

Family

Mewspaper,---- Devoted to Literature, Education,

Agriculiure, 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.

EBEATTY Proprietor.

Cards.

# DR. CEO. W. NEIDICH.

ENTIST, carefully a tends to all operation upon the teeth and adjacent parts that dis-ease of irregularity may require. He will also insert Artificial Teeth of every description, such as Pivot, Single and Bock teeth, and teeth with "Continuous Gams;" and will con-struct Artificial Palates, Otturators, Regulating Pisc.s, and every appliance used in the Dontal Art.—Operating Room at the residence of Dr. Sämuel Elliott, East High St. Carlisle

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

WILL perform a operations upon the required for their preservation. Artificial teeth thaseted from a single tooth to anontire set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the moth and irregionities carefully treated. Of five at the residence of his brother, on North-Pitt Street, Carlislo

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 single tooth to a fall sett. To Office on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Fetel. Dr. L. is abent from Carlisle the last ten days of every month.



VON HENLEN respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity. that he has just returned from California, and is prepared to execute all kinds of work connected with his line of business. He has always on hand a large assortment of ready made Rifles. Guns. Pistols, Locks, Keys, Gun Trinmings. &c. all of whech he will

Keys, Gun Trimmings, &c. all of which he will sell wholesale or retail. He also attends to re pairing Guns, clocks locks; &c; engraves on brass, copper and iron. He hopes that by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit and receive public patronnye. will merit and receive public patronage.

Residence—West Main street, opposite Cro

's Hotel. 7 All kinds of Fire Arms made to order. F Carlisle, Apl 26, 1854—1y

SPLENDID JEWELRY!!



THOMAS CONLYN West High street, a few doors west of Burkhol-der's Hotel, Carlisle has just received the largest and most elegant assortment of

ever offered in Carlisle, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches of every variety, and at all prices, eight-day CLOCKS, Silver table and tea snoons, silver table forks and butter knives, Fold and silver spectacles, ladies' and gentlemen's gold pen and pencil, gold cheins of everydescription, ear and finger rings, breast pins, &c. at all prices. Also Accordeons and Musical Boxes, with a great variety of Fancy Articles, selected expressly for the Holidays. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the assortment. We are prepared to sell at very reasonable prices, Quality of all goods warranted to be as fine as sold for.

THOMAS CONLYN,

Dec 28, 1853 SUPERIOR JEWELRY

### REMOVAL!

SPRING FASHIONS! THE subscriber desires to inform his old cus tomers and the public that he has tempora rily removed his establishment four doors a of his old stand, on North Hanover street, where BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.

LADIES' WEAR, For Ladies and Misses his stock is well se For Ladies and Misses his stock is well se-lected and complete, congress, Silk Gaiters, color-ed French Gaiters, Morocro Bouts, toxed with patent leather, of all colors and qualities, to-ge her with Misses Gaiters, and a full supply of every description of Boots Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Misses and Childrens' wear, at all prices. prices. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Calf, Kip and Coarse Boots of different qualities and prices; black and drab Congress Gaiters patent leather Sultan Walking Shoes; Monte

patent leather Sultan Wolking Shoes; Monterey Ties and Pumps, patent leather and cloth fancy Toilet Slippers, &c. A full assortment of the above styles of Boys' wear. Also a general assortment of Calf Kip' and coarse Monroes and Shoes at all prices.

This oxtensive stock of new and fashionable styles has been selected with great care and the quality is warranted. They only need to be examined to be approved. He also continues to manufacture all kinds of work as before.

37 Rips will be repaired gratis. Feeling confident his assortment will give entire sails faction, both as regards quality and price, he respectfully solicits public Datronage.

38 Allow Clears and Oncomment

China, Glass and Queensware.

OLD housekeepers and young, with those also who are expecting to become housekeep-ers, are invited to call at HALBERT'S FAMILY GROCERY

ers, are invited to call at HALBERT'S FAMILY GROCERY and examine his elegant assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, and other articles in the housekeeping line, such as French and English teasats, heavy banded and plain, White Granite, gilded and blue do, Dinner sets of every varlety and price, Bowls and pitchers, tureens, dishes, &c. Glass-ware—centre table and mantel lamps, I Candelabras and other lamps, great variety, Table and bar tumblers, goblets, &c. Fruit and preserve dishes, in variety. Cedar-ware—tubs, buckets, churns, bowls, Butter prints and ladies, meal buckets, &c. Brushes—sweeping, white wash, scrubbing, Hand and shoe brushes, dusters prooms, &c. Market, clothes and travelling baskets. Also a choice assortment of Tobacco and Segars. Call ye who are fond of choice brands of Segars and try the Principes, Regalias, Stefanonis and other Cuba varieties, and you will find them of unimprachable quality. Also half Spaush and Common Segars, with choice Soulf and chewing tobacco.

