E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

Cards.

MYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Doct. H. Hinkley.

OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to use Galvanism of a romedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but does not guarantee success from its application to all or even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of instances, and may be in others.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by insering Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a fall sett. & Office on Pitt street, a few operations and the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is abetit the last ten days of every month.

A CARD. R. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has returned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to nihealls in the line of his profession. [oct31]

JOHN WILLIAMSON, A THORNEY AT LAW .—Office, in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A & W Bentz, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penn'a.

CARSON C. MOORE, TIORNEY AT LAW. Office in

the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, mar 31 '47 WM. W. PEWROSE.

TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the soveral Courts of Cumberland county, OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formery occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esqu.

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

GEORGE EGE. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF FIGE at his residence, corner of Mnin 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, up 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy, The Ninth Session will commence on MON-DAY, November 4th, 1850.

In consequence of increasing patronage was large and commodious brick edifice has been erected, rendering this one of the most edestrable-institutions-in-the-state. The various departments are under the care of competent, and faithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is benutiful and healthful, and the institution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations. to prevent evil associations.

Terms - \$50 per Session (Five Months.)

For circulars with tall information address R & BURNS, Principal Plainfield P, O., Cumberland County, Ta.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphin and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Phints, Oils, Varnishes, Tuppentine, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,—Bruhes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the very Lowest prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the Old STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality. that every article will be sold of a good quality m-reasonable terms. S. ELLIOTT,

Main street. Carlisle May 30 Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

1 OBERT B. SMILEY, successor to Wm. 1 C. Gibson, CABINET MAKER & UNDERTAKER, North Hanover street, Carlisle, would respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally that he now has on hand a large assortment of new and elegant FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Wardrobes, Card and other Tatles, Bureaus, Bedsteads, plain and fancy Sowing Stands, &c. manufactured of the best materials and quality warranted. Also a general assortment of Chairs at the lowest prices.—Vennian Blinds, made to order and repairing promptly attended to. 3 COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, and having a splendid Hearse he will attend funcrals in town or country. 2 Dont forget the old attand of Wm. C. Gibson, ip North Hanover; street, a few doors north of Glass's Hotel.

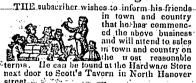
Extensive Furniture Rooms.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JAMES R. WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keopers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE, including Sofus, Wardrobes, Contro and other Tables, Dressing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch of business. Also, now on hand the largest assortment of EHAIRS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. See Coffine and at the showest police prices. 30 Coffins unde at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals. He solicits a call at his establishment on North Hanover street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Furniture hired out by the month or year.

Carlisle, March 20, 1850.—19

Auctioneering!



augi4 3

A S SENER. GEORGE Z. BRETZ.

URGEON DENTIST—would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth that may be required. Artificial Teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire-set, upon the latest and most approved principle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.—He may be found at the residence of his brother on North Pitt street.

Carlines Sept. 15, 1850. LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBIR AND COAL YARD in Wost High street, a few doors cant of Mossrs J.k D Rhoads's Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of sea soned pine bardes and plank and all other kinds of stult, ail of which he will sell low for cash April' 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG MCTACE.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of cast a which time any persons having business will said Board, will meet them at business with the local partial of the more office of the local partial of WM. RILEY, CRK.

Dyeing and Scouing. WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies, and Conte-mon's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work she satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully orders in his line respectfully

Literature.

Education, and THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WIICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH LET ME ADD KNOWLEDGE AND FREEROM.—Bishop Hall.

CARLISLE. PA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851.

Portry.

From Gralfam's Magazine for February.
TO A BACKWARD LOVER. BY H. T. CONKAD.

A truce with this pulling, this fearing and fooling! This agne-struck awe, boy, is none of love's schooling. Ing.
No blushing and flying, with fanguisfiling, sighting! She wants a stout wover, not one that is dying. she wants a stout woner, not one that is dying. Be colder or bolder, your love or lear smoller; Be saint or be sinner, and leave her or win her; Yes, leave her and let her be won he another! But why should you lack her? You know not a fairer, Attend her, attack her, and who her and wear her. When your passion you name, give h language of flame,

flame.

