of Louis Philippe.

The Asia brings intelligence of the death on the 26th ult., at Claremont, of Louis Philippe, ex-king of France, in his 77th year. His life has been chequered by many vicissitudes, and many years of wandering exile. From the death of his father, Phillippe Egalite, who was brought to the guillotine in 1793, he was a wanderer in the various parts of Europe and the United States until 1808, when he visited Sicily and took up his residence with Ferdinand, king of Sicily, whose daughter, the Princess Amolia, he married in the following year, and by whom he has had eight children, six of whom still survive. In 1814, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to Paris, and was soon in the enjoyment of the honors due his rank. The return of Napoleon from Elba, in 1815, drove him to England, but upon the restoration of Louis XVIII., he returned anew and greater difficulties presented them- gain, and took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. The revolution of 1830, and the abdincountered them in a confident spirit and cation of Charles X, offered him the crown, which he accepted and adopted the title of Louis Philippe I. The revolution of 1848, made him again an exile. He assumed the title of the Count de Neuilly, and lived in comparative obscurity to the time of his death.

Pittsburg, Pa. papers state that great excitement prevails in the Northern section of eccived practice enough to support himself, Ohio, relative to the circulation of Hayre even by closest economy. During this long de Grace Bank notes. Large number of catperiod, in which the motto-'Don't give up, the were bought up and these notes given in usinined him, he got in debt for articles neces- payment. The fraud was subsequently discovered, and the people started in pursuit ... of the scoundrels, overtook them, and after a desperate fight seized their cattle. The authorities interfered, and a number of parties are in

The funeral of Prof. Webster was conne pleasure to find himself free from debt. ducted very silently. The Boston Courier from that time a prosperous way was before states that the body was taken from the jail on im; though he had often to fall back upon the Friday ovening, was carried over Cragio's ld motto-'Don't give up.' Many years have bridge to his house in Cambridge, where fupassed, and Henry is now Professor of Anato- neral services were performed by Dr. Walker, when the remains were taken to the family tomb at Mount Auburn and deposited the same

It is understood, the New York Globe says, that the chamber-maid of the Irving House, who had agreed to supply the "young bloods" with Jenny Lind locks, at the rate of 'Do you know the Janiter in our college ? five dollars a hair, is about to have an injunction put upon her operations by Barnum, as he claims "all the proceeds."

Domestic Economy,-"Men talk in raptures," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beauin the husband's purse."

13"O, yis! O, yis!" oried an Irlshmer in the streets, not long since, ringing a bell "last, between twelve o'clock and McKinney's store, on Market street, a large brass kay I'll not be after tellin' ye what it was, but it And so it did. One more carnest trial, and was the key to the back, sure."

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The Dead Child and the Angel

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

As soon as a good child dies, one of God's igels descends upon the earth, takes the child in his arms, spreads out his large white wings, and flies over all the places that were dear to the child, and plucks a handful of flowers, which he then carries to Heaven, in order that they may bloom still more beautifully there than they did here on earth. The loving God presseth all these flowers to his bosom; and then it receives a voice, and can sing and join in the universal bliss."

An angel of God related this as he bore a dead child to Heaven; and the child heard as in a dream; and they flew over all the spots around the house where the little one had played, and they passed through the gardens with loveliest flowers. "Which one shall we ake with you and plant in Heaven?" asked the

And a beautiful slender rose-tree was standing there; but a wanton hand had broken the stem; so that all the branches full of large halfopen rose-buds hung down quite-withered.

"The poor tree," said the child ; "take it so that it may bloom again on high with the loving God.P And the angel took it and kissed the child;

and the little one half opened his eyes; they gathered some of the despised daisy and wild

"Now we have flowers," said the child, and the angel nodded, but they did not yet fly up to Heaven.

It was night; it was was quite still. They trayed in the great city; they floated to and ro in one of the narrowest streets; where great caps of straw, of ashes, and rubbish lay about; there had been a removal. There lay broken pots, herbs and plates, plaster figures, rags, the crowns of old hats; nothing that was not displeasing to the sight.

And amid the devastation, the angel pointed to the fragments of a flower-pot, and to a clod of earth that had fallen out of it, and which was only held together by the roots of a great' withered flower; but it was good for nothing low, and was therefore thrown out into the

"We will take that one with us," said the angol, "and I will tell you about it while we are flying."

And now they flew on while the angel rela-"Down yonder, in the narrow street, in the

ow cellar, lived once a poor sickly box. He had been bedridden from his very infancy.-When he was very well indeed, he could just go a few times up and down the little room on his orutches; that was all, "One day in spring his neighbor's son brought

him some wild flowers, and among them was by chance one with a root; it was therefore planted in a flower-pot and placed in the win dow close by his bedside. It thrived, put forth new shoots, and every year had flowers. To he sick boy it was the most beautiful garden, his little treasure upon earth; he watered and ended it, and took good care that it got every sunbeam to the very last that glided by on the lower pane. And the flower grew up in his dreams with its colors and fragrance; to it he turned in dying, when the loving God called him to himself. He has now been a year with God: a year has the flower stood in the window withered and forgotten, and now, at the removal, it has been thrown among the rubbish into the street. And that is the flower, which we have taken into our nosegay; for this flow er has caused more joy than the rarest flower in the garden of a queen."

"But how do you know all this?" asked the child which the angel was carrying up to Hea-

"I know it," said the angel; "I was myself the little sick boy that went on crutches; I must surely know my flower again."

And the child opened his eyes and looked in the beautiful calm face of the angel; and at the same moment they were in heaven, where was only joy and blessedness.

Hannibal and Taylor.

At the battle of Thrasymene, fought some three hundred years before Christ, between the greatest General the world over saw, and the Romans, the Carthagenians are said to have formed into a fork or triangle, with their edges outwards, and as the Romans wedged themselves in, they were hewn down like cattle. It is stated as a remarkable fact that during his horrible massacre, so great was the rage of the combatants, that an carthquake rolled, beneath them unheeded. Gen TAYLOR, at Buena Vista, imitated the able Hannibal, and placed his troops in a similar manner, and by these means defeated the heavy squadrons of Santa Anna. 🔻 🕦

Medicine," said Bonaparte at St. Helna,; "is a collection of uncertain prescriptions, the results of which, taken collectively, are more fatal than useful to mankind, Water, nir, and cleanliness, ere the chief, articles, of my pharmacopæia."

The best BOARD in the world for dive peptic young ladies, is said to be a wasn BOARD. It gives them strength of muscle and exuberance of spirits, a good appetite for their meals, and supercedes the necessity of painting their

A robust countryman meeting a physiian, ran to hide behind a wall ; being asked he cause, he replied: "It is so long since !have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

Countsmr.-The plain English of the polilest uddress of a gentleman to a lady is—"I am now, dear madam, the humblest of your serants-be so good as to allow me to be your lord and master."

General Hinton, charged with robbing he mail, in Ohio, gave himself up at Wellsville, Va., to a hotel keeper, and has been remanded to Ohio for trial.

A grocer's boy being presented with a glass of beer by his employer, for his good conduct, said -"Pray sir, is this what thay call the mead of praise?"

Dean Swift said, the reason of so many unhappy marriages was, "tbecausb young ladies spend more time in making note than ca-