

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

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TBRMS. The DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL is published every a marvelous variety of singular forms. From Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa., at \$1 5 per annum, if paid in advance, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspisuously inserted at the following rates, viz : 1 square 8 insertions Every subsequent insertion 25 1 square 3 months 8 00 " " 6 " 5 00 8 00 A column 1 year 18 00 S0 00 Business Cards with 1 copy of the Democrat 5 00 A Sentinel per year

Select Poetry.

THE NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE OF WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

I long for the scenes of my own native wild wood, Where my parents and friends are now thinking of me:

And the re too, were spent the bright days of my childhood,

In our nent little cottage of West Pennsylvania, Where neath the tall cypress, that emblem of sorrow, Our own limpidConemaughglides onward and free And hope's gleams brighten with the dawn of each morrow.

On our dear little cottage of West Pennsylvania. Where the heart cheering smiles of contentment reside.

And love fills each bosom with fond, raptourous glee;

Who where pence ever reign around the dear fire

Of our little cottage of West Pennsylvania. Tis in vain the gay scenes of this "city of love,"

Strive with my affections, to win them from thee, And when once returnad, never again will I rove, From our dear little cottage of WestPennsylvania. For oh ! 'tis, believe me, an Eden on earth,

Where the flowers of Nature bloom lovely and free,

Where Peri's are flitting round our own cheerful hearth,

In the dear little cottage of West Pennsylvania. Where the chickasaw*) twings its tendrils so green O'er the roof of the home that so dear is to me, Twere better to live than in cities, I ween, Though 'tis but a cottage of West Pennsylvania. In cities, the proud and the lordly may dwall Who not knew what it was such enchantment to

EBENSBURG, JULY 6, 1854.

La Mauvaise Tarre, (the bad ground,) and Major Stephens has recently discovered an timber. Rock is very plenty, consisting most-about thirty miles in diameter, it has assumed open gap through the Rocky Mountains.— I vof limestone; and plenty of excellent stone These five valleys, embracing the sources of coal is found within twenty miles of Fort the two greatest rivers on the continent, which Madison. extensive and frowning fortification ; from ano- will bear their product to the two greatest oceans in the world, surrounded by other smaller but no less rich ones, will be the fu-\$1 00 third, the appearance of a sterile broken and ture Switzerland of America.

Iowa, is some weeks later than in Missouri .---In Eastern Nebraska it is some weeks later than in Iowa, and in the visibility of the moun-tains some weeks later still. From the city of St. Louis, traveling either northward or westward, the climate becomes colder about in the same degree-the difference of elevation, traveling west, being about equivalent look at thisplace, before they go elsewhere. to its effects to the difference of latitude traveling north. Snow falls at the foot of the mountains about the 1st of September, and at Council Bluffs about the Tst of November. Coal has been found in the northwestern counties of Missouri, and it is probable may be found in the southeast portion of Nebraska. The limestone formation of Missouri and Iowa, extends over the first district of Nebraska, described in this letter. Beyond that district the formation is sandstone, and rocks of the deluvian period-the former south and of other small valleys, circumvallated by the west of the Missouri chiefly, and the latter amphitheatre of mountains and gorgeous north of it.

mountain scenery. The valley of the Yellow Stone is spacious, fertile and salubrious. The The first district is the only good agricultural region at present. It is a rich loam, streams are fringed with trees, from whence finely timbered and watered. The second is strictly pastoral. The third has soil, but is have a destitute of timber, and very sparsely supthe valley expands many miles to the mountains. The traveler can almost imagine himplied with springs. The fourth also has soil, self upon the Danube, for the valley is sprinkbut has the same drawback. The fifth, as led over at long intervals with cyclopean already stated, is the finest region on the globe structures of granite closely assimilated in in the same latitude.