But lot her in dreamy faith not know your alm,
But lot her in dreamy faith not know your alm,
But sill breathe your wo, in a voice soft and low,
For thus the heart's nearest drops ever outflow.
Be the tonce of your prayer—size can never refuse i—
Like the harp's of the air, when the fond zephyr
woos it: woos it;
And look in her eyes, they are love's truest book,
As star upon star, in their skyeye love, look,
Press for hand to your lip, and let your arm-heate
Unnoticed to slip round her delicate waist:
Then your clicek touches hers, how it crimsons it

lint!
And if lips do not mingle, the demon is in't!
But if she's resistful, why turn you then tristful;
Woman for sorrow is wilful and wistful;
Weep you an ocean, I warrant 'twill move her,
For earth has no spell like the tears of a lover.
If she still spurn thee, releatless and buter,
Why swear she'ra llocate, and laugh at and quit her!

Miscellaneous.

For the Herald.
THE NEW YEAR'S MIDNIGHT OF AN
UNFORTUNATE, TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL

RICHTER. An old man stood at New Year's midnight by the window, and gazed with an eye of desondency up to the everlasting, unchangeable, blooming heavens, and down on the still, pure, white earth, on which there was no one so joyloss and sleepless as he. For his grave was lose by him, it was concealed only by the now of nge, not by the green of youth; and out of his eventful life had he brought nothing with him but error, transgression and sickness;

f poison and an old age full of sorrow. fair morning on which his Father had first ling and sixpences. Captain Hull was appoininto a wide and quiet land full of light and an- him for his trouble in making them. gels and glorious results; and to the left draws | Hereupon, all the old_silver_in_the_colonydown into the mole-track of crime, full of drip- was handed over to Captain Hull. The batter-

But his father and the days of his youth had and brought to Massachusetts. ong passed away. He saw ignis fatui dance " said his bleeding heart, and remorse with its serpent teeth struck deeper into its wounds. wishes and instructions." Amid these fever- self on. ish reminiscences of his youth it appeared to him as if the mask (which had assumed his a young man, Samuel Sewell by name, came features in the charnel-house) by means of that superstition, which on New Year's eve damsel, by no means so slender as some young sees ghosts and future events, was at last ladies of our own age. On the contrary, hachanged into a living youth. He could look ving always fed heartily on pumpkin pies, no longer, he covered his eyes, thousands of dough-nuts, Indian puddings, and other Puriscorching tears streamed down and lost them- tan dainties, she was as round and plump as a selves in the snow; he still sighed but although oftly yet disconsolately and inconsolably, 'Only come again, youth, come again."

And it came again; for he had only dreamed fearful dream-he was still a youth; his errors only had been no dream. But he thanked God, that he, yet in his youth, could leave the filthy courses of vice and return to the sunny patha which lead to such glorious results. Return with him, young reader, when thou trayest upon the path of vice. This frightful Iream will at some future time become thy adge, but when thou, full of anguish, callst back of Come again, beautiful youth," then will it not come back to thee.

.... A PHENOMENON.—There is one phenomeno or which we have never been able wholly to account, either in the philosophy of morals or physics; it is the fact that all old bachelors hen they take unto themselves a wife, always get some unsophisticated creature who as scarcely seen her sixteenth year, and .not infrequently her twelfth. To one who is not convergant with this fact, it would appear very strango; for a priori it seems exceedingly improbable that a gentleman of "forty years and romance, to the sober and matured woman young man; and so thought the bridesmaids of a certain age, (a very uncertain thing,) as the must admirably be fit by congeniality of lisposition, for a companion. There is so much levity and thoughtlessness about a girl, with her laughing eyes and joyous flow of spirits, ere age has obliterated the artless graces of youth, that she would seem to be the very last person on earth to become the wife of a bachelor, or that he would even dream of elevating to such a dignity.

