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.

E. BEATTY Proprietor.

Cards.

DR. C. S. BAKER RESPECTFULLY, offers his professions survives to the citizens of Carlisle and sur rounding country.

Office and residence in South Hanover street directly opposite to the "Volunteer Office."

Carlisle, Apl 20, 1853

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

WILL perform at operations upon the teeth that may be rerequired for their preservation. Artificial teeth that may be required, from a single tooth to an entire set, of the mist scientific principles. Diseases of the mist than dirregularities carefully troated. Of fice at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle

GEORGE EGE.

TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF FIGE OF THE PEACE. OF-free at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duttes of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, auch as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c. Carlisle, ap 8'49.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, will 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 singletooth to a full sett. & Office on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hetel. Dr. L. is abent from Carlisle the last ton days of every month.

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. fch21 ypd

G. B. COLE. A TTORNEY ATLAW, 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.

HENRY J. WOLF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 2, Beetem's Row.

ALL professional business strictly attended to. The German language spoken as read-ily as the English, [Sep 14 1853]

JOHN W. BELL & CO., e de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia d

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HOWARD STREET,

BALTIMORE

Carlisle Female Seminary. MISSES PAINE will commence the SUMMER SESSION of their Seminary on the second Monday in April, in a new and commoduous school room, next door to Mr. Leonard's, North Hanover street. Instruction in the languages and rawing, no extra charge.

Musto tright by an experienced teacher, an extra charge.

(sept3tf)

Plainfield Classical Academy Near Carlisle, Pa.

TYPHE 15th Session (five months) will common mence Nov. 7th. The buildings are new and extensive (one erected last Fall). The situation is all that can be desired to realthfulness and moral purity Removed from the excitements of Town or Village the Student may here propage for College, Mercantile purmay here propare for College, Mercantile pur-suits, &c. All the branches are taught which go to form a liberal cducation. A conscientious discharge of duty has secured, under Providence, the present flourishing condition of the institution. Its future presents shall be a considered to the constitution of the institution. Its future prosperity shal e maintained by the same r

For Catalogues with full information address R. K. BURNS, Principal & Proprietor. Plainfield, Cumb, Co., Pa.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY

Three miles West of Harrisburg, Pa. HE SIXTH SESSION will commence of Monday the seventh of November next. Parents and Guardians and others interested are requested to inquire into the merits of this Institution. The situation is retired, pleasant, healthful and convenient of access; the course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and the accommodations are ample. LaInstructors.

And Denlinger, Principal, land teacher of Languages and Mathematics.

Dr. A. Dinsmore, A. M., teacher of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.

E. O. Dare, teacher of Mathematics and

Natural Sciences.
Hugh Coyle, Teacher of Music.
T. Kirk White, teacher of Plain and Orna T. Kirk Wnne, mental Ponmanship.

Boarding, Washing, and Tuition
n English per session (5 months),
Instruction in Ancient or Modern
5 00 Instrumental Music, \$10 00
For Circulars and other information address
D. DENLINGER,

Harrisburg, Pa. Fresh Drugs, Medicines &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embrăcing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, togetaer with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Porfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing, Tackle,—Bruhes of almost every description, with a endelse variety of other articles, which I am description, and the series of the series

S. ELLIOTT, Main street parlisle. May 30 STRAW WANTED. The subscriber will pay Cash for STRAW of any kind delivered at Middlesex. Farmers will find it to their interest to sell their straw will find it to their manures.

and purchase other manures.

E. SHRYOCK,

nov30tf) MERINOES, CASHMERES. MERINOES, UABRAMETERS.

TUST RECEIVED at the New and Cheap
Store of Weire & Campbolt a large lot of
FRENCH MERINOES.

CASHMERS,

MOUSDELAINE,
SHAWLS, &c.,

now on hand fresh from Philadelphia, and se ling low at WEISE & CAMPBELL'S.

Attention, Limeburners!

