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

Cards.

1861.

E. BEATTY. Proprietor.

DR. H. HINKLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office—Main street, near the Post Office. Doct. II. will give his particular attention to Surgical diseases, and diseases of women and children. He will also give his attention every Saturday morning, in his office, gratis, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to surgical cases among the poor. January 22, 1851.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

VILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sott. 30 Office on Pitt street, a few cors south of the Railroad Hetel. Dr. L. is abent the last ton days of every month.

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OMCEOPATRIC PHYSICIAN SUR-GEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, having succeeded Dr. Lip-pe, formerly practising phy-sician of this place; solicits the patronage of the friends of his pre-decessor, and shall be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call-nov13.1m F. MILLER, M. D.

HOMOBOPATHIC Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Drs. A. M. & J. STAYMAN, respectfully Drs. A. M. & J. STAYMAN, respectfully amounce to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity that they have taken the office recently occupied by Dr. Smith, in Snodgrass's Row, and will be happy to attend to all who may favor them with a call in the various branches of their profession. We are prepared to visit patients in the country at any distance. Charges moderate.

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

will perform al operations upon the teach that may be required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire set, on the most acientific principles. Diseases of the month and irregularities carefully treated. Office at the residence of his brother, on North, Pitt Street, Carlislo.

DR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has reurned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct31]

A CARD.

DR. J. BAUGHAN, Informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to attend to all professional calls, as heretofore, (notwith standing reports to the contrary. OFFICE—On East High street. [mar5-3m

WW. M. PENROSE, A TTORNEY AT LAW, all practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formery occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

GEORGE EGE, USTICE OF THE PEACE. OF USTICE OF THE FEACE. OF-FIGE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bands, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c. — Carlisle, ap 8'49.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Portumery, Sonps, 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. termined to sell at the veny lowest prices.
All Physicians, Country Morchants, 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,

and upon rensonable terms.
S. ELLIOTT,

Main street. Carlisle May 30 Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Tenth Session will commence on MON-DAY, MAY 5th, 1851.

FILIS Institution has been established near-YMIIIS Institution has been established nearly five years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as
to render it one of the most commodious and
convenient in the State.

In regard to healthfulness it may be montioned that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the institution since it was founded.—
Its moral purity is attested by the fact that
depraved associates, scenes of vice, and resorts
for dissipution have no existence in the neighborhood,

borhood,
The course of instruction comprises all the
branches required by the merchant, professional man or collegian. Also, modern languages,
vocal and instrumental music, &c.
It is the determination of the Proprietor that the institution shall sustoin the reputation it has already acquired for imparting thorough instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the minds of the youth submitted to his charge.

Terms (per Session Five Months) \$50 00.

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April 2, 1851 the institution shall sustain the reputation it has

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Three miles West of Harrisburg, Pa. THIS Institution will be open for the reception of Students, on MONDAY, the 5th of May, next. The course of instruction will embrace the various branches of a thorough English Education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS: Boarding, Washing and tuition the English branches per ses-\$50 00 sion (5 months) Latin or Greek French or German Instrumental Music

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D. DENLINGER,
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Principal, Harrisburg, Pa. BIG SPRING ACADEMY.

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[93p1y] J. ALLEN BROWN, Ass't.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county dem it proper to inform the public, that the a tiled meetings of the Board of Commissioners swill be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at pair office in Carlisle. business with sale, noir office in Carlisle. WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

SAVE YOUR PROPERTY

FOR A TRIFLE!

A LL porsons wishing to resent their properA ty from fire without the ald of insurance
companies, should have their roofs covered with
Blake's Patent Imitation State, or Fire and
Water Proof Paint: A root well covered with
this article will that unch longer then the roof
unduted, and will tender it entirely Fice and
Water Proof. This article can be find shoop a
the Hard ware Store of,
marte

Boetry.