The Spring of 1854. our Borough for the LARGEST our Borough—for the LARGEST
STOCK, hands mest, cheapest and best
GOODS are now selling off rapidly at Bouz
& Brothers cheap store. Our stock consists of
Silks, Bareges, Tiesues, Lawne, Burege de
Lins, Glighains, Do Beges, Alpashas, Calicoes, Mudins, Checks, Tickings, Diapers, &c.
Bonnets, Ribbon, Parasols, Hats for summer,
Gloves, Hosiary, Lacos, Edgings, Spring
Shawli, Fronch Worked Gollars, Trimmings,
&c. Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and summer
stuffs for Man and Boy's wear, together with
a great many other Ghods not, mentioned here,
but on examination our stock will be found to
be the largest in Cumberland country and will
be sold very low. e sold very 10v... April 12, '54. BENTZ & BROTHERS.

WANTED.

ARPENTERS, Cabinet makers, Waggon-makers, Coach-makers, Shoe-makers and Mechanics generally, who are in want of good TOOLS. to call at Lyne's, where you can always be supplied with a full kitt of superior Tools from the best manufacturies. Warran-Ways he supplied with a sur-Tools from the best manufacturies. ton at piless lower than ever was heard of at.

JOHN P. LYNE.

West Side North Hanover street.

For the Herald. TO THE BIRD OF THE VALLEY. BY W. T. B.

The dew drop is never so clear. As when morning's first ray sees it glisten, And music is never so dear, As when to its last notes we listen.

We never know how we have loved,
'Till what we most loved has departed;
For the truth of affection is proved,
By the cheerless and desolate hearted.

So, pleasures are born but to die, And linked to our hearts but to sever, Like stars shooting 'thwart a dark sky, Shining brightest when fading forever.

LINES.

The Louisville Journal says :-- "We defy any tasteful lover of puetry to read the following lines, without exclaiming, " How beautiful!"

My soul thy sacred image keeps,
My midnight dreams are all of thee;
For nature then in silence sleeps,
And silence broods o'er land and sea; Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,

On, in that still, mysterious nour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart.
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine
Have I in turn one thought of thine?

For ever thine my dreams will be. Whate'er may be my fortune here, I ask not love—I claim from thee Only one boon, a gentle tear; May blest visious from above Play brightly round thy happy heart, And may the beams of peace and love Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart. Farewell! my dreams are still with thee, Hast thou one tender thought of me!

My joys like summer birds may fly, My hopes like summer blooms depart, But there's one flower that cannot die, Thy holy memory in my heart; No dews that one flower's cup may fill, No sunlight to its leaves be given, But it will live and flourish still,

As deathless as a thing of heaven. My soul greets thine, unasked, unsought, Hast thou for me one gentle thought? Farewell! Farewell! my far-off friend! Farewell! Farewell! my far-off friend:
Between us broad, blue rivers flow,
And forests wave and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow;
The wind that breathes upon thy brow
Is not the wind that breathes on mine, The starbeams shining on thee now Are not the beams that on me shine;

But memory's spell is with me yet— Can'st thou the holy past forget? The bitter tears that thou and I May shed whene'er by anguish bowed, Exhaled into the noontide sky, May meet and mingle in the cloud; And thue, my much beloved friend, though w Far, far apart must live and move. Our souls, when God shall set them free Can mingle in the world of love. This was an ecstacy to me-Say-would it be a joy to thee?

New Haven, Conn.

Kumorous. INITIATING AN OUTSIDER, A Know Nothing Yarn. BY JACK HUMPHRIES.

VIRGINIA

All creation and the balance of mankind were, early one morning, aroused from the dulness usually pervading the pious, prim and peaceful town of East Nutmeg, by the cry of- left hand, if he bites-'What's it all about?' 'When did they come?' 'How many are there?' 'What do they human critters?' ...What are they going

to do?' 'Who?' 'What?' The Know Nothings ?' 'Know Nothings?' says a native.

'Know Nothings.' 'Well, I'd give a fo'pence to know,' continued the native, 'what in sin it's all about?' round visaged, bright ayed individual, who, with other strangers, and natives of East Nutmeg, were gathered in a knot about the depot. discussing the topic which had in a single night

came, saw, and took the town. 'Hav'nt seen 'em ?' 'Seen who?' says the native. 'The Know Nothings.'