You so it is, the charming vivacity of youth warms his venerable bosom into something akin . . . Daughter Betsy," said the mint-master, to the passion of love, though it is not love itself; and the old fellow has as much slivness -Miss Botsy or Miss Sowell; as we must for an antique maid, though she were "mo-

6 . . .

outh," and would have as little to do with her. His aversion is perfectly inexplicable, unless it be that people who are declining in years are chilled into despondency by the presence of age itself, and are apprehensive that ancient spouses will serve to keep, as it were, the hour glass of time with its sands running continually before their eyes, and would rathassociate their matrimonial destinies with one who will bring forgetfulness of approaching infirmities, in the caresses and blandish-

ents of youth. Heaven only knows whether the motive be his or not; we can only speculate upon it, having as the basis of our speculations, theindisputable truth, that your backelor not only takes unto himself a young wife, but by some perverse fate, the most beautiful and accomlished .- The Stray Leaf.

THE MINT-MASTER'S DAUGHTER.

BY GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD

Captain John Hull was the mint-master of Massachusetts and coined all the money that was made. His was a new line of business; for in the earlier days of the colony, the curent coinage consisted of the gold and silver money of England, Portugal and Spain. These coins being scarce, the people were often forced o barter their commodities instead of selling them. For instance, if a man wanted to buy a coat, he perhaps exchanged bear-skin for it; if he wished for a barrel of molasses, he might purchase it for a pile of pine boards. Musket balls were used instead of farthings. . The Indians had a sort of money called wampum, which was made of clam-shells, and this strange kind of specie was likewise taken in payment of debts by English settlers. Bank bills had never been heard of. There was not money enoung of any kind, in any part of the country, to pay their ministers; so that they had sometimes to take quintals of fish, bushels of corn, or cords of wood, instead of silver and gold.

As the people grew more numerous, and worn out body, a desolate soul, a heart full their trade with one another increased, the The beautiful days of his youth returned to- folt. To supply the demand, General Court want of current money was still more sensibly night as spectres, and drew him back to that passed a law for establishing a coinage of shilplaced him on the forked road of life-which ted to manufacture this money, and was to to the right leads upon the sure path of virtue have one shilling out of every twenty, to pay

ping poison, serpents ready to dart upon their ed silver cans and tankards, I suppose, and prey, and of dismal, stifling exhalations. Oh! silver buckles, and broken spoons, and silver the scrpents hung around his breast, and the hilts of swords, that had figured at Courtdripping poison from his tongue, and he knew all such curious old articles were doubtless thrown into the melting-pot together. But by Distracted and with unspeakable grief, cried far the greater part of the silver conditted of he up to Heaven, "Give me back my youth! bullion from the milies of South American, Oh, Father, place me again upon the forked road, that I may choose otherwise! than pirates) had taken from the Spaniards

All this old and new silver being melted apon the marshes and expire in the church- down and coined, the result was an immenso vard, and he said "They are my foolish days." amount of splendid shillings, sixpences and He saw a star shooting from Heaven, glimmer threepences. Each had the date of 1652 on in its fall and perish on the earth. "That am the one side, and the figure of a pine tree on the other side. Hence they were called the pine tree shillings. And for every twenty His glaring imagination peopled the neigh- shillings that he coined, you will remember, boring roofs with orawling spirits, the wind- | Captain John Hull was entitled to put one mill raised its arms threatening him with de- shilling into his own pocket. The magistrates struction, and a mask which had-been left in soon began to suspect that the mint-master the empty charnel-house by degrees assumed would have the best of the bargain. They his own features. Suddenly, in the midst of offered him a large sum of money if he would this conflict, the music for the New Year give up that twentieth shilling, which he was flowed down-from the steeple as a distant continually dropping into his pocket. But church anthem-he became less agitated-he Captain Hull declared that he was perfectly looked around on the horizon, and over the satisfied with the shilling; and well he might broad earth, and he thought of the friends of be, for so diligently did he labor, that in his youth, who now were better and happier few years his pockets, his money bags, and than he-teachers of the earth, -fathers of his strong box were overflowing with pine happy children and blessed of men, and he tree shillings. This was probably the case cried "O, I could as you this first night have when he came into possession of his grandslumbered with unmoistened eyes, if I had father's chair, and, as he worked so hard at chosen. Ah, I could also have been happy, if, the mint, it was certainly proper that he lear parents, I had fulfilled your New Year's should have a comfortable chair to rest him-