For the " Herald." THE PROVERBS OF CONFUCIUS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER. Three-fold is the step of Time, Lingering comes the Future on, Quickly is the Present gone, Ever stands the Past the same.

No impatience can it bring When it comes with tardy wing; No foreboding fear delay, When it flies with haste away; No repentance, spell or charm, Can the changeless Past disarm

Would'st thou reach life's final rest With a happy heart and blest?
While the Future comes apace,
Counsel well, shun purpose base.
Let the fleeting Present go,
And make not the Past a foc.

Three-fold is the form of space Forward, as with endless race, Stretches length; without a bound Breadth out-pours itself around; While beneath and under all Depth sinks down with ceaseless fall.

Let the tale a lesson teach; Onward be thy strong endeavor, Striving ever, weary never, Till the happy goal you reach. Outward too, thy deeds must tend, So by them the world shall mend. Dive beneath the surface deep Where enshrouded mysteries sleep

Tis only high endeavor gains the prize; Perfection will to highest glory rise:
And in the deep abyss Truth hidden lies.
June 24th, 1851.
*

Misrellaneans.

NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW.

We subjoin from Headley's work-" Napoof in the American Whig Review, as superior even to Croly's picture in "Salathiel," of the owers have rarely, if ever, been surpassed: "At length, Moscow, with its domes and gazed long and thoughtfully on that goal of his struck army stood powerless and affrighted. wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry, but as he passed through the streets he was struck with the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing was scription. The streets were streets of fire-

two hundred churches and nouring silent capital. When he entered it, scarce a long streets; and, when he broke open the buildings, he found parlors, and bed-rooms, and chambers, all furnished and in order; but no occupants. The sudden abandonment of their home betokened some secret purpose yet to be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city when the cry of "fire!" reached the ears of Mortier; -and the first light over Napoleon's falling empire was kindled, and that most wondrous scene of modern

times commenced—the burning of Moscow. "Mortier, as governor of the city, immeditely issued his his orders, and was putting forth every exertion, when at day-light Napocon hastened to him. Affecting to disbelieve the reports that the inhabitants were firing their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier, to keep the soldiers from the work of destruction. The Marshal simply pointed to some iron covered houses that had not yet been opened, from every crevice of which smake was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent up volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napoleon urned towards the Kremlin, the ancient palice of the Czars, whose huge structure rose nigh above the surrounding edifices.

"In the morning Mortier, by great exertions was enabled to subdue the fire. The next night, September 15, at midnight the sentinels on watch upon the lofty Kremlin, saw below them flames bursting through the houses and palaces, and the cry of "fire! fire! fire!" passed through the city. The drend scene had low fairly opened. Fiery balloons were seen dropping from the air and lighting upon the ouses-dull explosions were heard on every ide, from the shut dwellings, and the next noment a bright light burst forth, and the lames were raging through the apartments. All was uproar and confusion. The serone air, and the moonlight of the night before had given way to driving clouds and wild tempests, hat swept with the roar of the sea over the city. Flames arose on every side, blazing and racking in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, in an incessant shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crushed with noved with his Young Guard amid this desoation, blowing up the houses and facing the

rrest the conflagration and his hair and eye brows singed with the fierce heat. At length the day dawned, a day of tompest and flame, and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a pulace and dropped from fatigue. The manly form and stalwart arm that so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy, at longth gave way, and the gloomy Marshal, lay

CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

and panted in utter exhaustion. But the night of tempest had been succeeded by a day of empests, and broad flame waving to and fro n the blast. The wind had increased to a porfect hurricane and shifted from quarter to quarter as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire, and extinguish the last hope. The fire was approaching the Kremlin, and already the oar of the flames, and the crash of the falling houses, and the crackling of burning timbers, were borne to the cars of the startled Emperor. He arose and walked to and frostopping convulsively and gasping on the terrific scene. Murat, Eugene and Berthier, rushed into his presence, and on their knees besought him to flee, but he still hung to that haughty palace as if it were his empire. But at length the shout, "the Kremlin is on fire!" was heard above the roar of the conflagration, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to leave. He descended to the street with his