'Know Nothins! Well, I kinder cal'late I have, a few.' 'O, you are one of 'em, eh?'

'Look a here, squire, of you don't want to be squattin cross-legged in you heap o' sand, I cal'late yeou'd better not say my edecation has been neglected in any sich a way.' 'Not at all, my dear friend; I only predicted that you were a-that is, hang it-I'mean

do you know what's out?' 'Yes; I'll tell yeou what's out, squire.' 'Good, what is it?' "'A writ agin Josh Pruden for breakin' the

Sabbath all tew flinders, playin keards in Deacon Dinkle's barn.'

be caught?' 'Squire do you chaw?' 'Yes,' said the jolly looking man. 'Hand us yeour tobacco, then.' 'Yes. I don't chaw.'

'Git cout! zettiu' kinder sharp-set too. I cal'late.....Now-look-a'-here, squire, I gin tew expect yeour from York.'

lers a mile off; e' yes can, by kingdom. Now, I cal'late there's somethin' goin' on, that's a fact-all firedest raow areound this yer town, this mornin', beout somethin' a feller ever hearn.'

'Ah, that's what I was comin' at. Now they say, you've got up a new invention- a new fungled society, or a new order, party, or sect, or something that's bound to get Christendom at the stranger, who, mistrusting the move in an uproar; bow is it."

Eh, yes, when are they goin to begin it, O, you git cout, sly dog, ain't you one of Goll darn you, ain't you one of 'em? Why 'em ?'

sin, and break things?' Nothingness, and settle his hash! But Pro'I don't know; I only ask you'-continued fessor Pete Morris had suddenly left for parts

800.

## CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854.

'Wall, naow, look a' here, a feller never made much by dod-rotted ignorance in this and of universal liberty and gineral edication, and a feller know nothing, that's a fact; but, squire, I've got in', but darn my buttons to apple sass, ef I wunt, as poor a fellow as I be, gin gist ten shillins and upwards to knew what's kinder busted racund here.'

'Would you?' 'Wouldn't I? By golly, squire, I guess your the critter kin jest tell us all abcout it?"

'I'm just the man that can.' 'I knew yeou be! Grea-a-t kingdom let's ear all about it.'

'His-s-h,' said the humorous man, his-s-h! I've been sounding you.' 'Yeou don't say so?' echoes the citizen of Nutmeg.

'Yes, sir: we have to be cautious.' En, yes,' abstractedly responds the Nut-

mežer.' 'Can't speak out to everybody.' 'So.'

'Yes, sir; now I know you're a good egg.' 'Aigga.' 'Good egg-sound to the core.' 'Snound!' wouldn't wonder; never ailin' but

nce in my hull life; then I had the darndest scratchin' time yeou ever did see, I reckon.— Ever bad the itch, squire?' 'Never thank von.' 'O, not at all, squire; you are quite wel-

come, as Uncle Nat said, when he shot the Ingin. Well, sir, now I'll give you in a whisper, an idea of what's up; and if you love your 

'Me ?! 'The land of the free, and the home of the rave!'

'Gren-a-t Fourth of July! pitch in the big icks, squire.' 'Our own dear native land !'

'That's the ginger! go it squire!' says Nut-Well, sir; now you just follow me over to the hotel, so; now take a chair. Here we are; now I'll give you the secret. You see this is a grand secret society."

'Eb, yes,' 'And the greatest secrecy is to be adhered o. 'Now rise, hold up both hands, high above your head, so; now swear-'

'Swear? can't dew it, squire-agin my re-'Are you an American ?'

'Am I? I ain't nofhin' else, by Bunker hill! Will you stand by your country Will I? Yes, sir; till Gabriel toots his

'Then swear, that you will stand by the American Eagle, the stars and the stripes, and never reveal the secrets."

'Fourth of July and Bunker Hill I' chimes in the excited Yankce. 'That's it, good, good egg !' said the humorous man. 'Now, sir, you are one of us-you are a Know Nothing.'

'Yeou dunt say so !' 'Yes, "sir; now we have some mysterious gns and countersigns, by which brother of the society. When you see a man looking at you with his right eye shut, his hands in his pockets, and a cigar—should he be smoking-in the left side of his mouth -vou may know he is a Know Nothing.'

'Eh, yes.' Well, then, you go towards him, and shut your left eye, so; you bite your thumb, of the Bites ?