When the mint-master was grown very rich, courting his daughter Betsy, a fine, hearty pudding herself. With this round, rosy Miss Betsy did Samuel Sewell fall in love. As he was a young man of good character, industritrious in his business, and a member of the church, the mint-master very readily gave his "Yes, you may take her." said her in his

rough way, "and you will and her a heavy burden enough,"

On the wedding-day, we may suppose that conest John Hull dressed himself in a plain coat, all the buttons of which were made of pine tree shillings. The buttons of his waistcont was sixpences, and the knees of his small clothes were buttoned with silver threepences. Thus attired, he sat with great dignity in his grandfather's chair, and being a portly old gentleman, he completely filled it from arm to arm. On the opposite side of the room, between her bridesmaids, sat Miss Betsy. She was blushing with all her might, and looked like a full-blown peony, a great red apple, or

any other round and scurlet object.

There, too, was the bridegroom, dressed in fine purple coat and gold-lace waistcoat. with as much other finery as the Puritan laws and customs would allow them to put on. His hair was cropt close to his head, because Gov. emplete," should prefer a young, giddy, rat Endicott had forbidden any man to wear it bele-brained girl, whose head is full of beaux low his cars. But he was a very personable and Miss Betsy herself.

The mint-master was also pleased with his new son-in-law, especially as he had said nothing at all about her portion. So when the marriage coromony was over, Captain Hull whispered a word or two to his man-servant who immediately went out, and soon returned lugging in a large pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants use for weighing; a bulky commodity was now to be weighed in them.

"gotinto one side of the scales." A white or now call her did as she was bid, like a dutirality's prim personification," as any of "us ful child, without any question of a why or

wherefore. But what her father could mean. unless to make her husband pay for her by the pound, (in which case she would have been a lear bargaid;) she had not the least idea. "And now," said honest John Hull to his

ervants, "bring that box hither." The box to which the mint-master pointed vas a huge, square, iron-bound theet; it was oig enough to play hide and seek in.

The servants tugged away with might and nain, but could not lift this enormous receptacle, and were finally obliged to drag it across Captain Sewell then took a key out of his

dirdle, unlocked the chest, and lifted its ponerous lid. Behold, it was full to the brim of muel Sewell began to think that his fatherin-law had got possesion of all the money in lassachusetts treasury. But it was the maser's honest coinage.

Then the servants, at Captain' Ifull's comand, heaped double handfulls of shillings inmained in the other. Jingle, jingle went the shillings, as handful after handful were thrown in, till, plump and ponderous as she was, they reighed the young lady from the floor.

"There, son Sewell," cried the honest mintaster, resuming his seat in his grandfather's chair, "take these shillings for my de aghter's portion. Use her kindly, and thank heaven or-her, for it is not every wife that is worth her weight in silver!"

We laughed heartily at this legend, and would hardly be convinced but grandfather had made it out of his own head. He assured us faithfully however, that he had found-it in the pages of a grave historian, and merely ad tried to tell it in a somewhat funnier style. "Well, grandfather," remarked Clara, "if

vedding portions now-a-days were paid as

AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

If the following story, related by a Texas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, will not burst off a few buttons, and make ome of our readers laugh till the tears come their eyes, we don't know what will: "About the year 1832-'83, there lived if

those days-sensible, handsome looking creaures, happy as larks and always fond of fun. t happened that among the fifteen or twenty ung men residing in that section there was ine, by name C., a surly faced, grizzly haired, ing of the aforesaid young ladies who, of all the blackskins in the wilds of most millkely to be a successful il. consulted, won and wed. C.'s visita come ess and less like angels, first once a month, then doubling to twice a month, once a week, and soon, 'said old man,' the amber-spitting, jokes at her expense followed, of course, and she resolved, after suffering under them some me, to get rid of her admirer or quit the

Sabbath-following. It-being the water-melon eason, and Betty's father having a fine supply, all the youngsters for miles around assem-L was prominent in the circle till, in the afbe decoyed from the house and frightened by the cry of Indians from some of his comrades, which it was thought would wound his pride and drive him away. Five young men, with . walked out. A bathe in the river three undred yards distant, was proposed by one,