staff; and looked about for a way of egress, but the flames blocked every passage. At length they discovered a postern gate leading to the Moskwa, and entered it, but they had only entered still farther into danger. As Napoleon cast his eyes around the open space, girded and arched with fire, smoke and cinders, he saw one single street yet open, but all on fire. Into this he rushed, and amid the crash of falling houses, and raging of the flamesover burning ruins, through clouds of rolling smoke, and between walls of fire he pressed on, and at length, half-suffocated, emerged in safety in the imperial palace of Petrowsky. nearly three miles distant. Mortier relieved of his anxiety for the Emperor, redoubled his efforts to arrest the conflagration. His nich cheerfully rushed into every danger. Breathing nothing but smoke and aslies—canopied by flame, smoke and cinders-surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to and fro, and fell with a crash amid the blazing ruins, carrying down with them red hot roofs of iron, he struggled against an enemy that no boldness could awer or courage overcome. These-brave troops had leon and his Marshals"—a brilliant account of heard the tramp of thousands of cavalry the burning of Moscow, which is well spoken sweening to hattle, without fear: but now they sweeping to battle, without fear; but now they stood in still terror before the march of the conflagration, under whose burning footsteps conflagration of Rome. Headley's descriptive was heard the incessant crash of falling houses, and palaces, and churches. The continu owers and palaces, appeared in sight, and Na-the roar of the artillery, and before this newous roar of the flames was more terrible than poleon, who had joined the advance guard, foe, in the midst of the elements, the awc-

heard but the heavy tramp of his squadron as the heavens a canopy of fire, and the entire he passed along, for a descrited and abandoned city was the meagre prize, for which such unricane that whirled the blazing fragments in a parallelled efforts had been made. As night constant stream through the air. Incessant drew its curtain over the splendid capital, Na- explosions from the blowing up of stores o poleon entered the gates, and immediately apoil, tar and spirits, shook the very foundations cointed Mortier governor. In his directions of the city, and sent vast volumes of smoke to commanded him to abstain from all pillage. rolling furiously towards the sky. Huge sheets "For this," said he "you shall be answera- of canvass on fire, came floating like messenble with your life. Defend Moscow against gers of death through the flames—the towers all, whether friend or foe." II, whether friend or foe."

and domes of the churches and palaces glowed

The bright moon rose over the mighty with red hot heat over the wild sea below, then city—tipping with silver the domes of more tottering a moment on their basis were hurled by the tempest into the coming ruin. Thouflood of light over a thousand inhabitants. sands of wretches before unseen were driven The weary army sunk to rest; but there was by the flames from the cellars and hovels, and no sleep to Mordier's eyes. Not the gorgeous streamed in an incessant throng in the streets. and variegated palaces and their rich orna- Children were seen carrying their parentsments, nor the parks and gardens and oriental the strong the weak, while thousands more magnificence that every where surrounded him were staggering under the loads of plunder kept him wakeful; but the ominous foreboding they had snatched from the flames. This, too, that some dire calamity was hanging over the would frequently take fire in the falling showliving soul met his gaze as he loked down the pelled to drop it, and flee for their lives. Oh! it was a scene of fear and wo, inconceivable and indescribable! A mighty and close packed city of houses and palaces wrapped from limit to limit in figmes which are fed by a whirling hurricane, is a sight the world will

