THERE ARE 4WO 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

### E. BEATTY. Proprietor.

### Cards.

DR. S. B. HIEFFER, FFICE in North Hanoverstreet adjoining Mr. Wolf's store. Office hours, more paraticularly from 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P.M. [nunclb'5]

Dr. JOHN 8. SPRIGGS, OFFERs his professional services to the people of Dickinson township, and vicinity.Residence—on the Walnut Bottom Road, one mile east of Contreville. feb21ypd

# G. B. COLE.

TTORNEYATLAW, will attend Apromptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in the room formerly occupied by William Irwine, Esq., North Hanover St., Carlisle. April 20, 1852.

# DR. C. S. BAKER

ESPECTFULLY offers his professional servi, es to the citizens of Carliste and surrounding country.
Office and restdence in South Hanover street,
directly-opposite to the "Volunteer Office."
Carlisle, Apl 20, 1853

# Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

will perform all operations upon the required for their preservation. Artificial teeth triscred, from a single tooth to anemire set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the most and irregularities carefully treated. Of five as the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street. Carlish GEORGE EGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF

Fice at his residence, corner of Main street and ins Patche 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, ap 8'49.

### WELLIAM H. BRETZ. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Carlisfe.

AS just received a large and well selected a stock of American, French and English Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Otto, Dye-Stuffs, &c. At this store Physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully onopounded.

### DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Senling, Filing Plugging, Se, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Arnficial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. 357 Office on Pitt street, a few drors so that the Railroad Fetch. Dr. L. is abent from Carlisle the last ten days of every month.

### Fresh Drugs, Medicines &c. &c.

I have just received frem Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embruing nearly every stricle of Medicine now in use, toge aer with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Pertumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cuttery, Fishing Tackle,—Brilhes of almost every description, with a confels variety of other articles, which I am determined to soll at the very Lower 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 said of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

# May 30

F. W. ROSENSTEEL, P. Id. ROSEINSTEIN,
TOUSE, Sign. Fance and Ornamenta
P vinter, Irvan's (formerly Harper's) Row.
next do or to Tront's Hat Store. He will attend promptly to all the above descriptions of
painting, at reasonable prices. The various
kinds of graining-autended to, such as mahog
any, oak, walnut, &c., in the improved styles
Carlisle, July 14, 1852—1y.

# CHURCH, LEE AND RINGLAND.

STENI SAW MILL EW CUMBERLAND. RA.

# TRANSPORTATION. THE andersigned are now prepared to freigh iterchandize from Philadel phia and Baltimore, at re duced rates, with regalarity

IDEPOTS. Buzby & Co., 345 Market Street, Phila. George Small, "Small's Depot," 72 North , Baltimore. 21 WOODWARD & SCHMIDT.

### JOHN W. BELL & CO., ET TO LITE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS HOWARD STREET,

# BALTIMORE."

TRANSPORTATION.

Till undersigned are gaw prepared to freigh merchandize from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at re duced rates, with regularity and despatch.

:DEPOTS. Freed, Ward & Freed, 315 Market Street Philadelphia
A. H. Barnitz 76 North Street, Baltimore.
Michael Herr, North Street, Baltimore.
Bop226m
J. & D. RHOADS.

# 10,000 PIECES!

IIAVe just opened the largest assortment of WALL PAPERS ever opened in Carlisle, consisting of about 0,000 pieces of the latest French and American designs, ranging in price from 5 cts to \$1-75, also Window Papers and Fire Screens, Plain Green and Blue Papers, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above can save at least 25 per cent ty calling at JOHN P. 1.YNE'S Hardware Store, West Side of North Hanover Street, Carlisle

Carlisle Female Seminary. MISSES PAINE will commence SUMMER SESSION of their Sem on the second Monday in April, in a new and commodious school room, next door to Mr. Leonard's. North Hanover street tion in the languages and 'rawing, ne

# extra charge. Multic tright by an experienced teacher, at an extra charge. (sept3ti) Gas Fixtures and Lamps.

Gas Fixtures and Lamps.

