

THE CARLEISLE HERALD

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Literature, Education, Politics, Agriculture, Business and General Information.

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.

CARLEISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1853.

VOLUME L.V. NO 10

Cards.
DR. S. B. KIEFFER,
OFFICE in North Hanover street adjoining Mr. Wolf's store. Office hours, more particularly from 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. [June 1851]

DR. JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Dickinson township, and vicinity—Residence—on the Walnut Bottom Road, one mile east of Centreville. Feb 21/54

G. B. GOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in the room formerly occupied by William Irvine, Esq., North Hanover St., Carlisle, April 20, 1852.

DR. C. S. BAKER,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding country. Office and residence in South Hanover street, directly opposite to the Postoffice. Carlisle, April 20, 1853.

DR. GEORGE W. BRITZ,
WILL perform all operations upon the teeth that may be required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to a complete set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the mouth and throat carefully treated. Office at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle.

GEORGE EGZ,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OFFICE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c. Carlisle, 8/18/54.

DR. I. C. LOMIS,
WILL perform all operations upon the teeth that may be required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to a complete set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the mouth and throat carefully treated. Office at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle. The last ten days of every month.

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THIS College, incorporated by the Legislature, April, 1835, is designed to afford a thorough Professional Education to students intended for ENGINEERING, MINING, AGRICULTURE and the MECHANICAL AND DOMESTIC ARTS. The Courses comprise that in Lectures on Chemistry and its application to the Arts will be commenced in the Lecture Room of the College by Prof. S. D. HARRIS, on Tuesday, November 1st, at 12 o'clock, A. M., and be continued on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, throughout the session. The Analytical Laboratory is also open for Students in Practical Chemistry.
MARSHALL NEWKIRK, President of Trustees.
E. JOHN MCINTYRE, Secy.
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A select Boarding School embracing two distinct and separate Departments, Male & Female.
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THIS Institution will hereafter occupy the new and commodious edifice just erected for its accommodation. The building is especially adapted to meet the wants of both departments. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the whole house is warmed with a heated air furnace, which is especially healthful.
It is located on an eminence near the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., with ample grounds, surrounded by a high and ornamental wall, affording it a healthy and pleasant situation, and to amusement in the open air. Every facility for an accomplished and classical education is here offered that can be found at any similar Institution in this State.
TERMS.
Board and Tuition, per session, \$20 00
Music and Ornamental Branches, extra.
The Summer Session will open on the 24th of May, and continue twenty one weeks.
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Rev. J. S. Loose, A. M., Professor of Moral Science and Ancient Languages, Henry Cunniff, Assistant; Miss L. C. Walker, Principal of Female Department and teacher of Music, Miss—, Assistant; Mr. Edward Kelly, Professor of Modern Languages; J. B. Haver, A. M., Lecturer on Physiology and Laws of Health.
For Circulars containing references and further particulars address the Principal, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., March 30 1853.

Poetry.
IT IS A SHAME
I really think it is a shame
Of woman's cant to propose,
Instead of waiting the caprice
Of obstinate young beaux;
Our foolish custom ne'er allows
A thimble to be chosen,
But she must listen to man's choice,
Then take him or refuse.
They tell us that when leap year comes
This privilege we have,
But 'tis a idle tale, I vow—
We're nothing but man's slave,
I wish some one would make a law,
To let us effect direct.
That man should benefit sit and wait,
And woman should be set.
Why, if a woman now declines,
If asked some time or other,
And thus lets one proposal slip,
She ne'er might get another;
But man can push his suit around,
Or he can let the matter pass,
Just as he has a mind to.

