

BIATE NOTIOE. Letters tostamontary on the estate of Benjamin Shue, dec'd., late of South Milddloton township, having been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all porsons. Indébted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement to MARY SHUE, April 10, 1863-6t*. Executix.

STRAW GOODS.

OF all the NEW Styles, For Ladies Misses & Childrens Wear. Fronch & American FLOWERS.

Bonnet Ribbons, and a ceneral assortment of MILLINARY (BOODS! at the lowest Cash prices--Wholesale & Retail---MILLINERS Will Consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases. WM. KRUSEN, No 218 Arch Street, Philadelphia, North 20, 1863

March 20, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING, 18631863.WOOD & CARY, No. 725, CHEST. NUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, V NUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, STRAW & MILLINERY GOODS Including STRAW HATS & BONNETS, MISSES & CHILDRENS STRAW GOODS, FANCY & CRAPE BONNETS, French Flowers, Ribbons &c., Fronch Flowers, Kilobons & C., In which they respectfully invite the attention o Archant & Milliner. CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in ex amining this stock before purchasing March 20, 1863-3m.



BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED:

TR. JOHNSTON has discovered the R. JOHNSTON has discovered the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for all private discasses, weakness of the back or limbs, strictures, affections of the kidners and blad der, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debil ty, nere ousness, dyspensy, haguer, how spirits, contu-bilings, dimners of sight or giddiness, discase of the nead, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, nomach or bowels - those terrible di-orders arising from practices more fatal to threir victures than solitary practices in the source of back in the source of Sytems to the Mariners of Upseck bilghting their rest brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, acc., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating mar-dage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debilty, deformities, &c., speedily cured. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

ORGANIC WEARNESS Immediately cured, and full vizor restored. This dis treasing allection-which renders life miserable and marriageampossible—is the penaty paid by the victims of immore indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that under-stands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of properation is bost somer by those failing into im-proper habits them by the prindent? Besides being de-prived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most sorious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physi-cal and mental functions, generative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the bear, indigestions, consultational debility, a west ing of the frame, cough, consumption, decay and death OFICE NO 7 SOUTH FREDERICK

from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number Lotters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doc-tor's Diplomas hang in his office.

V CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DRYS. 1815, 8vo, 1p 486) Your elderly readers wil all remember Mathew Carey the famous



CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

A. K. RHEEM, Editor & Proprietor.

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Selecteil Poetry.

THE WIFE'S VIGIL. BY EDWARD CLARKE. Hark to the wind! How dreamly The elm tree sings its song to-night ! And thou, my heart, how wearily Thou waitest for the dawning light! Slumber not? its song doth say---Joy, that came but yestorday, Already leaves thee, and the morrow

Ah! winds that wail so sadly now. Ye sounded sweeter once to me, When summer's bloom lay on my brow And summer's vordure decked the tree : Life is love, it then did say-Love that never knows decay; Twain in one that naught can sever-Life is love, and love is ever.

Brings thee lip to lip with sorrow!

All through this long, long night, afar My mind hath journeyed painfully-To where the gathered tents of war Unfold their chostly lines to me.

Round their camp fires armed men Sloop, to wake but once again; And their last sub, upward creeping Tints the cast as they are sleeping.

Oh! sun, could I but stay thy course, -I d strike thee with one vast eclipso, Till he I love came back, perforce,

To press once more these cager lips. Yes, my heart, thy foolish pride-Pleased to be a hero's bride-Changes to a tearless yearning To great my hero home returning.

I hold it right that he should share His country's peril manfully; I could not 'ove him else; but spare, Oh ! God of battles, spare to me Arm and heart on which I leant,

Spirit that with mine was blent-Spare him, war! or thou and sorrow Own two victims on the morrow !

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM DR. M'CLIN-TOCK.

PARIS, February 28, 1863.