中國問題

Buy your COAL of

CONLY 82 40 per ton for Cosh

LIFE INSURANCE. HE undersigned having been the agent of of the Keystone Life Insurance Company, of Harrisburg, Pn., continues to act in that capacity, by authority of said Company. He would respectfully inform the community that he will attend to such persons as may signify their desire to insure their lives, and thus give so no protection to their berenved families and friends, in case of death. Office in West Pomeror Street, Carliele. Poetry.

THE LADDER OF St. AUGUSTINE.

BY LONGFELLOW.

SAINT AUGUSTINE! Well hast thou said, That of our vices we can frame A ladder, if we will but tread Beneath our feet each deed of shame

All common things—each day's events That with the hour begin and end; Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may ascend

The low desire—the base design,
That makes another's virtues less;
The revel of the giddy wine,
And all the occasions of excess;

The longing for ignoble things,
The strife for triumph more than truth,
The hardening of the heart that brings
Irreverence for the dreams of youth.

All thought of ill-all evil deeds That have their root in thoughts of ill, Whatever hinders or impedes
The action of the noble will:

All these must first be trampled down Beneath our feet, if we would gain In the bright fields of fair Renown The right of eminent domain.

We have not wings-we cannot soar-But we have feet to scale and climb By slow degrees—by more and more— The cloudy summits of our time.

The mighty Pyramids of stone
That wedge like, cleave the desert air.
When nearer seen and better known, Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

The distant Mountains that uprear Their frowning forcheads to the skies, Are crossed by puthways, that appear, As we to higher levels rise.

Were not attained by sudden flight: But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upwards in the night. Standing on what too long we bore

With shoulders bent and down cast eyes We may discern—unseen before— A path to higher destinies.

The heights by great men reached and kept,

Nor deem the irrevocable Past As wholly wasted—wholly vain—If rising on its wrecks at last To something noble we attain.

Bnttle Scene.

THE BATTLE OF CITATE. Awful Slaugher of the Russians-A ... Terrible Contest.

A private letter to the London Times, gives six guns. Ahmed Pacha was stationed at

Cossacks, with six guns. Russians, who were distributed in all the hou. | tation for honesty and good conduct which is ses of the village, which is of great extent, and | well founded. which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered the attack extremely perilous, as the enelatter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ishmail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and ganized their attack, their impetuosity was by the culprits had escaped. no means checked: The greater portion of the soldiers, who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle they attacked the houses and fought hand to hand with sword and bayonet. The massacre was frightful.-The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In Mussulmans. No quarter was given to them. Gutters of blood ran down the streets from the at the head of the village, and thence recommenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, but not without receiving considerable injury from the Russian guns. At last the enemy, incapable of any entrenchments. A number of Russian troops lonel of Turkish cavalry congeived the unfortunate idea of endeavoring to oppose their passage. The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no outlet for escape, and no resource but the terrible energy derived mity to infinite goodness and truth. All good from despair, no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in a vigorous sortie they succeeded in capturing two guns. It should be every conflict, accordinly, between religion and stated that the Turks, upon the first success in the entrenchments, committed the incredible fault of not destroying the enemy's guns. While the battle was thus going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Rus sian army and a squadron of cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Tarks between two fires. Information of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who, by a skilful managuvre, directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction

The advantage of the position was now o the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the atter were in three times greater number than the Turks. In spite of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. They were completely routed-a fact constituting a feat of rms on the part of the Turks which does great honor to them, and establishes another mportant truth-that the Russians cannot cope with Turkish troops in equal numbers to themselves in open field, and that they can only hope for any success when they have s much more powerful force than their enemy. Their losses in these two simultaneous affairs amount to nearly 4,000 men, among whom are ncluded 50 superior officers. The Turks had about 800 killed, and 396 wounded, who were sent to the hospitals at Widdin, and of whom it is hoped, the greater-part may be saved .-According to the opinion of some European officers, now at Widdin, this affair is a most glorious one for the Turks, and, if not produc tive of any material result, will at least prove