A Romance of Reality.
THE FORTUNES OF A YOUNG GIRL.
We find the following singular story narrated as fact by Mr. Joy, in his 'Herald in the Province,' a work professedly to detail authentic and curious matters relating to the various provinces of France. Mr. Joy states that he received the narrative from the lips of M. and Madame Dupre who were aided in the recital by the actual letters of the heroine:
In the town of Havre de Grace, France, not many years ago, there lived an aged couple, M. and Madame Dupre. In themselves these persons were worthy and respected, but circumstances of a remarkable and romantic nature connected with their family, rendered them objects of peculiar interest, not only to their neighbors and fellow citizens, but to all those who visit the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair, was destined to a career of life such as we shall find a parallel to in the pages of Arabian Nights.
Aline Dupre was born at Martinique, in the year 1763. Her father possessed one of the best estates on the island, and spared no pains or expense in educating his daughter, whose rare qualities, both of person and mind, well merited the most careful development. At the age of fourteen, when womanly charms are almost matured in that climate, Aline was the pride of her family, and the admiration of the upper circles of the colony. In private society no one surpassed her in vivacity of spirit; in the ball-room the graces of her person and movements were unrivalled; and she possessed elegant talents well fitted to enhance and complete the impression made by her appearance and address. Such was Aline Dupre, when an unforeseen accident gave a sudden turn to her prospects and fortunes. Excited by oppression, real or imaginary, a numerous band of negroes made their escape from their masters, and spread the most serious alarm over the whole island. Profiting by the recitancy of the military force stationed there at the time, these runaway committed various outrages, and made threatening demonstrations at many different points calling every where upon their fellow slaves to join their standard. None of the negroes in the employ of M. Dupre had acceded to the insurgent band; but the station of the gentleman, and the high opinion entertained of his talents and activity, caused him to be pitched upon as the leader of the militia raised for the suppression of the mutineers. M. Dupre entrusted with energy and success the duty allotted to him. The fugitives were surrounded and captured, and only by a desperate struggle in which M. Dupre received a mortal injury. He survived it long enough to permit him to receive the news from France of the death of the Governor of the colony; the Marquis de Bouville had requested for him, and he was ordered to receive the reward, M. Dupre died, recommending with his last breath his daughter Aline, and his only son to the care of the Governor.

The Marquis de Bouville did not neglect the charge committed to him. It had been the purpose of the late M. Dupre to return to France, where he had a small patrimonial property, and where various members of his family were settled. This intention had been partly formed with the view of completing the education of Aline and her brother, and in the hope of seeing them well established there in life. The Governor of Martinique determined to fulfill the wishes of the father in this respect. Finding the young Dupre, who was a year or two older than Aline, to have an inclination to a military life, the Marquis arranged that she should go to France and enter the regiment of Bouillon, while the sister was to be placed for a time in the seminary of St. Cyr, the highest institution then existing for persons of her sex. Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel bound for France. That vessel, however, never reached its destination. Its fate remained unknown for seven years, at the end of which time a letter, containing disclosures concerning it, was received by one of the friends of the Dupre family residing in France. This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and friend of the young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by the ambassador of a great western queen. That queen was Aline Dupre! The strange coincidences which placed Aline in this position were detailed in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows:
The vessel which bore the brother and sister, intended to land on the western coast of France, and reached the Straits of Gibraltar in safety. Soon afterwards, however, when the passengers, attracted by the beauty of evening in that latitude, had assembled in a group on deck, an old negro in attendance on Aline, pointed out a dark spot in the sea at a distance. The captain was present at the moment, and observed to grow pale as he turned his eye on the object pointed out. He made no remark, and the passengers retired