A CURIOUS LITERARY RELIG There are numerous shops in Paris called ic a trac. You can buy anything in them, except new things, from a null to a bedstead -shoes, hats, swords, books, china; in fact - anything that the people use, buy, or sell. -Passing one of these shops the other day, I saw a lot of books on a tray near the door, OFICE NO 7 SOUTH FREDERICK and stopped to look at them. On the back of STREET. an octave volume was the title. The Olive STREET. an octavo volume was the title, The Olive Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors Branch. I had a dim recollection of the book, and on opening it, found it to be The Oliver Branch ; or, Faults on both Sides, Federal and Democratic, by Mathew Carey, Philadelphia,

will all remember Mathew Carey, the famous **DRYS**. No Mercury or Nauseons Drugs — Dr. Johnston, mem ber of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent "coll-ges" in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospital's of London, Parls. Philadelphia and olse where, has effected some of the most actonishing the whose is the state in the United and the state of the state is book in 1814, at a time when. He wrote this book in 1814, at a time when, as he says in his preface, faction was fast runiing the country, when "a large propor tion of the wealthiest men in the community were sedulously employed in tearing down the pillars of the government, throwing every obstacle, difficulty, and embarrassment in the way of its administrators :" when " the national vessel was on rocks and quicksands; vet, instead of efforts to extricate her, the crew were distracted by a dispute as to how she came into that situation;" when certain political leaders (of the Federalist party) were 'determined to seize the helm, and rather than not succeed, were willing that the vessel should go to perdition." The aim of the book was to implore men of all parties to "suspend all inquiries as to the cause of danger. oll the ship should be righted." It has a ledication couched in the following terms : Go, Olive Branch, into a community which beholds the pillars of the government tearing away ; the nation nearly prostrate at the feet of a ruthless foe; anarchy rapidly approach. ing; a number of ambitious leaders, regard. less of the common danger, struggling to seize upon the government, and with this view opposing every measure calculated to ensure our alvation.' It strikes me that an abridged reprint of this book would be very useful just now .---It would be useful to the fearful and desnonding, by showing them that faction was just as busy in the war of 1812 as in the present civil war, and yet that the vigor and virtue of the nation were strong enough to put down faction. Then, as now, the object of many of the journals and politicians was, as Mr. Carey states, to "run down the incumbents in office at all events." The "public function aries" who happened to be Democrats, were treated by their opponents, who happened to be Federalist, worse, the writer says, then we should treat the veriest rascal in society." It was the favorite idea of those people to depose "Jim Madison," as they styled him, and o "supply his place with one of their friends." The favorite phrase of Mr. Barent Gardenier, and other members of Congress, was, that the present administration must come down .--At a public meeting, "General Wharton gave the toast : "James Madison on the island of Elba." Everything tended to a dissolution of the country into "several separate confedera-

perils of the times. The favorite cries of THE ROYAL WAGER. the opponents of the government were, of "Come tell me where the maid is found, course, that its acts were unconstitutional and arbitrary. Before the war broke out, the Whose heart can love without decelt. embargo was thus denounced. A meeting held in Philadelphia, "Commodore Truxton in the chair," passed resolutions declaring "the enforcing law" (passed under Thomas Jefferson!) to be "a direct invasion of the established principles of civil liberty and the express provisions of the Constitution."-Boston begged the Legislature of Massachu-setts to "devise means of relief against the unconditional measures of the General Government." A circular issued from Newbury port called on the people to "nerve their arms with vengeance against the despot Jef. ferson, a man who, with the dagger of public confidence, was stabbing the public libertics.' Mr. Hillhouse declared, in the U. S. Senate, that as the "act contained unconstitutional provisions, the people were not bound to subnit, and in his opinion would not submit." All this was before the war. But even during the heat of the strife, the opponents of the administration went still further. They deentered he hastily let down the silken curtain clared that the vote of the Senate in favor of before the window, and looked a little conthe declaration of war had been secured by

fused "What treason is this, my liege," said the queen. "which crimsons your cheek? I must see the same."

This the more excited Margaret's curosity, and a playful contest ensued. Francis at last yielded ; he threw himself on a huge, high-backed settee; and, as the lady drew back the curtain with an arch smile, he grew grave and sentimental, as he reflected on the cause which had inspired this libel against all woman-kind.

"What have we here?" said Margaret. 'Nay this is les majeste-

"Souvent femme varie-bion fou qui s'il be suited to the tastes and character of the fie!' (Often woman changes-foolish is he who trusts her.)

"Very little change would greatly amend your line, sir-would it not run better thus: "Souvent homme varie-bein folle qui s'il fie l''(Often man changes-foolish she who trusts him.) I could tell you a thousand stories of man's inconstancy."