EIDRICK. HORNEY & BRO., No 22, III. N. 2d Street, near Vine, Phila, having had many years practical experience in the business and all work sold by us is manufactured under our immediate supervision, we are analysis to offer to purchasers superior articles in every branch of our trade. At our Store may be found in every variety of style and finish. Gas & Lamp CHANDELIERS, PENDIAN TS. SIDE BRACKETS to Halls, Churches, &c; the Improved Pine oil Lamps, together with a fine assortment of Fluid, Lard, and Oil Lamps, Girandoles Partor Night and Rending Lamps, Boquet Holders, etc. On hand Lamp Glasses, Globes, Wicks, shades etc. All work warranted, or no sale. Factory No. 26 Noble street, near Fourth. Remember | Store No 221 N. 2d St., maxt door to J St. van Depuy's Carpet Store. Depuy's Carpet Store.

Education,

General

Information.

### CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5. 1853.

### .Cemperance Address. CORRESP NDENCE.

NEWVILLE, Sept. 16, 1853. Dear Sir :- At a mireting of the citizens of this place, held this evening, the undersigned were appointed to wait upon you and request for publication, a copy of your excellent address delivered this day on the Church Green assured that its publication will not only highly gratify many who were not present, but he a means of great public good. With Yours, &c., great respect,

J. C. WILLIAMS. JOHN MOORE.

H. S. Feris. To Rev. A. SHARP, D. D.

GREEN SPRING, Sept. 19, 1853. Gentlemen :- The address to which your note refers, was prepared not only without intention of publication, but under such severe pain as to prevent such coherence of its parts &c., as it would have presented under more favorable circumstances. But with the understanding that it was offered in a meeting for consultation, and that some things expressed as mat ters of opinion are not to be put down as my fixed views, and that with better information they may be modified without materially affecting either the great end or the means of effectit, I will, as soon as I can, put a copy into you hands, to be used at your discretion.

Your fellow-helper in every good work. ALEXANDER SHARP.

## ADDRESS

Birds go 'n flocks, cattle collect into herds, fish move in shoals, and men associate in commonwealths. It is but a vision of the poet's brain that presents them in primeval rudeness fighting with claws and clubs, with other rude animals, for their buds of leaves and provision of nats and acorns. It is supposition without fact to support it, which treats of them as learning to speak and reason, by slow and difficult process, as of hard necessity, and forming themselves into society as a means of self defence, and yielding some of their liberties and rights to sccure the remainder.

Nothing can be more unphilosophical than to deny that man came from the hand of his Creator, perfect in his kind, endowed fully with speech and reason, and with the highest aptionly the nerense of his kind to develope these qualities in whatever belongs to his physical, solitary creatures, whether misathropes, out | classes of spirituous liquors. leave the spot they occupied, a vacuum, worth more to the world than when so unworthily tien filled! and leaving too those semi-barbarous let us enter into the regulations ada; ted to a obligation to provide for and secure the physihealth and happiness of each member of the in this commonwealth of Penusylvania, and in all the States originally composing the Federal Union, that there is a stronger assent implied, in acquiring citizens ip, that the public morals are to be defended by the legislative and judicial tribunals, than in most other countries

of others. Our Scotch Covenanters and Seceders, English and Irish Puritans and Presbyterians French Hugenots and Swiss Calvinists, Dutch Reformed and German Lutheran, Independents and Baptists, and if there be any other among us, brought their religion here with them, or rather, it brought them.

The communities they formed were essentithe universe; and it has been decided by our ly, would act as a pretty secure preventive part of the common law of the land; so we from contamination. will not suffer it to be gainsayed for a moment that on both the grounds of general good, and original compact, the public morals must be guarded and defended by every just and avai-

Once more in the exordium. While my attention will be directed to the protection of the the rights of individuals, the interests of the social virtue of Temperance, and what can be public, and even the morals of the class of done by legal enactment therefor, it will I understood that I do not regard this as the only item calling for a revision of the criminal code; nor am I disposed to frame new principles, or apply old priciples of law, for the suppression of intoxication and drunkennes. equitable, well established principles; and it

the legal science. A new law, on this subject, would receive new light, and may even thirk my antipathy my cordial approbation; the object of which to the vice has made me indiscreet. would be more effectually to suppress drank The second description of persons affirm enness and intoxication, by exemplary punish- have stopped short of the salutary and effective ment of the inebriate, and the one who fur- requirements in the remedy of this great evil. nishes the means of intextication-by keeping That is for wise and good men; patriots, phifrom the reach of such men the instrument of lanthrophists, and christians, calmly to condissipation and injury to themselves and others sider. Let bad reasons yield to good, they to and by keeping as far as might be out of the better, and these again to the best. If it were eight and reach of those whose taste and mor- avowed, that the entire supply should be cut als have not become vitiated, what might bring off by stopping the manufacture and totally