for the night. In the morning they found nothing but bustle and alarm on board. Their vessel was pursued by a swift sailing Algerine corsair, of a size which rendered it almost hopeless for a petty merchantman to make any resistance. Nevertheless, the crew took their arms, resolved to sell their liberty dearly. The pirates were not long in coming up and boarding, and, as might be expected, soon overpowered all opposition.
Aline had kept close beside her brother, determined to perish with him if he fell, and when the capture took place, she was bound with him to the same chain. This association greatly lightened her sufferings on the occasion, but it did not last long. When the corsair reached the port of Algiers, an order was issued for the conveyance of all the male prisoners ashore, and the retention of the females. The language spoken around her was unintelligible to Aline, but she soon became sensible of the intended separation. Her agony was dreadful at the moment, the past mishap seemed to her insignificant in comparison with this crowning ill. She felt on her knees before the barbarians of the vessel, and used every entreaty, by words and gestures, which might have a chance of moving them, to permit her to accompany her brother. Her tears and imploring looks fully expressed the meaning which her language could not convey, but they were totally disregarded, and her brother was carried off with his companions. All hope seemed to depart with him, and Aline fell down in a swoon.
Her insensibility, at least to a partial extent, was of long continuance, every return of her powers of reflection serving only to renew her grief, and throw her back into a state of lethargy, which rendered her heedless of all around her. Zera, meanwhile, the old negro, watched over her with incessant care. When Aline regained something like composure, she found herself on board of a different vessel, and again upon the open sea. Zera informed her that she had been purchased by an Armenian merchant, and was now on the way to Smyrna, whither, after taking on board some Circassian and Georgian captives, Achmet, the merchant was called, intended to proceed to Constantinople. Zera likewise added, that Achmet seemed to take a strong interest in her restoration to health. This last piece of intelligence was anything but pleasing to the poor captive, and her mind was so heavily oppressed with a foreboding dread of the fate that seemed to await her, that she resolved to escape from it at the cost of her life. No other way of effecting this object was in her power save that of starving herself. For two days she maintained this determination; and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing, when some proceedings on the part of Zera changed altogether the train of her thoughts. The old negro, like many of her race, affected the power of reading the cards, or of telling fortunes, and she artfully led her inquiring mistress to express a wish to know what would be her brother's fate, the subject ever uppermost in her thoughts. Zera used the opportunity given her most dexterously. Consulting the cards, she assumed, after a time an aspect of great joy. 'Your brother shall yet be free and great! The cards declare it—and by you—by you, shall he be saved!' The suggestion of such a possibility made an instantaneous and striking impression upon Aline, and raised in her mind a new course of action. She resolved to desert from her abductor, and preserve her life, in the hope, that whatever might be her own fate, she might yet have it in her power to alleviate the sufferings of her beloved brother.

When the vessel arrived at Smyrna, it chanced that while Achmet was getting on board his captives, he met the French Consul in society, and mentioned his having with him a beautiful slave of French descent. The Consul immediately requested to see her, and after some difficulty this was accomplished. On seeing Aline, Monsieur L—, generally offered to purchase her from the Armenian, and set her at liberty.
'My brother,' said Aline, 'will you set him too at liberty?'
'Alas!' said the Consul, 'that is not possible. How could he now be found out? The intervention of the Sultan alone, I fear could avail to discover his retreat and procure his freedom.'
'The Sultan?' replied Aline; and for a few moments she remained in thought. 'Well,' continued she, at length, 'I cannot, and will not, since such is the case, accept of liberty myself! The Consul pressed her to alter her resolution, but the generous girl held firmly by her purpose. The light hope which existed of her finding in Constantinople some means of liberating the poor captive of Algiers, kept her fixed in the determination of remaining with Achmet. It seemed to her as if some secret power urged her onward to the Turkish capital.
But, as she sailed thither, doubts and fears took possession of her mind. Her whole chance of success was founded on her personally seeing the Sultan, Abdul Hamud, or some great courtier, from whom she might beg the life and liberty of her brother; but she remembered, and shuddered to remember, that she might become the purchased slave of some high obscure Turk, and might be sent out forever from the light of day among strangers. With these thoughts in her mind, she proceeded to the presence of Achmet, and assuming a firm and bold tone, she said:
'Armenian, your fortune and mine are now in your hands! If I have observed rightly, you do not conform to me with these poor and ignorant slaves, who have bodies and no souls. Such as these subjugate the eyes, but not the heart. My character is different from theirs, and so will be my destiny. It will be a high one, and your fortunes shall rise with it. Introduce me to the presence of the Sultan, and depend on my eternal gratitude.'
Achmet seemed to be struck by these words, and the confident tone in which they were uttered. His manner assumed a resemblance of respect very unusual between master and slave, and he expressed his intention to gratify the wishes of Aline, if possible. Accordingly, when the vessel entered the port of Constantinople, and the party were conveyed to the house of Achmet, he showed his intentions by bringing her one of the richest dresses to