'Yes, if he bites; if he is really one of 'em, they look like?' 'Did you see 'em?' 'Are he will say something in a grumbling tonesomething like 'what do you mean?' or "do you mean that for me?' When he bites, you see; then you advance close and say, slowly, 'nix a weed in callu!"

'Dutch, ain't it?' says Yankee.

Well, no, not exactly, its our language.-Then be'll say, 'what do you mean ?'-mind. he'll be very apt to say that once or twice 'O, you hav'nt seen 'em, eh ?' says a jolly, sure. You reply, 'nibs,' don't forget 'nibsstag his nibs cully.'

'Nibs,' ch, yes.' 'Nibs, cully, how's nibs ?! You then approach close up, shut the right eye, grasp his hand, and put your left forefinger alongside of your nose, so. He'll then up and tell you all about

He wills How many fellows in this town have joined this society?' 'O, hundreds; nearly everybody you meet

are members; it's raising the greatest excite. ment imaginable!' "Beats Millerites? I was one of them."

Beats everything out, sir. Now here's the oath; you swear by this emblem'-(elevating a boot jack.)

'What, a boot jack?'

'Yes, it looks like a jack, but it ain't, it's a blind, a mystery; we swear by this. You put your forefinger on your nose, shut one eye, and swear never to reveal these, our secrets, so help you Independence day! Now to night, there will be a growd near the depot, shout 'Pshaw !' said the jolly man, 'I don't mean dark; when the crowd moves, you follow; they that sort of work. I suppose you are like the will take you to the secret chamber, where you rest of these Know Nothings, too sly, ch ?-to will learn more particulars. Now scoot.' 'Eh, yes; and Nutmeg left.'

He had just got into the street, when a veritable sign met his eyes. A long legged, double fisted fellow, with but one eye in his head, stood gaping around, with hands in his breeches; up goes nutmeg, shuts his eye, and pokes his thumb between his molars. The man with the closed eye looked daggers with the other, 'I 'spect you are correct in your remarks.' | and by the twitching of his tips seemed to be 'Wall, I knew yoou was; can tell yoou fel- speaking, or doing something like it, inward-

'Nix a weed in cully!' says Nutmeg, advanc-'What in yaller thunder d'ye mean? say !'

says the one eyed man. "Nibs-Stag his nibs, culty, how's nibs?" continued Nutmeg, advancing, and placing his finger upon his long, sharp nose, and grabbing mennt no good, draws off, and puts in such a soult paw' that Nutmeg doubled up and went down all in a heap-cobiff.

did'nt you say so!' bawled Nutmeg, travelling 'What! them fellows that's goin' to raise into the hotel to find the Professor of Know the squire-I only ask for information, you unknown! Nutmeg has been looking for Peter for some time.

### KANSAS TERRITORY.

THE VALE OF SWEET WATERS. The Turkish Ladies out of Doors.

Che Enweller.

Friday, the Sunday of the Mahomedans, is also their day of recreation. We are now in full spring, the season in which the Turks freuent the country. This is the time for their xcursions to waters of Asia or of Europe .-The former is, however, more resorted to it the autumn, and the latter draws greater crowds in the present season. On Friday last the Sultan repaired there after masque, as alo the ladies of his harem. Many thousand niques might be seen gliding along the Gollen Horn, filled with the families of the pach is, all bound for the same desilnation, the Sweet Waters of Europe, and fified with the veiled beauties of the harem. It is vain to at tempt to give a description of this scene. It would require the eye of an artist to deservedy appreciate its peculiar features, and not the umble pen of your matter of-fact corresponent to describe it. The scene of the Sweet Waters of Europe last Friday reminded one of the Arabian Nights, and of the brilliant descriptions of the East only to be met in the ocems of Moore or Byron. The waters of Euope were sweet indeed last Friday. Many thousand sweet creatures were there, spread about the green mendows in groups of four and ve, with little children and young girls in heir brilliant Oriental costumes. In order to place this scene vividly before you, it is necssary to explain the position of the little valey in which all this occurred. The Valley of the Sweet Waters of Europe