"I will be content with one true tale of woman's fidelity, "said Francis dryly, "but do not provoke me. I would fain be at peace the soft mutabilities, for thy dear sake." with "I defy your grace," replied Margaret rashly; "to instance the falsehood of one noble and requted dame."

choice of the farm. It should be one which "Not even Emilie de Lagny ?" said the the owner has the means and understanding king. to manage. One cannot put all his capital in

This was a sore subject for the queen-Emi. lie had been brought up in her household, the most beautiful and virtuous of her maids of honor. She had long loved the Sire de Lagny, and their nuptials were celebrated with rejoicings, but little ominous of the result. De Lagny was accused but a year after of traitoriously yielding to the emperor a fortress under his command, and he was conpay for the land itself. The farmer needs demued to perpetual imprisonment. For some time Emilie was inconsolable, often visiting the miserable dangeon of her husband, and suffering, on her return from witnessing his farmer loses money who is compelled by want such paroxysms of grief.

Proverbs] of the Billings Family. Don't swap with yer relashans unless yu ken afford to give the big eend of the trade. Marry young and if sarkumstances require

it, often. If yu can't git gud cloathes and edication too, git the clothes. Say how are ye? to everybody. Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a gud stock of impudence on hand.

If you are angry never get beat. Bee charetable-Three cent pieces war maid on purpose.

Don't taik enny body's advice but your owne.

It costs more to borry than it dus to buy. Ef a man flatters yu, yu ken kalkerlate he is a rogue or youre a fule.

Keep both ize open, but don't see mor'n half yu notis.

When yu pra, pra rite to the senter of the mark.

Don't mortifi the Resh too much; 'twant the soars on Lasaras that sent him to heaven. Ef yu ich fur faim, go inter a grave yard and skrach vourself against a tume stone. Beggars don't have tu advertise fer run awa dorgs.

"'Tis a long lain that never turns," and 'tis a good mill that alwas dus. Sin is like weeds, self sone, shure to kum.

Natur is natur. Yu kant alter the krook of a dog's tail much and preserve the length of

I wuld sa tu all the young men "go in," and tu all the old fellers 'kum out." Bout as sure a wa to get rich as enny I no

of, is get inter debt for a hundred thousand dollars, and then go tu work and pa oph debt. Filosyphers tell us the world revolves on its axes, and Josh Blilins tells yu full half the people on arth think tha are the axes.

N. B.-These ar provebs have stood for morn a hundred yeres, aed haint gin out yet. ----

DEWDROPS OF WISDOM .--- Advise not what is the most pleasant, but the most useful. The more polished the society is, the less formality there is in it.

None but a great and noble mind is capable of genuine humanity.

Modesty is a sweet song-bird whom no cage door tempts to flight.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

Philosophy is a very good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a journey. A man never forgets an insult to his pride or purse; nor a woman to her beauty-or love. leges of a high class, would be considered of If a man cannot find ease within himself, the highest importance by the intelligent and

it is to little purpose to seek it anywhere else.

Persons extremely reserved are like old enamelled watches, which had painted cov-ers, which hindered your seeing what o'clock it was.

All reports as to character deal largely in exaggeration. "I never knew," says a wise man, " any one either as good or as bad as he was represented."

many improvements as may be. But if cir-Health comes of itself ; but we are at great cumstances require any considenable change, pains to get our diseases. Health comes it should be remembered that to make it will from a simple life of nature; dieases from the artificial life of society. require some exertion and energy-they must Their

Pride becomes neither the commander children may find a happier and better life nor the commanded. Since there is no absolute freedom'to be found below, even kings are but mere splendid servants for the common body.

Man's feelings are always purest and most glowing at the hour of meeting and farewell; like the glaciers which are transparent and rosy hued only at sunset, but throughout the day gray and cold.