"They went down to the ford near the meln patch and began undressing. In the meanlown under cover of the bank, and secreted emselves along the path from the bathing ecent outrages of the Indians, their increased Nile. oldness, &c., thus exciting the anti-combative 'be-gosh ain't I first with the gals? in course I'm first here." Off went coats, shoes, pants, &c. Just as C. had doffed everything, barring a short, red flannel shirt—bang! bang! bang! the dense brush, and under the bank, "Oh Lord! I am a dead man, boys!" said James Simpson. "My leg is broken. Oh save me!" cried George Williams. "Run for life, men! Run; for mercy's sake, run! oried Jack Parsons, "one of my eyes is out, and both arms are broken!" all being said in an instant; when do you see that red blaze along the path?-Look a moment—what velocity! That jagged hair all straight out behind, that's C. streaking t for the house, shirt and all see him about the corner of the field, by the thicket-bang! oang! went half a dozen pieces-louder than ever rose the hideous war-cry. "Oh, Lord!" grunted C., redoubling his speed-the red plaze getting larger—bunches of his busy hair dropping out as he "spread himself"-see him cap the yard fence, high in the air, red shirt and all! The porch was full of, ladies-off vent two or three more pieces-C. glanced at he ladics, then at his short red shirt. "Run or your life, C.," screamed Betty, "the house ling of an eyo G was ont of the yard; and sup-posing the Profiles, was surrounded, off he shot; the red blaze more brilliant, than over, And as to general competence does not our and striking directly into a thick, thorny bottom, he reached and swam the river; and although it was near sunset, C. got into a settlement fifty miles distant to breakfast next morning, still retaining the sleeves and collar of-

itors, &c., among the slain. As for himself. o any good.

It is unnecessary to inform you, dear Pic.

in Extract from a Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, of Philadelphia, delivered Thanksgiving-Day, 1850.

In looking at what we have as a nation, be fore I enter on any specifications, I will make the general remark, that we have every element of national happiness which is required for Millenial enjoyment. Without the intervention of miraculous power to shelter us from the ordinary evils of carth and give bread vithout labor, we can hardly conceive how God, in his Providence, could do more than he has done for us. If man on earth is to eat bread in the sweat of his brow, and if he is to pine tree shillings, fresh from the mint, and be liable to sickness, pain and death, we can hardly imagine circumstances more favorable to enjoyment, or fewer impending evils, than exist here. Turn over the the past-trace the annals of humanity for

six thousand years and you find man in no the one side of the scales, white wetsy re- condition so blessed as that in which we and our children are placed. The palmy days of Greece and Rome, the golden age of poets, had no blessings like ours. Sweep with the eye the surface of the earth, till you have taken the guage of every existing nation, and you find that as to temporal blessings, God hath not dealt with any people

as with us. The day-dreams of enthusiastic poets and and philanthropists never pictured by imagination a happy Utopia that might have not its realization in this broad, beautiful and happy land.

If, as prophets teach and saints believe Millonium is in reserve for our earth, when God's benevolence is to meet a response in man's happiness and gratitude, it needs no Miss Betsy's was, young ladies would not pride nium in our land and in the present generaadditional physical gifts to create this Millethemselves upon an airy figure, as many of tion. If we as a nation are not happy it is not because we are straitened in the providential neans, but in our moral dispositions and improvements. Not in the want of enjoyment, but in misuse and perversion of ample and various means must be sought the only reason why, as a nation, Heaven's light and peace are not universal. What picture of national blessedness can

the imagination sketch which God's Providence | pect, can God do for us? amily of some note on the Guadaloupe river, has not filled up and perfected in these United n Western Texas. Among them there were States? What has man to ask that God has foes. No farmer dreads that his unreapedeveral young ladies of the upper-tendom of not here given'? If we desired to describe a land where man might be happy, we should portray just such a land as this.