and lure them to a deplorable end. . ... For this purpose in the first place, all license that "society may protect its citizens against to vend intextenting drinks as a beverage every thing injurious to their health, morals should be withheld. No plea, at least as far and happiness-that government is in duty as any inebriate is concerned, that if he chooses bound to probibit every occupation which will to drink and another is willing to sell, (they essentially injure their interests—that to this being free and of full age,) no one else has a principle every one is supposed to consent

right to interdist, can have any force. For were this plea allowed in one instance of vice and immorality, it would subvert the criminal code. We could no longer punish duellists or dulterers, usurers or gamblers. On the principles laid down, the public has a claim on the services and supervision of the morals of its nembers of which they cannot exonerate themselves, to say nothing of the claims of families and relatives. Nor is the plea of necessity or utility any stronger. I will only say here, that from a careful and pretty extensive observation of fifty years, other things being equal, the man who drank no intoxicating liquors, or none to do either good or harm, always performed more labor and underwent longer fatique, endured the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, better than did the man who atempted to support his strength by the use of rdent spirits, and we need not fear that the omplaints of persons who have no fondness for intoxicating drinks themselves, and rejoice in the good morals and happiness of others. will be either very loud or very long because an end has been put to licensed drinking hou-

ses. Again, Secondly. Intoxication might be declared felony, of which both the principal who beomes drunk, and his accessary who provides the wherewith, could be convicted by jury trial, made and provided in the case.

Existing penalties I think inadequate; for which reason, perhaps, the law is seldom enforced. Were fine and imprisonment the enacted penalty of this offence, and the law only enforced, it would put an end to the scandalous practices at the bars of licensed retailers and tippling houses, in a great measure. Besides, the felony of the vender, and felonious use made of his "steck in trade" would be legal grounds of forfeiture—that his premises might be searched, and all liquors found forfeited and disposed of according to law.

I am not aware of any legal principle, or application of legal principle, (when I say this I remember I am not "learned in the law," and wish you so to remember also, ) I know no principle by which property can become forfeit, unless by the treason or felony of its owner, or felonious use made of Ji; except the Maine liquor law, which I regard as anomalous

Public nuisances shall be abated; but as far as I know form no grounds for search and work no forfeiture thereof. Smuggled goods are searched for, seized, and forfeited. Property on the way to an enemy's camp or countudes for fellowship with his species, awaiting try, is liable in the same way. So are horses, that within a given time have been run on a wager. But to forfeit the liquor that has mental and moral nature. Brotherhood, then, already been run down the "red lane" would is not an artificial, but the natural state of bu- Le useless, and, without a felony, to forfeit all man beings; by which individual rights and intoxicating drinks in a man's po-session, reliberties are to be adjudged, having due regard quires, by analogy, the forfeiture of all his to the good of the whole, where it can be main- horses, because a man has allowed one to be tained, and where it cannot, to the greatest run on a wager. Obscene books are and ought good of the largest number, care being taken to be forfeit without being offered for sale: but not to perpetrate the smallest wrong on the these are essentially bad; incapable of any least considerable part. Leaving then the good use; which is not the case with various

Thirdly. Keeping a tippling house should times read and hear, to drop to the earth, and be declared a felony and subject to the same penalties and punishment as in the above sec-