of great moral advantage to them. On the next day the Russians attempted to e-occupy the redoubt from which they had been driven in the night, but the appearance of some Turkish battalions discouraged them from the attempt, and they beat a retreat.— At the time of the attack upon the village, the Purkish soldiers, particularly the Bashi-Bacouks, committed the fault of stopping to pillage being entirely assured of victory, and by this means, in despoiling the dead, obtained ome trifling articles, much to the prejudice of the general interest. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to derive all the advantage from this affair of which it is susceptible, at least so far as regards material benefit; but, as far as regards the moral effect, there is nothing to desire,

Ismael Pacha fought like a lion, and more ike a soldier than a general. He had two horses killed under him. He was grazed with two balls-one on the shoulder, and another on the wrist. A third ball struck the scabbard of his sword.

The Turks took from the field of battle, beides a number of horses, a great many mus cets, sabres, schakos, epaulettes, and decorations, and also many wounded. The latter consoled themselves for their wounds by the sight of watches or handfuls of gold, gathered in the midst of danger, which they placed b their beds of pain as a soluce to their suffer-

ings. Justice has been done to the bravery of the Russian officers, who courageously did their the following account of the desperate battle duty, but were badly seconded by the soldiers, between the Turks and Russians at Citate: | whom it was often necessary to prick with the On Friday, the 6th of January, the Turkish point of the bayonet, in order to prevent them troops, under the orders of Ishmail Pacha and from running away. Some of the Wallachian Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, militia were incorporated among the Russian who had fortified themselves in the village of troops; but the former force were in very back Citate, which is about five hours march from Kalefat. The force of Ishmail Pacha was tinually subjected to their jeers. Al Wallach composed of three regiments of regular caval- ian captain refused to march against the Turks ry and one regiment of Bashi-Bozouks, with and he consummated his refusal by blowing out his brains. This fact may be relied on. some distance from the village, with some re- . The Wallachian soldiers are continually de serve troops, consisting of five battalions, and serting to the Turks, whose position is decialso six guns. The Russian force in the vil dedly becoming advantageous. It is believed lage consisted of three battalions of infantry, that they will shortly undertake a new expecommanded by Colonel Bonnegarde, three dition. Besides this, although I do not state squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of the fact as certain, it is said that Omar Pache is about to proceed to Widden. At all events The Turkish troops were, as will be seen, the Turks will be received in Wallachia as libsuperior in number, but the position of the erators. The Turkish soldier enjoys a repu-

All the provisions which are necessary ar paid for in ready money, and no burden i my, well sheltered, were enabled to direct a thrown on the inhabitants. So much canno murderous fire upon the Turks, without the be said for the Russians, who are, indeed charged with all sorts of odious acts. About two or three weeks ago, some Cossacks, at a village near Plewan, cut off the heads of three threw himself into the village under a shower Wallachians and violated fifteen women of balls fired from all the windows. At first Thus the Russians are strange protectors. the Turks received very serious injury; but, When the Turks reached the village, with the although, this circumstance comewhat disor- view of assisting the unfortunate inhabitants