Humboldt notices tha the streams in Ame rica run languidly in the night, and await the rising of the sun to quicken their flight. Love is to the heart what the sun is to the American streams-it moves languidly in its bsence.

capital to keep his credit good-to take ad-LIBERTY .- The following, by the great vantage of the market in buying and selling, and in making seasonable improvements. A British historian, states absolute and comprehensive truth, which now applies with special force to the question of Freedom: The final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. Its immediat effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its which it is desired to devote it to. The enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half finished edifice ; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregu larity of the whole appearance ; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort are to be found. If such miserable sophisms were to prevail there would never be a good house or a good government in

tinues. On or before the 4th of July, if James Madison is not out of office, a new form of gavernment will be in operation in the eastern section of the Union." An address to James Madison, published May 1814, and widely circulated throughout New England and New York, gave the following warnings and ad-vice to the Democratic Chief Magistrate: You have carried your oppressions to the utmost stretch. We will no longer submit.-Restore the Constitution to its purity. Make a just and honorable peace. Unless you com-

ply with these just demands without delay, we will withdraw from the Union, scatter to the winds the bonds of tyrauny, and transmit to posterity the liberty purchased by the Revolution.'

bribery and corruption. The Federal papers

gentleman employed in the office of Foreign

Affairs [in France] saw on the books the

names of the Senators bribed, and the sums

paid each of them by Serrurier." No doubt

plenty of good honest people believed this story then. The assaults of the party jour-

nals on Mr. Madison were furious in the ex-

tremo. The Federal Republican of Nov. 7th,

1814, declared that "Mr. Madison cannot complete his term of service if the war con-

generally published a declaration that

In the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Law, of Lyman, on the 5th of October, 1814, pro-posed a resolution that "a committee be appointed to confer with all the New England States, to repair to Washington and personally make known to the President the general opinion of the New England States, as to the present war and the manner in which it has been conducted, and to inform him that he must either resign his office or remove those ministers and officers who have, by their ne-

forious plans, ruined the nation. The Senate of the same State declared that the war was founded in falsehood, declared without necessity, and that its real object was to aid the late tyrant of Europe (Napoleon) in his view of aggrandizement." A Massachusetts minister, in a printed sermon, asked : ". Where is our Moses? . Where is the rod. of. miracles? Where is our Aaron? Have we

And I will range the world around, in her emaciated from-types as they were of the truest affection-than the prouder bearing or To sigh one moment at her feet." MOORE. fresher complexion of the most brilliant beauty in attendance on the courtly festival. One fine July day, the fair Margaret, Queen of Navarre, then on visit to her roy-

TERMS:--\$1.50 in Advance, or \$2 within the year.

In the tournament given to celebrate this

"triumph of ladies," the Sire de Lagny bore

off every prize and surely there was more

loveliness in Emilie's faded check-more grace

Buying a Farm.

A farm should be the home, and its man-

agement the business of the owner. It is

true one may be hired or worked on shares,

but very seldom do we see land, cultivated

under such circumstances, managed in a way

worthy of the name of farming. ()wnership

seems necessary to a proper appreciation of

We again see a movement in the real estate

markit-sales and purchases of farms, and it

suggests some thoughts on what, one should

Considered as the homestead and abiding

ing place of the owner, a farm should be pleas-

antly and conveniently situated. The health,

happiness, and comfort of those who occupy

it are of the first importance; so every social

and physical influence which bear upon them

should have due weight in determining a choice. A healthy locality should be consid

cred far above a tertile soil. The thousand

things which promote home comfort will com-

cultivated man, who would enjoy the best

Another thought The new location should

purchaser. Men of mature age are usually

of fixed habits and dispositions, such as do

not change with a removal to another home.

They should find then in the new, the best

pleasures and conveniences of the old, and as

in this new locality-the sacrifice of old Lab-

As a business the requisites of successful

farming depend to a considerable extent on

land, and expect to farm profitably on credit

and make shifts-often so cramped that all

improvements are out of his reach. As well

might the merchant put his whole capital in

a fine store, reserving nothing to purchase

the goods wherewith to fill the shelves and at-

tract customers. It requires as much capital

to stock and carry on a farm generally, as to

expect this or meet disappointment.

its can be made for their sakes.

privileges of American life and society.

look to and seek for in buying a farm.

the characteristics and powers of the soil.-

al brother, had arranged a rural feast for the morning following, which Francis had declined "attending. He was melancholy; and the cause was said to be some lover's quarrel with a favorite dame. The morrow came, and the dark rain and murky clouds destroyed at once the schemes of the courtly throng. Margaret was angry, and she grew weary: cher only hope for amusement was in Francis, and he had shut himself up -an excellent reason why she should desire to see him. She entered his apartment ; he was standing under the casement. against which the noisy shower beat, writing with a diamond on the glass. As Queen Margaret