Could we ask of God a territory more comment, and battled and bled for land. In Enghere?

bounded north by the pole, east by sun-rise, what more can God do for us? south by the moon, and west by the evening deer-killing, fellow, was almost every day star. This waggish explanation marks a fact forcing his company on Miss Betty. Many me, to get rid of her admirer or quit the quebe horself. An opportunity offered on the cour present population. The extent of all to detain the lightning that it may be compelled to transport human thoughts. land is cheap as abundant. In Ireland land led there on the holy day to feast on melons. rents for ten dollars per acre. This sum will give a fee simple deed to eight acres of cleared glad to affirm that, in the great improvements ernoon, Betty held private interviews with the and luxuyant prairie. One dollar and twentyther young men and arranged that C. should five cents, the price of a poor man's shoes, will give an entire acre to him and his childron forever. Or, if he dislikes this, and will dron forever. Or, if he dislikes this, and will compelled to sweep the forests from half a only go far enough, he can settle on the best continent, to build all its reads and bridges, lords; and while he makes improvements. knows that they are his, for his pre-emption and seconded by several. Of course, poor C. right secures a deed by paying at his relieure the \$1 25 per acre.

And do we ask a better soil? There was never on earth found the same extent of counime eight or ten others with guns had gone try so fertile, so certain to reward the hus- and adorn our cities and tows, and to develop bandman, as the great valley of the West, the resources of the entire country. If we 2000 miles in extent and 1300 in breadth .-themselves along the path from the bathing 2000 miles in extent and 1500 in breadin.—
ture and the arts—if we fail to do all that is necessary for education and commerce, it will n fine glee, and in going down spoke of the richness the narrow, desert-girt vale of the

Palestine, contrasted with Idumia, and parts bumps of C. to the highest pitch. "Now, of Egypt, was a land flowing with milk and boys," said one, "who shall be the first to honey; but in its palmiest days in fertility dive in that 'er pool, ch?" "I will," said C .; and beauty it probably never equalled a thousand portions of the United States. It was skill in the arts, what more in this respect can probably a goodly land, watered with springs, Providence do for us? and out of its hills and mountains it was prom ised that the favored tribes should dig iron and Who-wo-yew! Bang! went two, three, four brass, but in gushing springs and in mineral guns-loud and shrill rose the Indian yell, in wealth, Palestine nover equalled many por tions of our country. Without manufactures roads and extensive commerce, it never offered facilities for competence such as our citizons

enjoy. The figs of Turkey, the orange of Africa the rice of Asia, the grapes of the Mediterranean, as well as the wheat and hardy grapes of the North, may all be cultivated in some is no part of our land which reconciles contradictions-where the wheat and the orange grow the fields rich-where land is cheap and the for we make law-makers and laws.

markets near. But he who has a disposition to cultivate the soil, finds in almost every part of our land some 80 some 60 and some 100 fold.

Do we covet a better climate? Here every the north, invigorating breezes of the sea shore, the pure air of the mountians, the soft breathings of the sunny south; are all ours. is full of Indians! fullion's dead, and brother and he must be an ingrate that cannot in all Sam wounded! run, speed!" In the twink- the climes embraced by our land find some

duntry furnish an ample supply for its inhab tants? The grannaries of no nation were ver so filled, pressed down and running-over The mass of mankind in all ages, past and present, have been pressed by one great anxiehis red shirt, and reported all the family, yis- ty to produce their daily bread. What shall I at and wherewith shall I be glothed, are he said he had fought as long as fighting would | questions which not worldliness, and covetous oss alone have suggested in doubt of Heaven's morey. They have been forced upon man by whether or not Betty was ever troubled with his reasonable fear of starvation. But out of

the narrow circle of the pauperism of cities and large towns, who among us fears starvation?

Indeed, among our vast population, there is nnually less apprehension of famine, than of low prices—the anxiety is not to raise enough for animal wants, but to obtain high prices for the abundance which cannot be consumed .--Hence they are tempted to welcome a scarcity in other lands, because it promises to absorb their supplies and increase their wealth. In this land alone has appeared the wonderful phenomenon of cheap food and high wages, by which the laborer, if economical to-day, be-

comes the independent landholder to-morrow. No doubt there is occasional suffering, for there is idleness, extravagance, intemperance and profligacy to breed poverty, and shut the hand of charity, which, but for the worthless. pages of history—call up the records of all would cheerfully feed and clothe the unfortunate worthy.