THE PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY. - No obser vant person can doubt that what is ordinarily called infidelity is rapidly on the increase i this country, and that it is chiefly fed by the immigration from Continental Europe. Religion has been so identified with the secular powe in European countries, the church has been s the fever of the fight the Turks listened to pliant a tool of the State, that the popular nothing, and slaughtered, without pity, all mind, in reacting against the tyranny of the who fell under their hands. The Mussulmans one, unhappily finds itself arrayed in equal of the Crimen, incorporated with the Russian hostility also to the other. We seem destined army, in vain appealed to their character of to reap some of the fruits of this reaction. Multitudes annually resort to these hospitable shores for a livelihood, who cherish a resolute wholesale human blaughter. To add to the contempt for the name of religion, and will horrors of the scene, it may be stated that a naturally do all in their power, legally, to difnumber of pigs which had been let loose were fuse such contempt. In this state of things, seen eating the dead bodies. All who gould what is the remedy? We have no political escape the slaughter took refuge in a redoubt remedy, of course, since our constitution allows the utmost freedom of opinion and speech Indeed, the separation between the civil and ecclesiastical power is our national distinction It constitutes the legitimate boast of the Ame rican church, that it disclaims the alliance of further struggle, decided on abandoning the the secular civil penalties. Honce our only reliance against the encroachments of infidelihad already evacuated the place, when a Co. | ty, must necessarily be in the divine truth of our religion, itself, and the clearer exhibition of its spirit in our own lives. Religion is the affirmation of a higher life for man than tha derived from nature-a life of growing confor men necessarily therefore enrol themselves or its side, as feeling the very life of their souls bound up with its prosperity. The effect of infidelity, must be to bring good men of eve name into clearly pronounced union, and reciprocal knowledge and appreciation.-Henry James.

> A correspondent says: "My name's Somerset. I'm a miser able bachelor. I cannot marry, for how can't prevail on any young lady possessed of the slightest notion of delicacy to turn a Somerset!"

The French say: "He who has a good with the besieged troops. . For this movement, son-in-law has gained a sor son-in-law has gained a son; he who has a bad

CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1854.

Harisian' Romance.

PRINCE T-'S MARRIAGE.

A short time ago, the wife of a poor lieu tenant of gendarmerie came up to Paris in order to solicit a trifling advancement for her husband, whose good conduct and long service entitled him to every advantage. ' She was mpanied by her daughter, and together they lived in a small apartment in the Marais; the mother was occupied during the whole day in running from Minister to Minister, the daughter remaining at home to superintend the duties of the little menage. By dint of the most vigilant, perseverance the poor mother at last efforts successful; her husband obtained change of residence, with a promise of promotion, and she hurried home full of delight, with the Minister's large red seal and griffe in her hand. To her astonishment, however, the daughter displayed anything but pleasure at the news, and expressed the greatest regret that it had come so quickly, as she could not bear the idea of quitting this delightful Paris, to go back and vegetate once more in an obscure province. It was perfectly in vain that the good old lady argued the impossibility of accomplishing such a purpose With the sanguine nature of youth, the daughter insisted on its perfect feasibility. She had read many novels—those of Victor Duvange, Paul de Kock, and others; and they all agreed that Paris was the pays du hasard-in that blessed place people had to will a thing in earnest, to see it accomplished. Moreover, all the heroines of the novels before mentioned had arrived from the country, as she had done poor and friendless, and her mother must have seen how they all ended by making splendid marriages in Paris-some by their beauty, some by their talk, others again, especially

those of Paul de Kock, by ruse and deception. Now the poor girl had but to look in the mirror to perceive that she had no beauty, and as to talents, even supposing she had been gifted, she had never enjoyed a moment's leisure for their cultivation, and therefore she had no resource but the ruse to depend upon. She had already concocted a scheme, which to a Paris visionary would have seemed a poor one indeed; and this was no other than to go and call upon Madame de St. Marc, whose advertisement states the opportunities she possesses of making brilliant marriages, from fortunes of a million down to an allowance of one hundred dollars a year.

"But, my daughter, we have not even the ninimum," of ected the mother, with weigh, "Ah, but we have the savoir faire, which is worth more than the maximum," replied the daughter.