Fourthly. The amount of fine should be hordes which are receding from the original increased, and term of imprisonment extended intelligence, virtue, and dignity of the human when intoxicating drinks are sold to minors or race, as unworthy models for us to copy after, on the first day of the week, the Lord's day. Fifthly. A suitable number of State agents fraterarty or commonwealth, and its right and to be appointed, at convenient places, and of reliable character, with a salary fixed by law, cal and in ral good of its citizens; the wealth, to whom only, within the State, manufacturers shall sell; and wlo are to sell for mechanical body politic. Let us bear in mind, also, that and medicinal purposes, having reasonable assurance from the character and declaration of purchasers that the entire quantity is intended for such purposes, and no part thereof to be drank as a beverage; and sales to be made to minors only on the order of parents, guardians or employers, with the assurances above, unwhere it is still part of the social compact; that der such penalties as enacted in Sec. 3d, and as a consideration for the protection enjoyed, a suitable penalty for obtaining such liquors protection is to be afforded to the happiness from said agents under false pretences, and for converting them to an unlawful purpose. If such measures were sanctioned by the sound moral sense and action of the community, their operation, I think, would keep out of the sight and reach, to a considerable extent, of the victim of morbid appetite the ensnoring cup; and by the very impression the existence of such a law would make-that the frequent use of intoxicating drinks is disrepually moral and religious, and their religion and table and injurious-and by the making the morals they have a right to maintain, maugre handling of it much less frequent than formerhighest State tribunals, that Christianity is of those whose tastes and liabits are yet free

Some, perhaps, will think I expect too much from the enactment and operation of such a law as I have described. Others will be or opinion that I have stopped far short of the salutary enactment called for ; and others, no doubt, will assert I have gone far beyond what persons chiefly contemplated, require or allow

These last have their answer already in the rinciples and arguments foregoing; at least o the extent that my time and present purpose permit. I will only hint as I pass, that while I doubt not there are in this class many whom which I would not form and apply to other vi- no arguments could convince, as they must be ces and immoralities alike enormous and inju- judged of by interested persons and at the bar rious. Laws, to be effective, must proceed on of prejudice; there are also many without any taste for the intoxicating bowl-uninfluence would be unwarrantable and hazardous for the by any advantage to be derived from the manupurpose of experimenting on the case before facture and sale thereof for drinks, and, as us, to unsettle the fundamental principles of much as we, deploring the depravity it produces, who still cannot see things things in this

them to a shameful, unhappy and useless life, prohibiting the internal traffic, wholesale and retail; and this pleaded on the assumption,

he receives from it;" I say, all very good, it you admit a single qualification which was imhey may.

shall feel some surprise if accurate and dis-separable from the strong sense of duty and passionate thinkers shall attempt to corroborate one by the other. Bating the nuisance, hess and public prosperity. is aforesaid, hinders not the continuance of the useful occupation; and those who follow it and for a laudable purpose. Though our State impudence, I'll tan your dirty hide, you hasteand comfort to the enemy" is for the time supressed. Here, however, we have to do with case wholly different. The manufacture and ale of some of these liquors is almost if not while the manufacture of arms for the enemy eminently hazardous to the State, and thence suppressed; and the arms carry danger with

em despite the will and efforts of every good citizen, while intoxicating drinks are only inirious through the wilful abuse of them. In the utility, if not the necessity of spirituus liquors, for medicinal and mechanical puroses then; lies the argument of injury done to idividuals and the community, by the entire obibition of manufacture and sale. And if ven a little wrong might be done, for the sake f a great right, it would be a question whother this wrong were not too great. Without nsaving in the least degree what I uttered against the necessity of such drinks in ordiary cases, I can affirm their utility, and even their necessity in cases sometimes occurring. It is a reliable tradition of my paternal ancestors, that, on a long voyage to this country, the ives of all were saved by a store of five gulons of spirits, which distributed in very small unntities served for a time the purposes of

on this point. I am, however, here, as I wish to be in all stances, open to conviction. If the principles I assume, are wrong, or the argument on bem illegal, let it be made appear. Let it be shown, that without the introduction of any omalous principle of law, and only with uch application as will be admitted and pleaded for in respect to other vices and immoralities, the desired prohibition can be maintained nd also that no wrong is done in this matter, out such as is done and must be submitted to n other cases, and I agree to become your wiling convert.

The first class of objectors are last to be answered, viz: who say I expect more from the proposed arrangement than will be realized Some of these, perhaps, will allege that th very severity of the penalties will defeat the ntent. Of that, society must judge, and experiment alone can fully determine the matter But the severity I propose, be it remembered. is directed against the criminal parties alone; but the severity of the suppression of the manufacture and sale falls on the innocent as nore oppressive.

I hope I have not been so much misappre peneficial results of the proposed enactment rom making sober men out of drunkards and oped, that many who would be jeopardized by | energies! the constant presence of, or easy access to in- | One of the drollest seenes of vituperation drinkers, if not inebriates, it will not be easy to convince some people that there is, after all, n shouts and drinking carousals.