· Where is the industrious and careful man or woman who does not find the means of obtaining bread? If now and then there is such a case, public and private charity has the disposition and the means to grant relief, so that it may be said of our land what could never be said of any other, there is universal compe-

As to the Irish, German and Italian paupers who beg about our streets, does not every one know_that in-the country they could find ample mployment and support? But they prefer the indelence and beggary of cities to independence and competence in the west. The unjust steward said he could not dig, and to beg he was ashamed. Our sturdy paupers differ a little from him; they will not dig, and to beg they are not ashamed.

Their condition, as a result of their vices, loes not impeach the statement that with industry and economy, competence is universal among us, for charity will readily aid the honest and industrious poor,

What a glorious fact is this. While from the days of Adam until now the fear of starvation has been the attendant of the mass of mankind-has often made the mother turn in anguish from the sight of her new born babethat in our blessed land there is food enough and to and to spare. What more, in this res-

Add to this, that we are secure from foreign

harvest will be trodden down by hostile armies, or that his granaries will be forced open by foraging scouts. Our husbandmen plough and sow, with the assurance that they shall reap prehensive? Nations have pined for enlarge- their own harvests. Artisans build with no fear that public enemies shall over burn down grinning, chuffy, and moon-eyed thip, who land, Ireland, Scotland and France, crowded their dwellings. Mothers lay their little ones became wofully smitten with the most charm-ing of the corrections of the correction of the corr want of room. They send out thousands of brands. Whom we think that twar has been emigrant adventurers, because at home they the law of ruman society in the zavego attack. lack land. But have we not land enough and peace the exception-when we think of ill fated Rome, and crushed and bleeding Hunga-A facetious sailor, in describing the boundry, we may be thankful that our houses, our daries of the U. States, said that they were families, are safe from fear. In this respect,

Morcover, we have not only competence and security, but capital. Whenever's turnpike, a tless by the human imagination. Stretching of means to level mountains and elevate valfrom ocean to ocean and from Nova Scotia to leys, to trace artificial rivers from State to Mexico, we have space here for twenty times State, link in iron bands distant cities, and

I was often asked in Europe have you any railroads in the United States ? I used to say, which mark the age, this new country marches with the most advanced wave of progress.

Though in two hundred years we have been all its court houses, school houses, cities and churches, to found all its cities, twice defend ourselves in wasting wars with old England yet such are our resources that not only has this been done, but there is capital enough beyond fail to reach the highest perfection in agriculnot be from want of ability, but because avarice and selfishness triumph over good taste and patriotism. With boarded resources enough for any work of public utility, with the clearest light of science, and the highest

Finally we enjoy that greatest and best earthly boon LIBERTY, with the exception, of slaves at the South. Man here is as free as the air which we breathe.

A lordly throne with its courtly corruptions and pecuniary extravagance, by which it absorbs the hard earnings of millions-a myriad of nobles, idle, profligate and wasteful, of gambling and debauch-a corrupt hierarchy, lording it over God's heritage with the sword of the state -- a standing army of idle, corrupt and armed men, to be instruments of tyranny, parts of these United States. 'Tis true there and to fatten on the carnings of the oppressed farmer and mechanic, are unknown among us. With us, if we have bad rulers or bad side by side—where the roads are gravel and laws, it is not our misfortune but our crime,

Here a man unquestioned may select his residence—his occupation—his school—his minister, and his religion, being held responsible alone to God. Here a man's time and earnings-his tongue and his pen, are, so far as taste can be gratified. The bracing winds of man is concerned, his own. The school is open to all the church is open to all—the Biblo is open to all—the press is open to all—it public offices are open to all-the road to competence, intelligence, respectability and usefulness is open to all-the state of heaven, by the universal preclamation of a free gospel, is open to all, who seek it by a proper means. Man here stands up in the dignity of his rontion, the equal of every other, unless he oses his birth-right by idleness, folly or crime. What greater privilege does any one ask han to start on a common level with his race and trust the result to his own industry and worth and God's providence? In our land ane the spirit of our institutions says of each individual, he is made in the image of Godto rule his own destiny. Can heaven give us a larger liberty, unless with a tyrant's heart, we covet the liberty to trample on others?