When night again descended on the city, it

presented a spectacle the like of which was

never seen before, and which baffles all de-

seldom sec. But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without, the spectacle was still more sublime and terrific. When the flames had overcome all obstacles and had wrapped every thing in their red mantle, that great city looked like a sea of rolling fire, swept by a tempost that drove it into vast billows. Huge domes and towers throwing off sparks like blazing fire brands, now towered above the waves and now disappeared in their maddening flow as they broke high over their tons, scattering their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught the conflagration, and the angry masses that swept it rolled over a bottom of fire. Columns of flames would rise and sink along the surface of this sea, and huge columns of black smoke suddenly shoot into the air, as if volcanoes were working below. The black form of the Kremlin alone towered above the chaos, nor wrapped in flame and smoke, and then began merging into view-standing amid the scenof desolation and terror like virtue in the midst of a burning world, enveloped but unscathed by the devouring elements. Napoleon stood and gazed on this scene in silent a se. Though nearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against them .-

Said he, years afterwards:-"It was the spectacle of the sea and billows of fire, a sky and cloud of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth, and elevating themselves to the skies of fire, and then sink ing into the ocean below. Oh! it was the most sublime and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld." , . . 5 ,

no. A dar growing sick of his husiness, de serted the ship, went into the country, and hired himself out to a farmer. He was imme diately set to ploughing, with a yoke of oxen responsibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, and an old mare, called Jin. The sailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the tacks, slicets, and bow-lines of his old mare tempest and the flames struggling nobly to and oven, in his first attempt to put about, Ite hastened from place to place amid the Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together blazing ruins, his face blackened with smoke, Jack, frightened with the confusion, bawled out for help. The farmer asked "what's the matter ? ... "Matter I matter enough, by conscience," replied Jack. "The larboard ox has got on the starboard side-old Jin has got foul in the rigging, and they are all going to the bottom stern foremost,"

Den_Contentment is wealth.

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE WHITE.

I went up one evening, said the Judge, to he Methodist Church. A sermon was preached by a glergyman with whom I was not acquainted, but Father Axley was in the pulpit. At the close of the sermon he arose, and said to the congregation: "I am not going to detain you by delivering an exhortation-I have proper conduct which I have observed here tonight." This of course waked up the entire tion: ssembly, and the stillness was profound, while talking in that corner while the brother was ily, come to the house of God, and, instead of those who assist most make very little noise. steady and straight as the aim of a rifleman,) keep talking, tittering, laughing and giggling, parents. I am sorry they have done so toto talk about. It's another matter, so importhe congregation depart without administering suitable rebuke. "Now," said he stretching out his arm, and pointing in another direction, "perhaps that man, who was asleep out there on the bench, while the brother was reaching, thinks that I am going to talk about him. I must confess that it looks very bad for a man to come into a worshipping assembly, and instead of taking a seat and listening to the blessed gospel, carolessly stretching himself out on a bench, and going to sleep. It is not only a proof of great insensibility, with regard to the obligations which we owe to our Creator and Redeemer, but it shows a want of genteel breeding. It shows that the poor man has been so unfortunate in his bring-

ners. He does not know what is polite and

the poor, man. I'm sorry for the family to

better. I hope he will never do so again. But,

time, "boxing the compass," hitting a number of persons and things that "he was not going o talk about," and hitting hard, till the attenion and curiosity of the audience were raised to the highest pitch, when finally he remark-"The thing which I was going to talk about was chewing tobacco. Now, I do hope when any gentleman comes to church who can't keep | pel church ; and among other in from chewing tobacco during the hours of worship, that he will just take his hat and use it for a spit box. You all know we are Methodists. You all know that our custom is to kneel when we pray. Now any gentleman may see in a moment how exceedingly inconrenient it must be for a well dressed Methodist lady to be compelled to kneel in a puddle of tobação spit."

Now, said Judge White, at this time I had n my mouth an uncommonly huge quid of tobacco. Axley's singular manuer and train of thought, strongly arrested my attention.-While he was striking to the right and left, hitting those things which he was not going to talk about, my curiosity was busy to find out what he was aiming at. I was chewing my the tobacco, behold, there I had a great, puddle of tobacco spit! I quietly slipt the quid out of my mouth and dashed it as far as I could under the seats, resolved never again to oe found chewing tobacco in a Methodist

SPECIMEN OF YANKEE CUTENESS. A friend tells us a good story of a Yankee clock-pedlar down south, which, among other hings, may perhaps account for the peculiar favor with which that class of chevaliers are egarded in that region. He took with him, n a long Connecticut covered wagen, forty clooks, and sold and 'put 'em up' along the country, in one direction, warranting them to keep 'fust-rate time,' He exhausted his supplv. with but a single exception; and then, with unparallelled assurance; he turned about and retraced his course. The last person to going by:

ne ain't worth a continental cuss. ."Twon't go it all!