be found in the city, this being a preliminary step as he thought, to the execution of her design. But Aline declined to assume the garb, and contented herself with one of the most simple kind. To his surprise, the Armenian was compelled to admit that her appearance was more captivating without than with the rich attire obtained for her.
Though Achmet seemed thus desirous of fulfilling her wishes, day after day passed away without any approach of that event on which Aline rested every hope of procuring her brother's liberation. At last, however, Achmet announced that it was impossible for himself to introduce his beautiful slave to the presence of the Sultan in any way.
'But do not despair,' said he, 'I have sold you along with Zera, to Isaac Ago, son of the old chief of the old guards. He has promised to place you in the way of seeing the Sultan. Aline at first thought she was deceived with false promises, but such was not the case—Isaac Ago was faithful to his word, and Aline obtained her wish. She was brought before the Sultan. It is needless to linger on the scene. Achmet, in Aline's name, was escorted by Zera, Abdul Hamud, and not in vain. It was not long ere his passion for the accomplished captive grew so deep and strong, that he made her his legitimate wife, and she had also the pleasure of embracing her brother, liberated by the Sultan's orders from the slave chains of Algiers. Under the title of Sultana Nalide, Aline the Sultan Abdul Hamud, to whom she bore the Sultan Mahmud. Mahmud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilized spirit of Mahmud may, in part, be traced to the instruction of his mother, the Sultana Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and as has been said, sent letters which were accompanied by magnificent presents. M. and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing at Havre de Grace, were her uncle and aunt, and shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultan Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four.

GEN. COOMBS ON STORY TELLING.
Few men have ever gone to Congress with more fun and popularity than the Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. In the way of anecdote, he is unequalled, while his mode of telling stories imparts a tone to them that no one can appreciate who has not made his acquaintance.
Among the 'Characters' that Mr. Coombs knows like a book, is old Major Lucky, whose taste for bragging amounts at times to the sublime. Whenever the Major was a stranger in the neighborhood, he 'opens wide and spreads himself,' and with a success that leaves us nothing to desire. The following scene took place between the Major and Col. Peters, 'a late arrival from Illinois':
'Major, I understand from General Coombs, that shortly after the Revolution you visited England; how did you like the Jaunt?'
'Capitally! I had not been in London five hours before Rex sent for me to play whist, and a devil of a time we had of it.'
'Rex? what Rex?'
'Why, Rex the King—George the Third.—The game came off at Windsor Castle—Rex and I played against Billy Pitt and Edmund Burke—and resulted rather comically.'
'How so?'
'As we were playing the last game, Rex said in a rather familiar manner, 'Major, I suppose you know George Washington, the father of your country?' 'Father be—d,' said he, 'he was a cursed rebel, and had I served him right, he would have been hung long ago.' This of course riled me, and to that degree, that I just drew back, and gave him a blow between the eyes. that fell him like a bullock. The next moment Pitt and Burke mounted me, and in less than ten minutes my shirt and breeches was torn and tattered, that I looked like Lazarus. This gave me rather a distaste for English society; and on the next morning I set sail for America.—Six weeks afterward I landed at Washington. The first person I met, after entering the city was Q.'
'O! what Q?'
'Why, that damned old federalist, Quincy Adams. He wanted me to play ninepins with him, and I did so. Won \$200 to two shillings a game, and then had a row.'
'About what?'
'He wanted to pay me off in Continental money, worth about a shilling a peck. I got angry, and knocked him into a spittle-noon. Whilst I still had him down, Jim came in and dragged me off to the White House.'
'What Jim?'
'Why, Jim Madison. I went, played euchre for two hours, then Tom came in and insisted that I should go home with him.'
'What Tom?'
'Why, Tom Jefferson. Jim, however, would not let us to it, and the consequence was they fell over the banisters, and dropped about fifty feet. When I left, they were giving it to each other in the coal cellar. How it terminated I never could learn, as just then Martiny ran in, and said I must accompany her up to Mount Vernon, to see George.'
'What Martiny do you mean?'
'Martha Washington, wife to George, the old boy that gave Jesse to the Hessians. About here, Coombs said the stranger began to discover that he was 'swallowing things.' The next stage that came along he took passage in for an adjacent town. The Major, we believe, is still living, and still believes that walloping he gave Louis the Eighteenth is the very best thing on record.—New York Dutchman.