Then, if the evil influence of example-the example of representatives on constituents, of persons extensively and favorably known or persons who know them but are unknown by nieriors—if this evil influence were counter icted-if what I propose would greatly abate t, much certainly would be gained. Man is surely an imitative animal as well as a oreature mitation, as for instance, in the disgusting, if not pernicious, use of tobacco.

I know I am trying the patience of this re spected audience pretty severely. But at the risk of some impatience being manifested, I will make one more remark, and then close with a short peroration.

In order to carry the conviction, good sense, and moral feeling of society along with us in

vantages, it must appear we are not about to and one and sixpence's the price of the stick. hunt down a single vice, for which few of us Troth, it's a chenp as dirt—so it is." plied in the outset, when I started on this very have any inclination, with the understanding ground, viz: that we can only do that, which that other vices and immoralities, as hurtful an be rightly done. Nor will we find a casu- to individuals and endangering to an equal exst out of the school of Peter Dens, who will tent the permanency of our institutions, shall affirm that we may do even "a little wrong, to have our indulgence. Doing one thing at a do a great right. I do not mean by this that time, is an expeditions method in labor, and Mrs. Biddy; "do you mane to say, that it's no man can be hindered in a lawful or useful let us do this first as we are now at it. But I chating the people I am? impostor, indeed!" occupation, be the time, place, or circumstan- should like to have the understanding, that ces under which he wishes to pursue it what these principles are to have an application to all similar practices, and while this is an im-A slaughter-house, in borough or city, can portant feature of the above sketch, for which e abated as a nuisance, or the manufacture I would recommend it to the consideration of of arms and ammuninition, likely to fall into the wise and good, I shall be disposed to look he enemy's hands, can be suppressed, &c .- | for the same recommendation in any other de-But the cases are so far from parallel, that I vice presented for my approval. This is in by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty "I'll

And now, good people all, lawfully assembled charge their inconvenience to their customers, of Pennsylvania be not the hindmost of the ly common scrub; and sorry I'd be to soil my and the manufacture of arms being but, "aid States and Nations in legislating for the pre- firts upon your carcase." vention of vice, and promotion of virtue, your appearance on this occasion is an expression of in. I protest, as I'm a gentlemanyour belief that something yet remains to be done in this matter. One hundred and forty- jintles an! Wisha, by gar; that bangs Banaaltogether a necessity to the commonwealth; eight years since, the province made a law for gher. Why, you potato-faced pippin sneezer, the general purpose we have in view. Re- where did a Madagascar monkey like you pick peated steps, all progressive, none of them up enough of common Christian decency to bide retrograde, have since been taken by the pro your Kerry brogue." vince and state. It is a fair subject of legislative action we have before us. The license power is absolute-to limit or to abolish. The yourself with fine language, you old whiskeyright and duty of the community to punish drinking panyllelogram."
public crime, and protect public morals, is "What's that you call me, you murdering past all question, and he would be a shameless wight that would for a moment demur. The good of our country, the interests of humanity lelogram; and a Dublin judge and jury will and in some degree the success of our divine religion, demand that all fair and legal appliances be brought to bear on the purpose we ers be dull we may rub up their wits, if we an; if they prove laggard, it is our constituional right to quicken their pace.

I have shown mine opinion, and am done. May the object be so soon achieved, my that assistance will not again be needed. And, it I have not struck the most desirable course. I hope some one else will show a more excellent read and water. But as the medicinal and nechanical uses are not denied. I need not add

# Miscellaneous.

### SHOPPING. She stood beside the counter,

She stood beside the counter,
The day he'll ne'er forget,
She thought the muslin dearer
Than any she'd seen yet:
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and saturs toss,
The clork looked quite uneasy
And nodded at the boss.