'You don't say so? 'Then you must ha' got "Squire! See, the fact is I find by my numpers that there was one o' my clocks-I had forty on 'em when I first sot out-that I am a eetle afraid on: it was condemned to hum 'fore I started away; but somehow or nother it got put into the wagon. What's the number o' your clock, 'Squire?'

"That's jest the blasted thing!' exclaimed ho pedlar. ... 'Pil chang' with yoou; yoou take my last one, and I'll take this hum. The orks is good, I guess; on'y want fixin' a lee-

The exchange was made; and all along the road the pediar was similarly arrested by his lupes, who were duped in return. He took every successive bad clock to his next custofor such a transaction.—Knickerbocker.

THE MEANEST HIND, OF A FAMILY. Some editor down South, describing a family of his acquaintance, says they were so mean they had to die by subscription.

SMALL REFORMERS

The innumerable fry of would-be reformers of the present day, to whom years of grave reflection and a laborious study of the science happily hit off in the following article from the New York Sun, a journal which is sometimes arisen merely to administer a rebuke for im agrarian enough, but which, in the present

case, amply vindicates itself from this imputa-"There are a number of small reformers in Axley stood and looked for several seconds of all communities, who, like the fly on the er the congregation. Then stretching out his wheel, in the fable, love to contemplate themarge, long arm, and pointing with his finger selves in the middle of a 'dust,' no matter hor steadily in one direction, he said, "Now I raised. Possessing little talent, but any a calculate that those two young men who were mount of impudence, they are continually announcing themselves to the public as leaders preaching, think that I am going to talk about in some new 'progressive' (?) idea. They them. Well, it is true, when well dressed swell themselves out like Æsop's frogs until young men, who, you would suppose from their they burst.' The progress of the useful arts appearance, belonged to some respectable fam- and sciences is a kind of progress in which everencing the majesty of Him who dwelleth The progress of pretenders and charlatans is therein, or attending to the messages of His all noise and arrogance. It is a cheat upon everlasting love, get together in one corner of the house, this independ the while pointing reforms are speculations more than labors of benevolence. Instead of helping to expand and there, during the whole solemn service, and invigorate the human intellect, they try to amuse it with worthless baubles. They are congregation, and sinning against God, I am young especially, train yourselves to think orry for the young men. I am sorry for their solidly on all subjects. Examine, study, reason, before you range yourselves on this or light. I hope they will never do so again .- that side of the question. Try, to resist the But, however, that's not the thing I was going attraction of novelty, the dazzle of tinseled thoughts. A good idea, like a finely-chissel tant, that I thought it would be wrong to let led statue, requires no showy dress to make it admired. It arrests attention of itself. Empiries in reform are easily detected by all who have acquired the habit of observing and reasoing closely. We wish more would acquire the habit. "Many of the so-called progressive ideas of

the present age are atheistical, infidel in their tendency, and should, therefore, be frowned down in a Christian community. The press is too ready to foster these ideas under the plea of liberality. A liberal press, and a press lending its aid to the circulation of philosophic nonsense and infidel teachings, are quite distinct. Women's Rights Conventions, mass meetings to agitate a new female costume, and all such absurdities as are allowed to engage ing up, as not to have been taught good man- so much of the public press under the name of reforms and progressive ideas, should be treatespectful in a worshipping assembly, among ed as nothing but bubbles produced on the surwhom he has come to mingle. I'm sorry for face of the tide of progress by the grotesque antics of a small fry of intellects who can at foundation of impaired constitutions, that thro' tract attention in no other way. "And since we have been led to speak of