Miscellaneous.
BLOOD BATHS.
According to a dark tradition, which is incidentally mentioned by Pliney, the ancient kings of Egypt used to bathe in human blood when they were seized with leprosy. A similar story is told of the Emperor Constantine, but he seems to have been restrained from employing this revolting remedy in consequence of a vision; and he is said to have been cured by baptism. No great weight can be attached to these ill-authenticated stories; yet it is not true that both in ancient and modern times, leprosy decided health virtues for the cure of leprosy were supposed to exist in the blood of innocent children and virgins, and that coon was given thereby for numberless cruelties. It is needless to refer to the remote traces of the belief in the expiatory or healing properties of pure blood; they ramify far, and pass into the most ancient times. Cures of leprosy people by the blood of animals, in employing which certain symbolical customs were observed, are mentioned in the book of Moses; and it might not be difficult to discover similar forms among all the nations in the world. During the middle ages the delusion about the healing virtues of human blood, which must have had horrible effects in the plague of leprosy, received a check from the impression that only the blood of those children and virgins would prove efficacious, who offered themselves freely and voluntarily for a beloved sufferer. This idea is peculiarly expressed in the touching story of 'Poor Henry,' which forms the subject-matter of one of the most beautiful poems of the thirteenth century. A Saxon knight, who is in the tenth of age, is seized with the leprosy. In order to escape death, seeks through the world for help. The physicians of Montpellier give him no assistance; his hastens to Salerno. Here one of the masters makes him acquainted with the apparently hopeless means of cure. Sad at heart, he returns home, and prepares himself to sorrow out the remainder of his days in solitude. A girl of twelve years of age, the daughter of a countryman, conceives a passion for the unfortunate knight, attends him affectionately, and, upon accident, taking of the free will offering, cannot be dissuaded from her resolution to purchase the recovery of her master with her life. Both set off for Salerno, but the catastrophe does not fall: Henry gets rid of the leprosy, and rewards his generous benefactress with marriage.—German Medical Gazette.

THE DUTCH BLACKSMITH.
Colonel F—, a very irritable and impatient man, had occasion once, while passing on horseback through a town in the West, to patronize a Dutch Blacksmith.
'Are you the smith?' he asked of a stout, black, bearded smoking man, that came out of the shop to look at the horse's defective shoe.
'Yes, I be der smith,' replied Myneer, standing his long pipe with his left hand, while he lifted one of the horse's feet with his right. 'You wish him to have do new shoes?'
'No sir,' said the Colonel, in his quick way. 'Set the shoes on his fore feet—that's all.'
'Set do shoes on his fore feet—yah, I understand. I will have in two hour shoed.'
The Colonel went away, and returning at the appointed time, found the Dutchman still at work on his horse. He was very wrath when he saw the state of affairs; but he went away again with the promise that in 'van half hour' longer the shoes would be set. After dinner he made his appearance again at the shop, and asked, 'what was to pay.'
'Four shillings.'
'Four shillings! It is an imposition! I never paid over a shilling for setting a shoe in my life.'
'Worry well, no shodded Myneer. 'Van shilling for de van shoe—I set do four shoes—the fish four shillings—nichts.'
'Nicks' roared the excited traveller. 'Who told you to set more than two shoes?'
'By doonder,' said the smith, 'you tell me yourself.'
'It is a falsehood—'
'Mine good sir! You say set do shoe on do four foot—'
'So I did, the two shoes on the fore foot.'
'Is der man crazy? Two shoes on four feet! Van hat on dre head as mootch!'
'You f-f-fool!' exclaimed the Colonel, who uttered when much excited. 'I said set the fore shoes on these two feet, you b-b-blundering Dutchman.'
'Set four shoes on two feet! Ha, ha, ha!' laughed the smith scornfully and angrily.—'Hundert toonden blitzen! you Yankee!'
'You w-w-wooden headed Dutchman!'
'You goose! monkey, van fool!'
The Colonel replied, uttering worse than swar, the smith struck his fist and jabbered Dutch, his knowledge of English being sufficient; and thus they had it, until a mutual acquaintance explained the matter. The Colonel paid the charge, laughing at the mistake; while Myneer smoked furiously, and blazed away at the language which made four feet two feet, or two feet four feet, 'any way but der right way'—doonder and blitzen!