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Stirnee. From the National Intelligencer

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY-No. 3. BY JOSIAH HOLDROOK.

Rocks are the oxydes of metals. Silex, the most abundant ingredient in rocks, mountains, and soils, is the oxyde of silicium. This oxyde constitutes nearly one half of the solid natter of our globe. It is the principal element of quartz, in all its varieties, which are exceedingly numerous, and some of them very beautiful. Quartz is the only mineral found everywhere. Sand is pulverized quartz. Peboles are fragments of quartz, rounded by attrition. Gunflint is quartz, breaking with a conchoidal (shell like) fracture. Jasper is red quartz, with a fine compact texture. Amethyst is purple quartz, frequently found in sixided crystals, which is the common shape of juartz crystals in its different varieties. Agate s clouded quartz, in numerous variotics, some f which are much used for watch-seals, fingerings, breast-pins, and other ornaments. Corlelian is quartz of a fine texture and of a yellowish red color. Chalcedony, bloodstone, catseve and many other gems, are varieties of

quartz. Most, perhaps all, the gems used in the preast-plate of Aaron, the high priest, were uartz of different textures, colors and hues .-The precious stones presented by the Queen of Sheba to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones mentioned in the Book of Revelations as forming the streets of the New erusalem, with all the gems referred to, were out varieties of the stones used for paving our streets, and of the earth moved to the plough and the hoc of the farmer, and of the dirt carted for filling our docks.

The coloring matter giving most of the beautiful hues to gems, and an endless variety of colors to quartz, is the oxyde of iron. The exvde of silicium and the exvde of iron are sence united in this same most abundant minral in the world.

Next to quartz, feldspar, or clay formed by the decomposition of feldspar, is the most abundant element of soils. This too, is comosed of several oxydes of metals in chemical combinations. Feldspar, is also very exten-sively-united with quartz in the formation of ocks, not by chemical combination, but mehanical mixture. The feldspar and the quartz can be separated by the hammer. Not so with the oxygen and silicium, forming silex. Chemical agency alone can separate chemical combinations. Such combinations in rocks, soils, and other mineral bodies, are exceedingly numerous, complicated and delicate. The most ommon stone that meets the eye in any part of the world is composed of two oxydes. The oxygen and the metals are each united by chemical affinity, and then the oxydes are again combined by the same agency to form a 'common stone," evidently worthy of more respect than it commonly receives.

An experiment: Pour upon a little pearlach in a tumbler some strong vinegar. An offerescence will follow, producing carbonic acid A burning candle immersed will be extinguished, showing carbonic acid is fatal to combusion. It is equally so to life.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE. There has been no period since the com-

represent of the world, in which so many

important discoveries, tending to the benefit of

mankind, were made as in the last half centu-

ry. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements t has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800, there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam o machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world, nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800, there was not a single railroad in the world. In the U. States, alone, there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, osting \$286,000,000 to build, and about 22,-000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many nours, a distance which, in 1800, required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks o convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished n minutes through the electric telegraph which only had its beginning in 1849. Voltaism was iscovered-in March,-1800. The electro-magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discovered ony a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, caable of printing 10,000 copies an hour is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800. ow every city and town of any prétensions is ighted with it, and we have the amnouncement of a still greater discovery by which light heat nd motive power may all be produced withcarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated o the world his beautiful invention in 1839.-Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but. of a few years old. Astronomy has added a mber of new planets to the solar system.-Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the doin of knowledge in that important branch scientific research, and the mechanics have creased the facilities for production, and the icans of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of united manunl effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and nvention are enough to make the last half. century as that which has most contributed to

dústry. Men. A small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach, and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter

the ear.

uginent personal comforts, enlarge the enjoy-

ments, and add to the blessings of man. What-

will the next half century accomplish? We

may look for still greater discoveries, for the

intellect of man is awake, exploring every

mine of knowledge, and searching for usoful-

information in every department of art and in-