"Show me some velvet ribbon, Berage, and satin turk,"
She said, 'I want to purchase!"
Then gave the goods a jerk;
The clork was all obedience,

### She bought a yard of tape! MR. O'CONNEL and MRS. MORIARTY

He traveled "on in shape,"

At length with hesitatio

It was at an Irish court of instice that Mr. O'Connell could be seen to greatest'advantage. Every quality of the lawyer and the advocate ble powers. His pathos was often admirable; preventing others from becoming inebriates his humor flowed without effort or art. What ngainst their own inclinations. Against men's jokes he uttered !-what sarcasins! How dtermination it is not easy to effect much in well he worked his case through, never throwuch matters in this country; yet it might be ing awoy a chance, nover relaxing his untiring

toxicating drinks, would not be averse to a that O'Connell ever figured in, took place in neasure which would put them out of sight the early part of his life. Not long after he and reach. It seems to me important to have was called to the bar, his character and pecuhe deliberate conviction, and to carry the liar talents received rapid recognition from all noral sense of the community along with us who were even casually acquainted with him. n such a movement. And I am free to state His talent for vituperative language was perhere, that I hope for as much good to result ceived, and by some he was even in those days from correction of the false views which pre- considered matchless as a sould. There was, vail in this matter, as from any one thing that however, at that time in Dublin, a certain womay be done. The deleterious influences pro- man, Biddy Moriarty, who had a Luckster's duced on the masses by the intemperate acts stall on one of the quays nearly opposite the on Biddy Moriarty. and habits of men who are regarded with re- | Four Courts. She was a virago of the first spect and desserence, is immense. While men order, very able with her fist, and still more the chamber of our national Senate and formidable with her tongue. From one end of

Now such a law as I propose, would, I think, once or twice to some minor specimens of her

stall-for Biddy was a "character," and in her the natives, and that, after his interment had way, was one of the sights of Dublin.

O'Connell was very confident of success .-He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming of habit; and many are the habits, bad as well her, and, with enthe acciety of an ardent ex- added on his own authority of the examination: as good, formed purely and imperceptibly of perimentalist, waited to put it into practice. He resolved to open the attack. At this time, the place, formed an audience quite sufficient to arouse Mrs. Moriarty, on public provoca-Connell, commenced the attack:

Mrs. What's your Namo?"

"One-and-sixpence for a walking-stick! vhew! why, you are no better than an impostor, to ask eighteen pence for what cost you wopence."

"Twopence, your grandmother," replied "Av. impostor; and it's that I call you to your teeth," rejoined O'Connell. "Come, cut your stick, you cantankerous

ack inapes " "Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old dingonal," cried O'Connell, calmly. "Stop your jaw, you pug-nosed badger; or

make you go quicker nor you come." . "Don't you be in a passion, my old radiusunconquerable desire I have for private happiinger will only wrinkle your beauty." "By the Hokey, if you say another word of

"Whew! boys, what a passion old Biddy is

"Jintleman! jintleman! the likes of you a

"Easy, now-casy, now," cried O'Connell, with imperturbable good-humor, "don't choke

villain ?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into fury. "I call you," answered O'Connell, "a paralany that it's no libel to call you so !"

"O tare an ouns! Oh, holy Biddy! that an honest woman like me should be called a parhave before us. And if our law making pow rybellygram to her face. I'm one of your parrybellygrums, you rascally gallows bird, you cowardly, sneaking, platelickin' bliggard!' "Oh, not you, indeed!" resorted O'Connell; why, I suppose you'll deny that you keep a hypothenuse in your house.

"It's a lie for you, you b-y robber; I never had such a thing in my house, you swindling

thief." "Why, sure all the neighbors know very well that you keep not only a hypothenuse, but that you go out to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old heptagon."

"Oh, hear-that, ye saints of glory! Oh, her's bad language from a fellow that wants o pass for a jintleman. May the devil fly away with you, you micher from Munster, and make celery sauce of your rotten limbs, you me ilv-mothed tub of guts." "Ah, you can't deny the charge, you mise-

rable submuitiple of a duplicate ratio.14. "Go, rinse your mouth in the Liffey, you nasty tincle pitcher; after all the bad words you speak, it ought to be filthier than your von dirty chicken of Beelzebub. "Rinse your own mouth, you wicked-minded

old bolygon-to the dence I pitch you, you blustering intersection of a st-ng superfices !" "You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't ease your jaw, I'll---" But here she gasped for breath, unable to hawk up any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had

nearly knocked the wind out of her. "White I have a tongue, Ill abuse you, you he displayed. He showed research and perfect most inimitable periphery. Look at her, boys! well as the guilty, and is in its nature much mastery of his profession, and he exhibited his own great and innate qualities. Who that ever petticoats! There's contamination in her cirbeheld him on the Munster circuit, when he cumference, and she trembles with guilt, down ended, that any should think I look for all the was in the height of his fame, but must have to the extremities of her corollaries. Ah! admired his prodigious versatility of formida you're found out, you rectilinear antecedent, equiangular old hag! 'Tis with you the devil will fly away, you porter swiping similitude of