And so together they went to Madame de

St. Marc. The lady received them with much amenity, as is no doubt her wont, and in a large saloon richly furnished, hung round with fancy portraits in gilt frames, which is her wont also-The mother's heart quaked for fear, so did not sel how any one in any case ever should. Madame de St. Mate was more pleased than offen. | with a friend out to Georgetown Heights, when | 80 800n.-N. Y. Times. ded at the reply, and began to examine the he passed a boarding school for young ladies, applicant with something like attention. But the contemplation promised little. She be- who stood swinging her bag, and talking with held before her a diminutive person, very pert great animation to some of her companions. and plain, with a pair of exceedingly black eyes, expressive of much ounning and self- eagerly asked he; but his friends could not confidence, to redeem the homeliness of her inform bim. appearance. The lady turned to her books in

to the lady with a benign smile-

with the French language." "How much dot does he require ?" "None-and he is the only one in that case I admiration of the foreigner. have at present in my books; but then as he - "Just before May-day, the Principal was requires virtue, he has already been there for some time, and is, I think, likely to remain there for some time longer ere he can find

they came out in Victor Duvange-yet a Russian husband, even though going to Siberia, thing better than going back to her province. looks nor fortune from the country, but of virments, no blaze of beauty; he was seeking a prudent domestic companion, such a one as would cheer his solitude during the long win. I years, and great difference in appearance and ter in Siberia.

The damed made a sad grimace when he mentioned the prospect, but was always cheered by the reflection that no winter could be so long as the last she had spent in the province. bride the presents which are usually bestowed by French lovers on the like occasions. The day fixed for the marriage beheld the modest little vehicle containing the gend'arme father

and the contra

p to the little chapel in the Rue de Berri, where the Greek service is performed, and where they were to be married according to to the form of religion observed by the bridegroom. The street was full of carriages, and the chapel full of gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen --- but the bride walked through the midst nothing daunted. She knew her muslin gown with the broad flounces fitted well, for she had taken great pains in the making, while her veil and wreath had been hired for the day at the very best place in Paris—in short, as usu-

The party was met by the bridegroom and his friends at the altar, and the marriage was understood not a word, neither did she wish. After the ceremony, the newly married couple preceeded to the vestry, and there, to the bride's astonishment, the whole assembly followed. When called upon to sign his name, the bridegroom flourished forth, one of the highest titles in Russia, and when the bride was bidden to sign it again as her own, she

uttered a scream of delight which made the little chapel ring to the very roof. It is, in. deed, Prince Too , who has chosen a wife in this very extraordinary manner. To do her justice, she has entered upon her new station as though she had been used to it all her life; and the friends of the Prince, although they may say that her face and form were never made for love, cannot say that her mind was not made for greatness.

Miscellaneous

TACT. Beldom do we find such profound phi-

sophy in rhyme, as is contained in the folowing happy production of the poet Emerson: What hoots it, thy virtue,

What profit thy parts,
When one thing thou lackest—
That art of all arts?

The only credential. Passport to success:
Opens castle and parlur—
Address, man, Address.

The maiden in danger Was saved by the swain; His stout arm restored her To Broadway again.

The maid would reward him-Gay company come— They laugh, she laughs with them; He is moonstruck and dumb.

This clinches the bargain; Sails out of the bay; Gets the vote of the Senate, Spite of Webster and Clay.

Has for genius no mercy, For speech no heed; It lurks in the eye beam, It leaps to its deed. Church, market, and tavern, Bed and board it will sway;

It has no to-morrow, It ends with to-day! AN ECCENTRIC BELLE.

"Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she?" The door opened, and in she went to her despair, and turning over the leaf of each, be- slates and books, all unconscious of the daginning at the lowest; and, finally, having ex. guerrectype that glance had left on the heart amined them with great attention, she turned of the brave Russian minister. The next day, and the day following, saw him taking the "Here is one chance," said she-"a young same walk, which subsided to a very slow Russian engineer; he requires a wife to ac. step as he approached the building, and looked company him to Siberia, where he is ordered earnestly at every door and window. Maysuperintend the working of a mine for the day was at hand, and was to be celebrated in Emperor. He is in Paris studying for that the school, by some simple festivities, and the purpose, and would prefer marrying a French | choice of a Queen from among the number lady, in order to keep up his acquaintance and this year the floral royalty happened to who had so instantly enthroned herself in the