s at the extremity of the Golden Horn, where two small rivulets enter the sea. The Sultan has a kiosque on the border of these streams The valley is not more than half a mile wide with green hills rising at each side. It is almost entirely meadow, interspersed with trees here and there, and a little wood on the left side. It is not cultivated, neither is much care taken of it. At any time but spring or autumn it is indeed barren, and towards the centre swampy, and during the winter months requently under water. At present it is, nowever, in its full beauty and verdure. ()n Friday it was peopled by many thousand persons. I never saw it so full before. The way was blocked up by carriages full of Turkish adies, and the river was literally so full of niques that you could not pass. The fair naives of far Armenia and Georgia were there pread about on the grass, whilet black cuuchs on white Arabians whirled about with heir masters. The Turkiba veil (the Yashmak) hides the greater part of the face from changed the texture of this covering, so that you can well distinguish the finely chiselled nose, and rosy lips beneath it. What beauty was not there assembled? I had never seen such an assemblage of Turkish ladies before, Oriental beauty exaggerated. They are not. If there was one, there were a hundred young women there of the highest class of beauty, with the straight Grecian nose, and that clear, soft dark, almond shaped eye. What eyes, py-scated in little groups, pic-nicking. They sweet-ments, which they were enjoying, listning to the most discordant hum Jrum Turkish music, which was being performed by parties of four or five men with a species of guitar, not unfrequently accompanied by a guttural chaunt, the only excuse the Turkish have for ninistrelsy. They have no ear for music. Picture to yourself these thousand damsels

pread about the green; in blue, pink, purple, ange, scarlet, green, and vellow costumes: children in scarlet velvet, with gold plaited through their hair, and intermixed with long locks falling over their shoulders (there was one little Turkish boy, the son of some pacha, dressed in red velvet, prancing about on a pony in every direction;) Turkish soldiers; great carts, gilt and decorated, drawn by bullock's, and filled with women; negroes on white caps, (almost all the embassies were there;) like Iowa. mix with those some hundred British officers of every uniform, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with his staff, all mounted Sultan, with purple velvet saddles richly emroidered in gold, and you may have some iden of the brilliant scene the Sweet Waters of

Europe presented on Friday last. Our officers strolled round the mendows lookwas exchanged between them, and the Inglis Askier, those smart young fellows in the red dily obtained of them. ensign of the 88th; but this I cannot vouch fair sex. The community is inundated as often me trick on any Englishman.

scriptive of an energetic character: "Crom- primatur of a publisher, is perfectly enormous, but made it hot by striking.

A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal rites an interesting letter from Council Bluffs, ows, under date of June 10, from which we copy the following:

On Tuesday morning I took a seat in a coach or a thing that was intended to supply the place of one, from Independence through Kanopinion of Independence, and of the agricultural richness and beauty of the country, is not changed. It is very beautiful. In due time Kansas River, Four miles from Kansas we name to Westport. This is back from the river andenot in sight of it, but the California trade and outfit business has made it a point

of some importance. There are several fine large brick buildings going up. Fort Leavenworth is on the west bank of the Missouri, and in the new Territory of Kansas. It is entirely a military encampment, the only things that look like forts being a pair of block-houses, with musket port-holes. The barracks are extensive, and appear to be in fine order. The store-houses, &c., are also extensive, and are substantially built of stone. There is a farm of 1,000 acres that is cultivated by Uncle Sam. It is a beautiful tract and in a high state of cultivation. Corn and oats are raised in great abundance, for the use of mustered. The Americans had three field the garrison, horses, &c. The attempt was pieces to shell the camps, and the British took made to cultivate this land by the labor of the one. The following description is given of the soldiers, but it would not work, and it has after operations: been abandoned. The corn was excellent and was kept in beautiful condition. The land is of rock, and is one of the finest and most sub stantial on the river. It is my opinion that Fort Leavenworth is the place for a large town on the west side of the Missouri, and in the Kansas Territory. It has a position and a fine country about it that will make it attractive and give it importance.

Between Kansas and Westport we passed an encampment of 8000 Mormons that were on their way to the Great Salt Lake. They were waiting for the balance of their company, and had been encamped there for several days .--They were in a fine forest. Some were sleeping in their wagons, but the most of them had directions were covered with these white and fragile dwellings. Oxen are used for teams. Men, women and children were scattered about on all sides. Blacksmiths' hammers were heard, and the hum of preparation came up from all parts of the camp. It was a singular sight, and fraught with many suggestions and reflections upon this strange and deluded peocalous eyes, watching over the property of ple. These emigrants are generally from Europe, and the most of them do not speak a word of English. They have a long journey view, but these fuir Orientals have of late years | before them. The cholera is said to be among them, but I have heard so many rumors of this disease out west on the rivers, &c., and have seen so little of it, that I have lost all confi-