ANIMALS OF CHINA.
The denseness of the population had long since entirely driven out all wild quadrupeds; and there are also few domestic ones, such as are found in Eastern countries. Beasts of burden are in a great degree superseded by the means of transport afforded by the numerous rivers and canals, and by the coolies or porters, a class of athletic men, who take the place of animals in carrying burdens and in dragging boats. Animals are excluded, to leave more food for men. There are no meadows for feeding; but the entire soil is used in raising food for the inhabitants. Wild cats are sometimes caught, and are considered a great delicacy. Monkeys are found in the southern provinces. What few horses and asses are found in China are small, and very inferior in every respect. The Buffalo is sometimes used in ploughing. Dragoons are used between Peking and Tartary. There are also hogs, goats, and sheep. There is but one variety of dogs in the country, an animal about one foot high and two long, resembling a small spaniel. Rats are very abundant, and furnish the common people with meat. They are very large and destructive to crops.
Of the birds in China, there are the eagle, the falcon, the magpie, crows, sparrows, cormorants, the rice-birds, and many species of aquatic birds. Cormorants are used by the Chinese for catching fish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is sacred to the family.
Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care is taken in raising them in artificial fish-ponds. The gold and silver-fishes are kept in glass globes as ornaments.
The large species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizards, and fresh water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare.—Williams' China.

THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS.—Some have hesitated seriously to ascribe to our forefathers Adam, the height of nine hundred yards, and the age of almost a thousand years. But the accurate and rational investigation of modern philosophy has converted the supposed bones of giants, found in different parts of the earth, into those of the elephant and rhinoceros; and acute theologians have shown that the chronology of the early ages was not the same as that used at present. Some, particularly Hensler, have proved, with the highest probability, that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted only of three months; that it was not till the time of Joseph, that it was made to consist of twelve. The assertions are, in a certain degree confirmed by some of the Eastern nations who still reckon only three months to the year; and besides, it would be altogether inexplicable why the life of man should have been shortened one-half immediately after the flood.—It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year; but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before-mentioned standard, which will give the twentieth or thirtieth year, and, consequently, the same periods at which people marry at present. The whole, there-