which he belongs. I'm sorry he did not know however, this is not what I was going to talk about." Thus Father Axley went on for some Women's Rights Conventions, and a new female costume, we will present our readers with the the work of human progress. The same fol- tempered by moderation, without which can lies seem to have existed in his time that are, there be any enjoyment? In every "inordiexhibiting themselves, perhaps more extensive- nate cup" lurks a deadly poison, which leads ly, in the present day. In his first epistle, or to the horrors of a hospital, or unveils the petter to Timothy, he instructs him what he ghastly terrors of the sepulchre. In every shall govern as a minister or bishop in the gos- excess of food lies imbedded the seeds of a gives the following:

-"In-like manner also that women ador themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not broidered-hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; "But (which becometh women professing

godliness) with good works. "Let the woman learn in silence with all

ubjection. "But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor t usurp authority over the man, but to be in si-

A LEGEND OF PALESTINE.

Somewhat more than eighteen hundred years ago, there appeared in the land of Palestine a teacher whose coming had been prolarge quid and spitting with much rapidity and mised to the exiled parents of mankind. In poking up at the preacher to catch every word him was seen an assemblage of virtues such nd gesture-when at last he pounced upon as has nover been witnessed, and powers which far surpassed those oven of Moses and the prophets. Wealth might have been his, but he needed it not-the sceptre of the world, but' he would not wield it. His whole soul was devoted to the one object of doing good. Though his bounty, and bestowed gifts that gold could not purchase. Disease fled before him: and Chinese had a continual history, even from the temb yielded its occupants. The blind looked for the first time upon the face of the beloved, the dumb grow eloquent, the deaf drank in the words of kindness. Over the heart he held equal sway. The cruel became merciful, the miser generous, the haughty meek, the ambitious contented with an humble fortune. Tender and considerate, no harsh expression left his lips, no harsh thought dwelt in his bosom.

Yet, as has been foretold, this life of unwhom he had sold a clock, hailed him as he was death. Terrible, indeed, the exhibition of wearied love was rewarded by treachery and Look 'o her, stranger, that clock you sold veil of the temple was rent, the graves were God's anger during his dying agonics. The opened, and the sleepers aroused from their rest. The sun shrouded his glory, and hid his face from the unutterable sin:

Time passed, and nature resumed her course. The day was again brilliant, the night radiant with stars, and the earth again received her children, and fondly decorated their bed with greenness and beauty. But one pale worn a cross upon her breast, and men call it 'Fourteen thousand and one,' replied his victhe passion flower.

ALWAYS THAR :

A Southern brother-Editor of the Union

thar:"We are rowers in the Democratic ship. overy successive had clock to his next oustomer, and received another had clock for the next. And this was mentioned and laughed at as Yankee cutoness. It strikes us forsibly, however, that swindling, of the meanest kind, would be a more appropriate designation the steersman and many of the rows that the company of the for a trip over Niagara falls, we are that too but pulling the back stroke like the d-1."

> The man that isn't afraid of thunder, talks of going to the springs next week without asking his wife.

A FINANCIAL ÓPERATION. We lately heard a story illustrative of the

early days of York county-those good old times when every body was "honest as the of political economy in all its bearings and days are long." The parties were two of the ramifications amount to just nothing at all, are early settlers in the western part of York (now. Adams) county-both were of the honest old German stock-and as one of them is still living we suppress the names. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount .-George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers"-and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco. After smoking over the matter for awhile, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and the lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender assented to the propriety of the thing-paper, pen and ink were produced-and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter could repay to George in "dree monts," (three months.) This Peter signed, and thus thus annoying the minister, disturbing the corrupters of the mind. We would say to the far our two financiers had made the thing regular and ship-shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes, were made in the operations of borrowing and lending which they had witnessedbut neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document-neither could tell whether it was en regle for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper! Here was a dilemma! At length, a bright idea struck George. . "You haf de money to pay, Peter,—so be sure you must take dis paper, so as you can see you haf to pay it!" This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable-and Peter pocketed the money and his own note. "so as he could see as he haf to pay!" Thre months