dence in the truth of these stories. or rather of ladies belonging to Turks, and had an encampment that attracted attention. It our men passed over and in like an avalanche, often thought the accounts and descriptions of turned out to be a grand hunting company for and the Chinese fled at every gate. The fort onet, has taken it into his head that it will be fine sport to hunt buffalo, &c., on our great western plains; so he packed up his trunks, &c., and started for a regular summer camand also what looks! They seemed very hap. paign. He brought the most magnificent pack of dogs that were ever seen in this country .had all brought their dinners with them, and Between forly and fifty dogs, mostly greyhounds and stag-hounds, of the most beautiful breeds, compose this part of the expedition. He had a large carriage and probably a dozen large wagons to transport provisions. &c. These require live yoke of oxen to each wagon. These, with the horses, men, &c., made up singing. I am not an admirer of Oriental quite an imposing company. Sir George is a fine built, stout, light baired, and resolute looking man. But there are other things hesides fun in such a trip, and it will try the manner of stuff of which he is made before he

returns. Kansas is a rich agricultural territory .--Timber is the great want, and the Shawnees is a flourishing place, and does an immense torses, galloping about on every side; Turks 000 inhabitants. At that point I determined one hour and a half; the Americans lost one sitting cross legged, smoking narghiles and to take a passage in the stage for Council killed and three wounded, and the English the chibouks, in silence, enjoying their kief; Ar- Bluffs. The distance is about 180 miles, but menians; Persians, in their peaced fur caps, it would give me a fine chance to see the coun- whole force employed from first to last, was the Persian ambassador in his carriage in full try. The ride was a rough, hard one, but I costume, followed by the most extraordinary was amply compensated by the sights I saw twelve pound howitzers, and in a series of enooking men on horseback, dressed up in Cash. and the facts I learned about the country .- | gagements which lasted one hour and a half, ners shawls; Circassians, in yellow pointed The northern counties of Missouri are princip they dislodged ten thousand Chinamen from

lineis, consisting of burr oak, Spanish cak, shell-bark hickory, black-walnut, linn, elm, on superb Arabian horses, the property of the &c. The timber is principally upon the creeks and margins of the rivers, and is found in considerable abundance, though if there was more of it, it would be no objection to the country. His Royal Highness walked and rode about would be an object for me to do so, though I

to say is indisposed, did not accompany him. friendly. I experienced no difficulty, in traving at the Turkish beauties; and they stand sions need be felt by any one. Provisions elling among them, and I think no apprehenfire very well I assure you. Many a glance and almost any kind of assistance may be reajackets; indeed I am told that one Turkish LITERARY LADIES -An epidemic for rentiady presented her handkerchief to a handsome mental literature has taken possession of the

for, as I did not see it. Several got flowers as twice a mouth with a fresh supply of handfrom them, I know, for one young gentleman somely printed books with agricultural, horti- in Russia, printed in that country, since 1823. very naively asked, can one take flowers if cultural, and botanical titles, to which are ap- Colportours, Bible agents. Tract distributors, they give them to you? I have no doubt pended the fanciful and alliterative names of many a bequet was given them. It is to be the fair writers. "Fanny Fern," a true we- many Red Republicans. Even to the two milhoped none of this will end in a sack and the man, and an original thinker, led the way with lions of Jews concentrated in his empire, not Bosphorus. The black guardians of the fair her half dozen editions and two or three series a copy of the Old Testament in their native were all eyes, or rather scowis-they were on ot "Fern Leaves." She had a great success. the qui vive but had they seen anything, they which she deserved, but it she could have to the most barbarous and distant tribes under dared not touch an English officer for smiling foreseen the host of sickly imitators who have his sway are telerated. The inoffensive and at a lady. I saw one of these fellows shake followed in her wake, the "Annies." the "Let- plous Moraviaus, permitted to pursue their an unfortunate rayah by the collar most un- tys," the "Miriams," the "Myrtles," and evmercifully, because he did not get out of the ery other species of "wall-dower" known to driven from their labore in Russia. way quick enough. He had better not try the the gardener, she would never have put her pen to paper. The sentimental trash of this kind that finds its way into newspapers, or party, reports that one lady made use of the The following is a good phrase, de-assumes the dignity of book-form and the im-

the times.