"It is treason," replied king "and therefore,

pensate for many pecuniary disadvantages. sweet sister, thou must not see it. Happiness, the enjoyment of social privileges and blessings, go far to make a sterile soil of greater value than the most productive, where a moral miasma prevails. A situation of easy access to the great routes of business and mails, with educational and religious privi

ures that were ever known ; many troubled with ring aures that were ever known, many create an income ing in the head and cars when askeep, great nervous-noss, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with de-gaugement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves Dr. J. hoursesses at those which the product of the the pro-by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either bus ness

the party and and infinite outcome of the second se sy, nervous mitability, derangement of the digestive functions, general debility, symptoms of "onsumption, MEXTALLY.—The tearful effects on the mind are much MEXTALLY.—The tearnal effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—bess of memory, confusion of ideas, de-pression of spirits, evil torebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the orils produced. Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vig-or, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emachated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symp-tems of environmention.

toms of consumption

YOUNG MEN

YOUNG MEDN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently bearned from ovil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly fail, even when askeep, and if not cured renders: marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darking of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoy ments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must before contemplating templating

MARRIAGE.

IVALEXATION reflect that a sound mind and body are the most ne-ressary requisites to promote connubial happiness — Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary filtrinage: the prospect hourly darkens to the yiew; the mind becomes shadowal with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of plea-sure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters hum from applying in those who, from ohiention and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this borrid discase make their appearance! such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturna, pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin boues and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful disease becomes a horrid object of commisseration, fill down puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by send-ing him to "that Undiscovered Country from whones no travelle returns." When the misguided and imprudent votary of plea

ing him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller roturns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ig-norafit protonders, who, by the use of that defidly pol-son, Mercury, ruln the constitution and make the re-sidue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

STRANGERS Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many unlearned and worthless protenders, destitute of knowledge, uame or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's a lyortisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly educated physicians, incapable of curing, they keep yau trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee care be obtained; and an despite; leave you with ruined thath to skyh over your gailing disappointment. Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office. His credentials or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spont in the great hospitals of Eu-rope, the first in the couptry and a more extensive private practice than any other physician in the world INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Ope-rations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the repictors of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, undices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following man-per: JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. May 2, 1862-1y

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cics, under which we should be cursed with a constant border war. fomented by the nations of Europe, to which we should be a sport and a prey.

Mr. Carey, as I have said, addressed his appeal to both parties. The Democrats, he thought, had erred fearfully in adopting, in part at least, from a few theorists, the State rights⁴ doctrine. He frankly confesses his own error on this head. "We were wild and extravagant enough," he says, "to see des. potism in many features of the Constitution, and were so fortutitous and blind as not to have the slightest idea of danger from the State governments." The conduct of the Federalist legislatures during the war opened the eyes of leading Democrats, and cured them

of what Mr. Carey admits to have been a miserable infatuation. But, as may naturally be supposed, the book chiefly aims to convince the country of the danger of the course pursued by the Federalists. It aims to do this the resolutions of public meetings, legisla-

tures, etc., and thus showing how far the spirit of faction had gone, in order to awaken

no Moses to lead us out of the land of Egypt ?' The misfortunes of the army in the early part of the war afforded a capital text for declamation against the imbecility of the government. Mr Carey proves by irrefutable-documents that many influential persons "thwarted and harrassed the government" in all its efforts to carry on the war, and then blamed it for not waging war more effectually. The The Boston Gazette of April 14th, 1814, asked: "Will Federalists subscribe to the low ?-Impossible. Any Federalist who lends money to the government must go and shake hands with James Madison and claim fellowship with Felix Grundy." The New York Evening Poet (!) hoped that "no true friend of his country would be found among the subscri bers to the Gallatin loan." The Boston Centinel of Dec. 17th, 1814, proposed, a treaty of commerce with the enemy. To the objection that this would be to violate the Constitution and sever the Union, the Centinel replied : "Are they not both already virtually destroyed? Or in what stage of existence would they be should we declare a noutrality or even withold taxes and men?" The same paper, Sept. 10th, 1814, asks: "What shall we do to be saved ? One thing only. The people must rise in their majesty, protect themselves, and compet their unworthy servants to obev their will."