> the bisection of a vortex." Overwhelmed with this torrent of language, Mrs. Moriarty was silenced. Catching up a saucepan, she was aiming at O'Connell's head, when he very prudently, made a timely retreat, "You have won the wager, O'Connell, here's your bet," cried the gentleman who proposed

the contest. "O'Connell knew well the use of sound in the vituperation; and having to deal with an ignorant scold, determined to overcome her in volubility, by using all the sesquipedalia verba which occur in Euclid. With these, and a few significant epithets, and a scoffing impudent demensor, he had, for once, imposed silence

# REMARKABLE CASE

A MAN RESTORED TO LIFE AFTER BURIAL alls of our State Legislature, on the Bench Dublin to the other, she was notorious for her ron Ten Montus -The subjoined extract is and at the Bar, filling the highest posts of powers of abuse, and even in the Provinces, translated from the Paris Journal of Magnetrust, honor, and emolument, admired for tal- Mrs. Moriarty's language had passed into our- tism, which quotes as its authority a very reent and patriotism, are known to be habitual rency. The dictionary of Dublin slang had markable book, published by Mr. Osborne, an been considerably enlarged by her, and her English officer, on his return from the Court voluble impudence had almost become prover- of Runjetsing, in India. We must also add, any thing so disreputable or hurtful that other | bial. Some of O'Connell's friends, however, | that Gen. Ventura, who was one of the witood qualities may not counterbalance; in thought that he could beat her in the use of nesses in this extraordinary transaction, testither words, without possessing these men's her own weapons. Of this, however, he had fied to the correctnesss of the statement when good properties, they will imitate their vices. some doubts himself, when he had listened he subsequently visited Paris. Osborne says: "On the 6th of June, 1835, the monotony perate strongly on this class of persons. They Billingsgate. It was mooted once whether the of our life in camp was agreeably interrupted would be laid under restraint by a popular law young Kerry barrister could encounter her, by the arrival of an individual who had acexplicitly condemning such indulgence; and and some one of the company (in O'Connell's | quired great celebrity in the Punjah. The nanight feel that their popularity and hold of presence) rather too freely ridiculed the idea tives regarded him with great veneration, on fice might fall into the wane. Let it be un of his being able to meet the famous Madam account of the facility he possessed in remainlerstood that intoxication, is, not in name but Moriarty. O'Connell never liked the idea of ing under ground as long as he pleased, and reality, a crime, and it may be conjectured being put down, and he professed his readiness then reviving again. Such extraordinary facts hat candidates for popular favor will find out to encounter her, and even backed himself for were related in the country concerning this some other way to prove their eleverness than the match. Bets were offered and taken-it man, and so many respectable persons testified was decided that the match should come off at' to their authenticity, that we were extremely desirous of seeing him; for instance: Captain The party adjourned to the buckster's stall, Wade, of Ladhinna, informed me that he had and there was the owner himself, superintend- himself been present at the resurrection of this ing the sale of her small wares - a few loung- Fakir in the presence of Gen. Ventura, the hem, of parents and superiors on children and ers and ragged idlers were hanging round her Rajah, and several men of distinction among

insted several months." The following are the details which were given him of the interment, and those that he "At the end of some preparations which lasted several days, and which would be too O'Connell's own party, and the loungers about tedious to enumerate, the Fakir declared himself ready for the experiment; the witnesses met around a tomb of mason work, construction, to a due exhibition of her powers. O'- ted expressly to receive him. Before their eyes the Fakir closed with wax (with the ex-"What's the price of this walking stick, ception of his mouth) the apertures of his body through which the air might be admit-"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one ted; then he stripped off all his clothing. He

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direction, his tongue was turned back, so as to enclose the entrance to his throat. Immediately after this operation the Fakir fell into n lethargic state. The hag which contained him was then closed and scaled by the Rajah. This sack was then placed in a wooden box, which was looked with a padlock, and sealed? The box was lowered into the tembeover which was thrown a great quantity of earth, which was trampled down and then sown with barley: finally, sentinels were set to watch it day and night. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Rajah still was suspicious: he came twice during ten months that the Fakir remained buried, and caused the tomb to be eximined: he found the Fakir precisely as be had left him, and perfectly cold and inani-