### Migrelluneous.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA. The mails by the Atlantic bring the particlars of the recent battle at Shanghai between the American and British forces there and the Imperialists. The cause of the attack was the sas Territory to Fort Leavenworth. My good repeated outrages of the Imperial troops who re encamped in that vicinity warring against the rebels who hold possession of Shaughai.-The Imperialists numbered about ten thouswe arrived at Kansas, at the mouth of the and; their encampments were surrounded by canals and mud walls. It appeared that the Imperialists, who have armed vessels in the water, have not hesitated to fire upon the American and British flags whenever carried by small boats, besides assaulting and maltreating foreign residents when they could get

them into their power This state of affairs induced a consultation of the foreign residents with the Vice Consuls and officers of the American and British-yessels of war, and it was agreed, as a remedy against these repeated outrages, to force the Imperialists, should they not remove of their own accord, to retreat beyond the foreign residences. Three hundred marines and sailors from the American and British vessels, with a volunteer force from the foreign residents,

We marched off to our respective national airs, and after coming up within three hundred yards of the fort, we unlimbered our howitzers, loaded with shell, and at precisely four o'clock commenced firing. For thirty minutes this firing continued, doing immense destruction to the Imperialists; but they did not return it, as the large field piece, which was masked and loaded to the muzzle with slugs, would not go off. About this time we had nearly consumed our shells, and as there were two more forts to take, the order was given to charge. It was done, and when we were within thirty paces of the breastwork, a shower of bullets from jing galls (like a musket only they are about nine feet long and carry a tents, and the woods and fields adjoining in all pound ball,) killed a marine from the Plymouth, wounded Capt. Pearson, of the American ship Rose Standish, in the face, and Mr. Griswold Gray, of New York, in both legs. Capt. Pearson's wound is slight, but Mr. Gray had to suffer amputation of his left leg and is now doing well. For fifteen minutes the balls rained among us. We were only thirty paces from the fort, with a deep and broad ditch between us, filled with iron points to stick the feet of the Chinese, but which proved to be entirely unavailing against the soles of Kimball and Beesely's best. The wall of the fort, too. was covered with sharp bamboo points, which are very dangerous. Yet we opened our howitzers again, and with canister poured a leaden hail among them. This lasted for ten minu-Before we passed the Kansas, we came upon tes, when an order was given to scale the fort; vas taken and set on fire.

While this was being done by the Americans, Capt. O'Callaghan, with his Englishmen was scaling another one, and it was immediately, also in a blaze. The rebels, too, had come out from the city in a large body to witness how foreigners fight. After they had seen-100 arms take a fort and fire it, containiyg over 2,000 Chinamen, and 200 Englishmen do the same thing in the space of forty minutes, they made an attack upon another fort which is near the wall, and being repulsed they sent in to General Leu, asking for an additional force. General Leu replied that the foreigners, with one-third his number, had just taken two forts, and that he and his men should have nothing to cat until they had taken that one. This had the desired effect-the fort was taken.

The Americans and Englishmen met, each having marched through the forts of the Imporialists, and jointly attacked the third and last and Delawares in their reservations retain the fort, which contained soldiers who had made most of it that is of value. I spent the night attempts to come down on the settlement. It at Weston, on the east side of the river. It required only a few shells to put it in a blaze, and the soldiers to flight in every direction. business in the homp trade. It has about 8 .- The whole action of the combined forces lasted same; the wounded are all doing well. The three hundred and thirty men and three field separate fortifications, with the loss of two The timber is similar to that in northern II- killed and six wounded. The loss of the Chinese was immense, but no one has pretended to put figures to the number that was killed.

We now resumed our march to the settlement, loaded with jing galls and flags, as every Chinese soldier had his own flag. From the church steeple, where many ladies had witnes-I should like to remove there, and think it sed the battle, and from the houses, the white handkerchief was waved, silently saying "well t good deal, and seemed to enjoy the scone With regard to the Indians, they are so far for the night, by English and American offiamazingly. Lord de Rodeliffe, who I regret as I could discover, perfectly peaceable and cors, and we slept with a greater feeling of security than we have enjoyed for months.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE" IN RUSSIA. -NO associations for religious purposes are tolerated iff Russia; no printing presses are permitted to print the Bible in the vernacular tongue of the people; no versions of the Scripture in the only language the masses can understand, are permitted to cross the frontier! It is stafind as little favor with the bigoted Czar as so Hebrew is permitted. No Christian missions charitable work everywhere else, have been

Ma An Itemizer, at a late evening sewing exclamation "I thought I should have died!" one hundred and twenty-eight times, and put did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, and has become one of the crying nuisances of the inquiry "did you ever?" one hundred and thirty-seven times.