surprised to receive a note from the Russian Envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be Thus saying, Madame de St Marc took back | would give him particular pleasure, as a stranthe book, banged the iron safe, and looked it, ger to the customs of the country, to witness. put the key in her pocket, and turned round to Consent, of course, was very graciously granbow her visitors out of the room. But the tod, and the occasion was as charming as young lady was not so to be put off. Although youth and flowers always make it. At the end it was a sad falling after all her dreams of no. of the term, Miss Harriett announced that she blemen, carriages, ministers and lacqueys, as would not attend school any more. "What! not graduate? oh, why not? Are you going away ?" , But she shook her head, laughed, was better than none at all, and the whole and kept her own counsel; and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. . She She knew that she had neither brought good has accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired tue there was still a large stock left, and she and known as the "American rose." Her face begged that Madame de St. Mare would in had regularity of feature, but was particular stantly write to the young Russian and ar- ly distinguished for exquisite colouring. Nothrange the affair. The latter was found to be ing could surpass the chestnut brown of her a very tractable, quiet sort of person, quite hair, the bright gray blue of her eyes, nor the ready to be persuaded; was content with all hue of the lily and the rose so delicately things, and only desirous of coonomy in his blended in her complexion. Perhaps her figwife. He wanted no brilliant accomplish ure had too much EM non POINT for perfect symmetry, but she moved with grace and dignity. Although there was great disparity of pharacter, between herself and husband, it seems to have been a very happy union."

and the pleased, self confident daughter, drive paper or an official organ.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

FROM AN BYE WITHESS. People will remember that Nicholas, when

at Varna, prudently kept his steamer out of the reach of the Turkish guns. Marshal Die pitch undertook the command on condition that neither the Czar nor his brother should emain in Turkey. Since then Nicholas ha yielded to the conviction that he is not able to conduct a war, and so he has contented himself with commanding at reviews, and this he does with delight and enthusiasm. He idential, she was greatly pleased with herself, and fies himself with such manœuvres so well, that perfectly indifferent to the opinion of others, he takes them for actual engagements. H three of his helmet once, and cries out, "Boys, celebrated in a language of which the bride God for us, into the fire!" Another time be gives his aide de-camp an order to carry, and, forgetting that there was no danger, he says, Fight your way through; care not for you family, I will provide them." Obliged to sur render Petersburg, he puts this clause in the capitulation, that "The Winter palace, and the Imperial family shall be preserved; if not, he will fight to the last drop of his blood !" He s never victorious but always heaten.

> Last year he was surrounded by Genera udiger, and a division marched to cut off from him the last hamlet for his retreat. An aid-de-camp, and afterward the Minister of War himself, came to the commander of his division, to persuade him not to perform this manœuvre: but he says, in reply, that he must obey his immediate chief. Then they address the same prayer to General Rudiger. "I should like to save his Majesty (answered the old warrior,) but how is it to be managed ?-Now, my weakest point is here; let the Empe ror attack it-let him kill my artillerymen, and break through; I will do nothing to prevent it." It happened as he advised, and the Czar. full of joy, said, "Are not my riflemen a splendid idea? In every company, namely, eleven carabineers have been appointed, whose rifles reach to the distance of 1,000 paces, in imitation of the Austrian Infantry.

At night he gives orders that the alarm shall not be sounded before 8 o'clock in the morning, yet to send him reports every hour. He wraps himself up in his cloak and slumbers. The General who has to send the reports, has them all in readiness and goes to bed, ordering a paper to be taken every hour from his table and carried to the Emperor.

Once the Czar killed a great many horses in searching for the enemy, whom he could not meet with. He calls the commander of the detachment, and says to him, "Why did I not see you—were you afraid?" "I have neither cavalry nor artillery. I must keep in the forest," answered the General. The Czar arrested him, and the General who succeeded him, in order to avoid the same fate, drove the division before the eyes of the Czar, suffered himself then to be beaten, but escaped the auger of his Majesty. And such an Empero s to conquer the world!