"The ten months having expired, they proseeded to the final examination. Gen. Ventura and Captain Wade saw the pudlock opened, the seals broken and the chest raised from the tomb. The Fakir was removed; there was o indication of the heart or pulse. In the of his head there remained some slight sensation of heat. After first placing the tongue in a natural position, and then pouring warm enter over the body, he began to evince some signs of life. After two hours he was quite estored and walking about. His figure is unpleasant and his countenance has a cunning

"He says that be had delicious dreams duing his interment, and that restoration was very painful to him."

### LINDLEY MURRAY.

It is not generally known that this "prince Euglish Grammarians" was an American, nd born within the present limits of Lebanon ounty, Pa. He was born in the year 1745, on the Swatara, in East Hanover township, hen Lancaster, now Lebanon county. His father was a miller, and followed that occupaion when Lindley was born, but afterwards devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and amassed a considerable fortune, by trading o the West Indies. Lindtey was the eldest of welve children, and when about 7 years of age vas sent to Philadelphia, that he might have the benefit of a better education than could be and at Swatara. He studied law in New York, and at the age of twenty-two was called to the par, where he gained for himself the reputaion of an "honest lawyer." -- His "Grammar of the English Language" was composed in England in 1794, and published in the spring of 1795, many millions of copies of which have been sold. He resided forty-two years in Engand, most of which time he was an invalid .--He composed many other works besides his Grammar. He died in 1826, in a village in Yorkshire, being upwards of 80 years of age. He is represented as a Christian and Philanthropist. He left legacies to a number of relatives and friends, and sums of money to many religious societies. He also directed and the residue of his property, after the decease of his wife, (a New York lady, his "beoved and affectionate Hannah," who had been is companion for 60 years, ) should be devoted o pious and benevolent uses. He was a Quaker, and is interred in the burying ground of that sect, in the city of York, "far from friend and fatherland.''

"NAKED TRUTH."-The late eccentric John Holmes used frequently, in his addresses to different juries to explain the meaning of the. brase "naked truth," by relating the followng fable:

Truth and Falsehood travelling one warm day, met at a river, and both went to bothe at he same place. Falsehood coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes and left his own vile raiment, and then went on his vay. Truth coming out of the water, sought n vain for his own proper dress-dislaining o wear the garo of Falsehood. Truth started, all naked, in pursuit of the thief, but not being so swift of foot has never overtaken the fugiive. Ever since he has been known as" nated Truth."

It has been said that "the very essence of Political Wisdom is to dare to do right." Yes! Not only of political but, all other wisdom. Firtune may not favor, adverse circumstances nay ensure, occasional evils may be suffered, and annoyances are sure to occur, but if "we lare to do right," it will all come right in the end. Temporary expedients, trick, subterfuge, all-will fail, where the heart is not true, and the aim high. No success can be permanently retained, and no real good achieved, inless the motives be pure, the course honorble, and the action consistent. Nations, comaupities, individuals, all alike, have a common esson to study.

A Love Scene .- Overheard and phonopraphically reported by Phrederick Phine, yhun. Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover .--'Phancy my pheelings when I phore see phearul consequences of our pheeling phrom your phathur's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as have; and as phickle fortune phails to smile upon our loves, I phind I must phorego the leasure of becoming your husband. Phairest Phrances, pharewell phorever."

"Hold, Phranklin, hold !" screamed Phrances; "I will phollow you phorever." But Phranklin had phled, and Phrances phainted.

WHEN I gaze into the stars, they look down pon me with pity, from their serene and silent spaces, like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as poisy as our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them any more. Yet Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and Pleiades, are still shining in their ourses, clear and young, as when the shepherd first noted them in the plains of Shinar !--Carlyle.

THE RECENT COMET .- Reports on the new camet from nearly all the principal observatories of Europe, have been received. It has boon distinctly visible at Dieppe, France, from the sea shore—a double gratification. The astronomer HIND, assigns it a diameter of 8,-000 miles, and to its tail a length of four and a half millions, and a broadth of 250,000; distence from the earth sixty eight millions of miles.3