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DARK DAYS. In the year 358, before the earthquake of Nicomedia, the durkness was very dense from two to three hours, Two years afterwards, in all the provinces of the Roman empire, there was obscurity from early dawn to noon. The stars were visible; and its duration precludes the idea of a solar eclipse. At the return of light, the sunappeared first in a crescent form, then half its face was seen, and was gradually restored to its whole visible disk. In 402, the stars were seen by day at Rome. About 586, the sun was obscured for 14 months, so that very little of his light was seen. In 567 such darkness prevailed from 3 P. M. till night that nothing could be seen. In 626, half the sun's disk was obscured for eight months. In 733 he was again darkened, and people were generally terrified. In 634 Portugal was in darkness for two months, the sun having lost its brightness. The heavens were then opened in fissures by strong flashes of lightning, when there was suddenly bright sunlight. September 21, 1091, the sun was darkened for three hours. February 28, 1206, for six hours complete darkness turned the day into night. In 2241. on Michaelmas day, the stars were visible at 8 P. M. In 1547, April 23-25, three days, the sun was so obscured that many stars were visible at once. Thus says Humboldt in

If we come almost to our own time, to May 19, 1790, history and tradition assert the occurrence of a remarkable day prevailing over New England at least, and considerably in some other places. It came on between 10 and 11 A. M. and continued until midnight, growing gradually darker and darker, even till 11 at night. Candles and lamps were lighted for the people to see to dine and to perform work about the house. These became requisite before 12 o'clock, M. In the evening, so dense was it, that farmers could scarcely, even with the aid of a lattern, grope their way to the barn to take of the cattle. The birds retired to their roosts at 11 A. M., and the day was

converted into night. RICH SPEECH.—The Indianapolis Journal gives an account of the speech made in that city recently by a Mr. Robinson, who was there as a Delegate to the Democratic convention. The speaker took high grounds in favor of the Nebraska bill, proving most conclusive ly that the Missouri compromise was no compromise at all, and that its repeal was no breach of faith. The Journal's account of what the speaker said on the whiskey ques-

tion is rich, and we append it: "Now is the time," says Mr. Robinson, "for the Democrats to take ground on this question. Shall we now help whiskey, which has to long helped us, or shall we basely leave the field, and see our friend gutted before our eyes? Shall we not stand together, must we not stand together, since none of us can stand slone? Shall our party be sundered by the ery of sobriety or the fanaticism of decency? No? When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold the glass in its rounds, may they not see my friends distressed with d ences and recklessly waiting, it may be, fraternal whiskey? 'May they not look upon a country blasted with cultivation, cursed with industry, and the barrel that holds its glory bursted or caved in! But on the contrary, may I see their banner, not defiled with those words of delusion and folly: 'What does all his liquor do?' but blazoned on its ample folds, wherever it floats, in the town or in the sountry, that sentiment dear to every Demoerat, 'Whiskey and Democracy, now and for-

ever, one and inseparable.' '' THE IRISH EXODUS .- Late Irish Journals are largely occupied with details of the emigration movement. Thousands of the natives of the soil were gathering together their little worldly property, and preparing to depart, . either for the United States or Australia. The Dundalk Democrat says, that "every boat that leaves the quays carries off numbers of persons from that and the adjoining counties, on their way to the United States,-the passage money in most cases being paid on the American side of the Atlantic." The Tuam Herald notices the departure of three hundred emirants, all within a fortnight, and all destined for the United States. The Waterford News also chronicles the departure of two steamers, both of them crowded with adventurers for America. The Galway Packet says the emigration to the United States is on the increase, and that the dread of impressment is driving away thousands, who would not dream of emigrating, but for fear of being compelled to serve in the British Navy. The editor adds: Before the end of the year. Ireland will he literally deserted, and the silence and desoation which now brood over Connemarra will be visible in the more populous districts of

he country. The Sligo Chronicle says that the "continance of the rage for leaving Ireland is one of the extraordinary features of the times, and is wholly inexplicable, when we consider the present prosperous state of the country, and he accounts continually received of the sad disappointments experienced by thousands who vers happy and comfortable at home."

Mormon Progress .- A very long document omes to us from Salt Lake City, in which Brigham Young sets forth the progress of Mormonism. Brigham brags over his missionaries. Success has almost everywhere atended their labors. Wherever a mission has been appointed, the missionaries have gone out with promptness and disputch. China was the most stony ground; the standard was set up, but the country was too much disturbed for the Celestials to rally around it? Three thousand Sandwich Islanders had been baptized, and a press about to be established there -the translation already being made of the Book of Mormon. Australia furnishes several undred converts, and a newspaper is already the organ; in Calcutta there was not much gain; in South Africa a beginning had been; of made; in Europe, Prussia was stubborn. The Book of Mormon had been translated into. and published in the Welsh, German, French, Italian, and Danish languages. Now, to all these converts, the General Epistle says "come."

Many sacrifice their friends for money; few their money for their friends.