So you see, the thing that hath been is the thing that shall be, and there is nothing new under the sun. The editors of those Northern papers which are now seeking to embar rass Mr. Lincoln's government, as the Federatists did Mr. Madison's in the war of 1812, might save, themselves a good deal of trouble, and find leading articles ready made, only requiring a few changes of names to suit the times, in the pages of the Olive Branch.

SOLD IN LUMP .- The story goes in Washington, that when Vallandigham denounced the New York world as an abolition journal, and Ben Wood denied that it was any more an organ of the Democrats, some Republican member of Congress expressed his surprise at those statements, "Why you see," replied Ben, "my brother got tired of the thing after the election and sold out his interest to Belmont and others !"

"But the editors," suggested a listener, were they transferred with the concern?" "Oh yes;" rejoined Ben, with the utmost coolness, "we sold 'em all in a lump !"

WHILE the Lancashire operatives are actually starving. Albert Edward, Prince of wales, has received from England \$3,200,

000, which was recently in Bank, subject to his order. He also has \$125,000 from his Duchy of Cornwall, and he and his wife are to receive besides about seven hundred and fifly thousand dollars a year; -- Where is the been deceived by woman. My dear lord was justice or propriety of our sending food freeto the suffering poor of England while England squanders such sums on one young fellow of no particular merit?

AN EDITOR WON'T TAKE PHYSIC .---- A comical sort of a newspaper editor, "down east,"rejects an offer of a druggist to advertise his drugs and medicines, and take his pay out of the shop. He says he will take nearly all sorts of produce in payment for papers sued by the Federalists. It aims to do this and advertising, "such as parsnips, wooden she also kuelt to the king. "Spare your by facts and documents, gathering together combs, old clothes cold victuals, &c., but he youthful vasal, gire, and reward this lady's

threatened her life. Suddenly, in the midst of her sorrow, she disappeared; and inquirey only divulged the disgraceful fact that she had escaped from France, bearing her jewels with her, and accompanied by her page, Robert Leroux. It was whispered that during her journey, the lady and her stripling were often seen together ; and Margaret curaged at these discoveries, commanded that no further quest should be made for her lest favorite.

Taunted now by her brother, she defended Emilie, declaring that she believed her to be guiltless, even going so far as to boast that within a month she would bring proof of her invocence "Robert was a pretty boy," said Francis,

laughing.

"Let us make a bet," cried Margaret. "If I lose, I will bear this vile rhyme of thine as a motto to my shame to my grave, if I win-"I will break my window, and grant whatever boon thou askest," said the king.

The result of this bet was long sung by troubadour and minstrel. The queen em ployed a hundred emissaries-published rewards of any intelligence of Emilie-all iu vain. The month was expiring, and Margaret would have given many bright jewels to redeem her word. On the eve of the fatal day, the jailor of the prison in which the Sire de Lugny was confined, sought audience of the queen; he brought her a message from the knight to say, that if the lady Margaret would ask his pardon as her been and obtain from her royal brother that he might be brought before him, her bet was won. Fair Margaret was very joyful, and readily made the roquired promise. Francis was unwilling to see his false servant, but he was in high humor, for a cavalier had that morning brought

intelligence of a victory over the imperialists. The messenger himself was lauded in the bispatches as one of the most fearless and brave knights in France. The king loaded with presents, only regretting that a vow prevented the soldier from raising his visor or declaring his name.

The same evening, as the setting sun shone on the lattice ou which the ungallant rhyme was traced, Francis reposed on the same set. tee, and the beautiful queen of Navarre, with triumph in her bright eyes, sat beside him. --Attended by guards," the prisoner was brought in : his frame was attenuated with privation, He knelt and he walked with tottering steps. at the feet of Francis, and uncovered his head; a quantity of rich golden hair then escaping, fell over the sunken cheeks and pallid brow of the supplicant.

"We have treason here !" oried the king. "Sir jailor, where is your prisoner ?"

Sire, blame him not," suid the soft falter ing voice of Emilie; "wiser men than he have guiltless of the crime for which he suffered. There was one mode to save him. I assumed his chains, he escaped with poor Robinet in my attire; he joined your army; the young and gallant cavalier who delivered the dispatches to your grace-whom you overwhelmed with honors and rewards, is my own Buguerard de Laguy. I waited but for his arrival with his innocence, to declare myself to the lady queen. Has she not won the bet ? and that boon she asks-" "Is Do Lagny's pardon," said Margaret, a

she also kuelt to the king. "Spare your truth !'