> see as de money haf been paid!"-York Gaz. HEALTH.-This is the season not only of sudden death." but of broken health, when seeds of disease are contracted which lay the life plague the poor victim with every form of torture, every type of malady. How precious health is those only know who have lost it; and hence the importance of guarding against Apostle Paul's views on these questions. Paul its loss by a proper regulation of diet and bevwas a real reformer, and labored zealously in erage, pleasure and abstinence; enjoyment hundred maladies; and every debanch is but the ovation of the triumphant foe of mankind. Napoleon, being once reproached for the thousands he had caused to be slaughtered in battle. as the means of his glory-answered :-"And if they had not been slain in battle, how many of them do you suppose would have been spared by the demons of debauchery, drunkenness, lewdness and gambling; in Paris, in the provinces, in towns, villages and factories? Not a hundred. My conscription snatched them from the thraldom of their vices to teach them the charms of glory." There is much truth if a little sophistry in this observation. If American wars killed as many as American vices, bloody, indeed, would be our national escutcheon.

passed over; and punctually to the day ap-

peared our friend Peter, and paid over the

promised sum to George. This being done,

the mugs and pipes were again paraded. Af-

ter pulling a while, Peter produced the note,

and handed it to George, with the remark :-

"Now you must take de note, so as you can

-Chinese Tradition of the Deluge .- In an address lately delivered in Dublin, by Dr. Gutzlaff, that distinguished man, among other

things, made the following statement: "Let them now look to the cast of Asia. and there, on its shores, washed by the Pacific, they would find China, an ancient nation which has retained its customs for over 2,000 houseless and penniless, he fed thousands by years, with a strictness and attachment that would do honor to better things. In fact the the deluge up to the present time; they had writers in all times and all circumstances, and they had a language which, in its essential parts, had undergone very little change for

the past two thousand years.
"Chinese history stated there was at one time a great deluge, when the waters rose to the heavens, and that the empire was then converted into a swamp, which a King, called Shun, got drained, by means of canals whose nouths opened into the seas and rivers. The date of this event only differed a few years from that generally assigned to the deluge .-It was a confirmation of the truth of the Holy Scriptures, that so distant a nation as the Chinese, who did not know from the Bible of the occurrence of the great water-full, should yet record the same event as that spoken of in Holy Writ. There were coincidences also, such, for example, as the record of a great starvation, which took place about the time when Joseph was prime minister of Egypt." A Case or Poisoning .- About forty persons

blossom in memory of the great event, has have been poisoned near Stilesville, in the county of Hendricks, Indiana. Twenty-nine or thirty of these unfortunate individuals, it is thought by the physician, would not recover. This occurrence, according to our information, happened the fore part, of last week .published at Teshmingo, Mississippi, thus The person implicated as being accessory to ointedly defines his position on the Union this horred deed, is said to be an old woman. uestion. Our Southern co-laborer is deter- She induced, it is alloged, the oldest boy to mined not to be misunderstood-he is always put it into the flour, for the avowed purpose of killing his father, step mother and her children, telling him that in that case he and his two brothers would inherit the farm and all the property. The flour, by some means, passed into the hands of another individual, and was used by a family who had collected a mimber of persons together at a quilting party. No sooner had the repast been over than the victims commenced violently wonting, and the young other evident: signs of being poisoned. The woman were examined, but there being no proof of the facts alleged, she was released, and it is most probable that the poisoning was the effect of "some other cause" that

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EARLY TRAINING

In the case heard before Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, on Friday last, in which the captain and two of the seamen were the opposing parties, there was an incident in the hearing of the cause which excited a feeling of filial affection in the heart of every one present, and proved that the early culture of the moral principles by a mother in the habits of her offspring is never lost pon the recipient.