One evening in the Empress' drawing-room Nicholas opened her album, and stood looking at a drawing, lost in thought. His wife ven red to inquire as to the subject of his that that of her daughter. She boldly explained | The marriage of Bodisco, the obese old Rus- The subject of the drawing was "Godfrey de to Madame de St. Marc the purport of her sian Minister, to a young and beautiful girl, Bouillon at Jerusalem." "I like such au en visit, and as, boldly disclosed to her the utter near Washington, some years ago, created terprise," said the Czar; "I understand the destitution in which she stood with regard to quite a talk, All wondered at the strange nature of so great a design. Yes, to go to fortune. Madame de St. Marc frowned slight. laste of the girl. We must confess woman is war for the sake of an idea, to fire the nations ly, and wondered how any one in that case very often an an eccentric creature, especially of the world with enthusiastic ardor for ittaken aback by the express'd wonder of the damthat the idea of the Czar was Absolutism, but The old hairy Russian was one day walking we hope that Europe will not become Cossack

> Young America .- More than two million boys in the United States are now attending the various institutions of learning in thi country, This is indeed a formidable army, and it may safely be affirmed that the future politics and policy of this nation will very soon depend upon the political views entertained by those at school. Those boys will soon be voters, and share in giving direction to the vast interests involved in our elections. It may therefore be of interest to all who watch th "signs of the times" to ask under what influ ences and agencies the young Americans are subjected? What is the general tone of sentiment among them? What books do they read? What is the character of the popular literature of the times ? These are questions of deep import, and in our view, the future is fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl full of promise, for we have no doubt that the "All Hail Hereafter" will prove that noble aims and generous ideas will be felt in society to a greater extent than heretofore. Society in America now feels the impulse from our material prosperity, and the day is not very distant when a powerful direction will be given present at the festival of May-day, which it to the thought and moral power of the people from the hands of those now classed in the census returns as "youths at school." The Young America of the school rooms will soon be of age, and speak for itself.

THE RULE OF THREE.—There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your expenditures, so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand and consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to ead you into extravagance, you must rely on something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or the sheriff's writ. Your furniture may be less showy than that of your neighbor, but never mind. Better are canebottomed chairs and mahe gany tables that are paid for, than spring cushions and marble mantles on a note of six months. Your coat may be less fashionable than your neighbor's and while he is driven by a liveried coachman you may be riding shank's horse; but remem ber there is a time for balancing the books and every purse has a bottom. So economise and always remember the rule of three.

ner There was once an old man who believ ed that "what was to be, would be." He liv-MISPLACEMENT OF A LETTER.-The Paris ed in Missouri, and was once going out thro Monitour, in anouncing the presentation of the a region infested at that time by very savage Thus was the courtship conducted, the Rus- Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Minister, Indians. He always took his gnn with him sian always regretting that the smallness of his makes one of the most ridiculous mistakes in but this time found that some of the family fortune prevented him from making his future English ever yet committed in France. It had taken it out. As he would not go with takes the Y which stands for Mr. Mason's mid- out it, his friends taunted him, saying there die name, makes a small y, of it, and tacks it was no danger of the Indians-that he would on the end of John, thus: "Johnny Mason was not die till his time any how. "Yes," says presented yesterday." Probably this was the the old fellow, "but suppose I was to meet an in full regimentals; the busy, anxious mother, first time that Johnny ever figured in a State Indian, and his time was come, it would not do not to have my gun!"

VOL. LIV NO 23

NAMES OF THE STATES.