LET THE HEART BE BEAUTIFUL.
So the heart, the heart is beautiful,
I care not for the face;
I ask not what the form may lack
Of dignity or grace;
If it be filled with glowing thoughts,
And the soul with sympathy,
What matter though the cheek be pale,
Or the eye lack brilliancy.
The cheek, the cheek be beautiful,
It soon may lose its bloom,
And the lustre of the eye be quenched
In the darkness of the tomb;
But the glory of the mind will live
Though the bloom of life depart;
And oh! the charm can never die
Of a true and noble heart.
The lips that utter kindly thoughts
Have a beauty all their own;
For gentle words are sweeter far
Than music's softest tone;
And though the voice be harsh or shrill
That bids the oppressed go free,
And soothes the woes of the sorrowing one,
That voice is sweet to me.
THE IRISHMAN'S PROBATION.
From a pleasant gossiping epistle of a legal friend in Indiana, says an exchange, we take the following amusing passages:
'In the intervals of leisure afforded in one's office, a good story is occasionally brought to notice, or an old one occurs, that affords a laugh hearty enough to be shared by others. In talking some time ago with a friend about the usage in the Methodist church in taking members upon trial for six months, he related an incident that presents an entirely novel view of this feature of ecclesiastical polity.—An Irishman, in time of a revival, had joined that church. Some time afterwards a piously inclined person was exhorting him on the subject of religion, when Pat indignantly answered, 'Sure, an didn't I jine the Methodists? Faith, and I did. I jined for six months and behaved myself so well, they let me off wid' free.'
This reminds us forcibly of a story recently told us by a clerical friend, which struck us at the time as being 'too good to be lost.' A reverend brother in a 'down east' State, was brought up before an ecclesiastical council, to answer certain grave charges of immoral and indignation and 'injured innocence' at the allegation, and went personally to all his friends in the parish, inviting them to come to his trial, and see for themselves how he could triumph over malignant prosecution. The day of trial at length came: The church was crowded, and the examination of witnesses began. As the cause advanced, fact after fact of the most damning character, was brought out in the testimony; and when the whole evidence was in, the defendant rose and said; 'I confess that the character of the testimony adduced on this trial, as it has advanced, has somewhat staggered me in the belief of my innocence; and now that it is summed up, I have come to the conclusion that I have been mistaken.' And on the whole, I think you would be doing but simple justice in turning me out of the church—and you can do it as soon as you please.' Now this strikes us as something 'wool!'
ANIMALS OF CHINA.
The denseness of the population had long since entirely driven out all wild quadrupeds; and there are also few domestic ones, such as are found in Eastern countries. Beasts of burden are in a great degree superseded by the means of transport afforded by the numerous rivers and canals, and by the coolies or porters, a class of athletic men, who take the place of animals in carrying burdens and in dragging boats. Animals are excluded, to leave more food for men. There are no meadows for feeding; but the entire soil is used in raising food for the inhabitants. Wild cats are sometimes caught, and are considered a great delicacy. Monkeys are found in the southern provinces. What few horses and asses are found in China are small, and very inferior in every respect. The Buffalo is sometimes used in ploughing. Dragoons are used between Peking and Tartary. There are also hogs, goats, and sheep. There is but one variety of dogs in the country, an animal about one foot high and two long, resembling a small spaniel. Rats are very abundant, and furnish the common people with meat. They are very large and destructive to crops.
Of the birds in China, there are the eagle, the falcon, the magpie, crows, sparrows, cormorants, the rice-birds, and many species of aquatic birds. Cormorants are used by the Chinese for catching fish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is sacred to the family.
Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care is taken in raising them in artificial fish-ponds. The gold and silver-fishes are kept in glass globes as ornaments.
The large species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizards, and fresh water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare.—Williams' China.

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MARSHALL NEWKIRK, President of Trustees.
E. JOHN MCINTYRE, Secy.
Trustee in Cumberland county JAS. HAMILTON, Esq. (Nov 23)

Cumberland Valley Institute.
A select Boarding School embracing two distinct and separate Departments, Male & Female.
REV. J. S. LOOSE, A. M. Principal.
THIS Institution will hereafter occupy the new and commodious edifice just erected for its accommodation. The building is especially adapted to meet the wants of both departments. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the whole house is warmed with a heated air furnace, which is especially healthful.
It is located on an eminence near the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., with ample grounds, surrounded by a high and ornamental wall, affording it a healthy and pleasant situation, and to amusement in the open air. Every facility for an accomplished and classical education is here offered that can be found at any similar Institution in this State.
TERMS.
Board and Tuition, per session, \$20 00
Music and Ornamental Branches, extra.
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BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.
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