A small lad was called on the stand to testiy in the case. He had been a hand on board the barque Conrad while at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and crew. The shaggy appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck, from exposure to a southern sun, at first sight would seem to indicate careessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small restless eyes which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from the extreme youth of the lad, loubted whether he understood the obligation of the oath he was about to take, and, with a view to test his knowledge, asked leave to inerrogate him. This was granted and the folowing colloquy took place:

Counsel-" My lad, do you understand the

bligation of an oath?" Boy-" Yes, sir. I do." Counsel-" What is that obligation?" Boy-"To speak the truth, and keep noth-

ng hid " Counsel-" Where did you learn this, my

Boy-"From my Mother, sir," replied the ad, with a look of pride which showed how nuch he esteemed the carly moral principles implanted in his breast by her to whom was committed his physical and moral existence.-How truly has it been said "that bread cast upon the waters will return after many days!" This answer caused a thrill of joy to animatethe bosoms of the auditory, and every face was lighted up with satisfaction. . The lad was intantly admitted to testify.

DEATH OF CHILDREN.—Leighton thus wrote on hearing of the death of a child. "Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid asleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall no more have the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sister she is now so much more akin to the other world ;and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone at an early hour to bed, as the children used to do, and we are undressing to follow. And the more we put off the love of the present world, and all things superfluous beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

The Sheffield Independent states that he Mormons have determined on a great and systematic attempt to convert England to Mornonism. They are at this moment adding to Their churches, by adult baptism, 500 disciples every month. So confident are they, that they propose holding a great Mormon Conference in London the present month. It is to be hoped that reporters will be admitted to

"Von con't think " said a lady writing to an editor, "how much good the deaths and marriages do me. If you knew how I love deaths and marriages you would have them in every paper. The clopements and murders are beautiful, but the common deaths and marriages are most satisfactory_ You crowd the married ones so close together, that it seems as if you consulted their happinessand wishes even in your types."

Kar A New-Hampshire farmer, going to a parish meeting, met his minister, and told him that the society thought of increasing his salary. 'I beg of you not to think of any such thing,' said the minister; 'for it" is about as nuch business to collect my present salary as wish to attend to; if it should be increased, should be obliged to devote my whole time to ollecting it.'

"'TIS GREASE!-BUT LIVING GREASE NO Ione!"-The Buffalo Courier gives an amusing account of a gentleman who mounted a harrel of lard to see and hear, on the arrival of the President and suite. Just as he was listening with great unction to the speeches, the barrel head gave way, and he slid easily and noiselessly up to his 'third button' in the 'great staple of Ohio,' exclaiming 'L-a-r-d have morey upon us!

"hen_"Dear Sir," lisped a great lady in a watered silk at the World's Fair, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblenen in the United States?" "Yes, ma'm," answered a full-fed Janathan, who was showing off the beauties of a cream freezer, "and 'm one of them."

The Sunday Atlas has a bottle of water rom "torrents of eloquence;" another from "the fountain of Love," and a third from "the stream of Time." The Bee has a small bottle of water from "the flood of evidence;" another from "the wave of a handkerchief," and a third from "the depths of thought." Also, dates from the palm of the hand.

HOMOEOPATHY .- A Cockney, who is still at arge, desires to know "what is the meaning of the motto of the Homosopathists, Similia Similibus curanter?" The Cookney, in default of other response, makes answer to himself 'Any man (Hah-neman) may cure any man!"

PERSIAN SUPERSTITION.-The Persians are f oninion that a lion will never hurt a person of their religion, which is somewhat different from that of the Turks. They firmly believe that their lions will devour a Turk; but for themselves they are perfectly safe, if they take care to let the lion know, by some exclamation, to what religion they belong

Ren A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies triffing things, but cannot roceive groat ones

nen Unjust riches make men miserable