The following information relative to the derivations of the names of the States will be found interesting:

Maine was first called Marvooshen, but, about 1689, took the name it now bears, from Maine a province in the west of France. Tre name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Gallic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, in 1649, and was derived from the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from Verd green, and Mont, mountain. Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word signifies blue hill. Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in relation to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after Wm. Penn, In 1664 the the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey, to Lord Berkely and Sir George Cartaret, and it received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been Governor of the Island of Jersey, Delaware was so called, in 1702, after Lord De La Ware. Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles 1., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 8, 1682. Virginia was called after the virgin Queen of Eng. land, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French, in honor of Charles IX., of France. Georgia, was called in 1692, after George II. Louisiana was named after Louis XV., of France. Florida received its name from Ponce De Leon, in 1512, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday-in Spanish, Pascus Florida. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indianna, Ohio, Arkansas, Missouri, are all named from their principal rivers, and the names are of Indian origin, excepting perhaps Kentucky

-and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is said to signify a cusved spoon; Illinois, the river of men; Mississippi the whole river, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the Lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also, Texas-eignifying beautiful. California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early

ROTHSCHILDS AND PALESTINE.

"It is rumored in Paris that M. Rothschild would accept the terms proposed for the Turkish loan, or advance a larger sum, provided a mortgage was given him on Palestine." While the capitalists of America can take nortgages and liens on farms, houses and lots

and railroads, the Rothschilds can demand mortgages on nations. The Rothschilds are Jews, staunch and true to their ancient faith, and forego high political honors rather than abandon their creed and religious belief. One f them has been elected twice the British Parliament, but is excluded from his seat on account of his religion. It will be seen by the above extract that the great Jewish Bankers offer to make a large

loan of very doubtful safety, if a mortgage on

Palestine is given is given as security. But

the long and well remembered land of their

ancesters, the seat of the once great Jewish

nation, doubtless possesses a value in their minds and hearts that no others would accord Give the Hebrew bankers a mortgage on Palestine that may be foreclosed, and they

"That the patriarchs blessed
Where the bones of the prophets were laid,
Where the children of Israel the promise pess
And Jahovah his wonders displayed,"

may yet again own the land

AUNT LIZZIE'S COURTSHIP, - Why, you see when my man come a courtin' me, I hadn't the least thought what he was after. Johia come to our house one night at dark, and rapped at the door, and I said Come in. He opened the door, and there was Jobie. I said. 'Come in and take a cheer.' 'No.' said he. 'Lizzie, I've come of an arrant, and I allus du my arrants fust.' 'But you'd better come in, and take a cheer, Mr. W.' 'No I can't, till -I've done my arrant; the fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead three weeks, and everything's goin' to rack and ruin right along. Now Lizzie, if von're a mind to have me, and take care of my house, and my children, and my things, tell me, and I'll come in and take a cheer; if not, I'll get some one else tu.'

'Why, I was skeered. I said, 'If you come on this courtin business, come in, I must think on it a leetle.'

No, I can't till I know. That's my arrant. Can't set down till my arrant's done. 'I should like to think on't a day or tu.'

'Now you needn't Lizzie.' Well, Jobie, if I must I must -- so here's tu ye, then.'

'So Mr. W. come in, then he went after the Square, (justice of the pence,) and he married us right off, and I went hum, 'long with Jobie,' that very night.'

'Tell ye what it is, these long courting don't amount tu anything. Just as well du it up in a hurry.

BOTA young man in Providence (R. L.) who had a very handsome wife, recently became dissatisfied with the attentions of others toward her, (without a cause, of course,) and started off and travelled some two or three hundred miles, and visited several hospitals,? for the purpose of catching the small pox; so that he might give it to his wife, thinking if she should become pretty well pitted upon her face it would have a tendency to keep away; her admirers. But the fun of the joke was, that he took the disease himself, went home, and died, and the young widow, who did not take it at all, has since married a handsome

man who is not jealous, and the first in People says a modern philosopher, go occording to their brains. If these lay in their head, they study, if in their belly, they eat; if in their heels, they dance.

New You can tell how wide a man's reputa; tion is, but you cant tell how long.