Francis first broke the false speaking win dow, then he raised the ladies from their supplicatory posture-

of money to sell his crop at the lowest sing of the market, or who cannot command extra labor in any emergency of the season, or who is obliged to wait for a few years to get a few hundred dollars to drain a swamp that would pay him the interest on a'thousand dollars as soon as the work was done.

The farm should be suited to the products taste and experience of the owner will excite him to undertake certain branches of farming, but some soils are best calculated for grain growing, others will produce extra fruit, others have grass and water for the dairy, or stock generally, while occasional locations are to be found where all these may be combined to a greater or less extent. These things should be taken into account the world. * *

in buying a farm. Then market facilities are to be considered. In the management of a farm much depends on this, and it is a matter of moment whether it will cost five cents or fifty to bring a dollar's worth of produce to the profitable, while at a distance from the mardispose of-something every week bringing they will soon be able to bear it. in the cash-whilst the other must necessarily devote himself to a few leading articles, his harvest accruing but two or three times of produce.

Again, a farm should possess in itself a good capacity of production, so that it may be readily and profitably managed, in such a way as to retain and increase the fertility of the soil. A farm easily worn out-a course of management rapidly exhausting the farmer; his business would no longer be above him a hugo shark, leisurely surveying the fertility of the soil, would soon bankrupt to buy a farm; one must have the skill to forward towards a rock, where he thought he manage it rightly. To do business profitaand carry them out, and nowhere is this his tail, and followed quitely, but with the more important than upon the farm. The question is often debated whether farming is really profitable or not, but could we only see the fortunes lost by the careless habits of those who pursue it, the decision would soon be arrived at.—Country Gentleman.

EDITORIAL DELIGHT -.- If an editor omits anything he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are, people get angry. If he glosses over or smooths down the rough points, he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names, he is unfit for the position of an editor. It he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a mullet. If he does, he is a rattlehead, lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong, he is a good tellow but lacks discretion. If he lets wrong and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward. If he exposes a public man, he does it to gratily spite-is a tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard. If he does | their companion, and the diver was taken not his paper is dull and insipid. Who on board, almost dying from the dreadful would not be an editor.

One kind of mortar is designed to fill up chink : another to make them.

there is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces-and that cure is freedom ! When a prisoner leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day-he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him consumer. In the vicinity of large towns into his dangeon; but to accustom him to the the production of garden crops is often very rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder naket no dependence can be put on such pro- tions which have become half blind in the ducts. The one can grow a large variety to house of bondage. But let them gaze on and Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until a year. But the recent great increase in the they are fit to use their freedom. The means of transportation has done much to maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, equalize the value of farming lands through who resolved not to go into the water until out the country, especially when devoted to he had learned to swim. If men are to wait the more valuable and least bulky articles for liberty until they grow wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.

----PERILS OF A PEARL DIVER .- A pearl diver had plunged into eleven fathoms, in the expectation of finding some peculiarly fine pearls. He was pursuing his search, when seeing the water suddenly darken, he looked up, and to his horror beheld at some distance remunerative; his home and his comforts all his movements, and evidently intended to would soon-pass away. Hence it is not all make a prize of him. The diver made a dart might elude the cye of the monster, and then bly one must understand business principles spring up the surface; but the shark shook same evident determination to eat him the

moment he rose. As under water time is everything, and the diver had only to choose between being caton alive and being suffocated, the thought suddenly came into his mind to puzzle his pursure by a contrivance in which whether he remembered it then or not, the cuttle-fish

has the merit of originality. He threw him. solf upon the ground, and with the stick which all divers carry, began to muddy the water. A cloud of mire rose between him and the shark ; he instantly struck out under cover of the cloud, and when he thought that he had cleared his enemy, shot up to the surince. By great luck he rose in the midst of the fishing-boats. The people, accustom-ed to perils of this kind, saw that he must have been in danger, and commenced splashing with their oars and shouting, to drive the shark away; they succeeded so far as to save exertion of remaining so long under water.

Slauder is as much more accumulative than a snow ball, as it is blacker. 1. 1

won't take physic !" Reg-Envy is unquestionably a high comthe slumboring masses of the people to the pliment, but a most ungracious one.