appearance from a distant view, to the stern and solitary castles with which Europe was A few of the farming boys of Iowa and Missouri have heretofore "stuck their stakes" in the first district, opposite Kanesville, and above the mouth of Platte river. I learn But these structures exceed those of Europe in magnitude and grandieur, and the woods that emigrants are now pouring in by the and waters are disposed with a taste and beauthousand, and scarce a year can elapse before ty which the highest art must ever toil after they will have appropriated all the good land in vain. It is encircled by a rich girdle of along the Missouri river. Here the progress not confined merely to the possessor. It is heights and mountains, the basis and dark sides of which are obscured in shrubs, and the of the territory will be checked for many now wel understood that the qualities of par- to worship God in his own mode, and hold not one farmer in five hundred uses one; years to come, and when it again commences ents are more or less transmissible to children. summits tafted with rich forest trees. And here is to be the seat of a populous and pow- the emigrants will leap over the second dis- Consequently, the parent, who has good di- the best interests of the country. trict, but leave occasional squatters along the gestive organs, is more likely to have progeny line of the Missouri to the third one-but they be two distinct communities in Nebraska, the one occupying the country directly west of Iowa, and the other the Valley of the Yellow Stone. This is the sum of my best informa- of one fundred and three. A sound digestion, holy day. tion relative to this new territory. I have moreovyr, is necessary to happiness. Dispenconfined my remarks to the conveyance af tic people are confessedly irritable. More peruseful practical information, and avoid all at- sons ow fits of mental depression to a weak tempts at fine writing. Your readers wish to disgestin than to any other cause. It is amuknow what the country is, and how they can | zing how much ignorance there is on the sublive there. I have proposed to myself only ject. Jundreds who suppose their stomach to give them such facts as will enable them to be in perfect health, have the organs of di- ed philanthropy which to erates the largest to form correct opinions.

Fort Madison is about a day's travel by steamboat from St. Louis, and about the same by river and railroad from Chicago, and from New York city about seventy hours. Next The climate of Nebraska has not been ac- year Fort Madison will be connected all the as Secretaries. Resolutions were introduced sect, and there unite with the North Missouri Persons seeing to settle in the great West. who regard health, and have an eye for the beauties of Nature, might do well to take a adopted :

The True Elixir of Life.

It is theremark that Americans are more ever be required as a qualification to any of- to each others hands. frequently sictims of impaired digestion than fice or public trust under the United States," any other jeople in the World. We believe and, whereas, if there can be no exclusion from medical stitists assert the same whether this office in consequence of a man's religious testate of thigs is unavoidable, whether, in other nets, it is self-evident there can be no restricwords, it i the result of climate, or is caused tion of the right of suffrage growing out of by our owi excesses.

That inpaired digestive organs are enemies glory of this republic have been materially adto speak, h which all animal vitality is distil- birth, and whereas, it is anti-republican, antiled. If is powers are weakened, if it does democratic, and anti-Christian to proscribe any sible, and rotracted years utterly so. persons who have attained unusual longevity nutivity ; therefore, be it have noteriously possessed good digestive or-

mes the first of England, at the extraordinary all the rights and guarantees of the Constitu-Jenky, the lived to the age of one hundred for their excellent appetities and their capital digestiol.

But the advantages of a good stomach are similary favored, than one, who is the victim gestion lightly impaired and should attribute ter eating, and their periods of profound dejection. The hilarity of early youth when we childhod, we might also keep much of child- narchies. hood'sjoyousness. Why can we not? To some extent we may. Advancing years necessarily wear out the human finne, and the stomach suffers with the rest of the body, but the digestive powers are oftene: impaired by excess at least in America, then by age Intemperance is a fertile source of impaired disgestion. It is to his having nearly destroyed the coats of his stomach hat the drunkard pertly owes hi shattered newes. Even many persons who cannot princesses belong. It is more like a fairy tale be called inchriates, and who perhaps have never ben intoxicating in their lives, injure their ligestion by the daily use of stimulating liquois. The dropping of water will wear away the hardest rock. It is astonishing, therebre, that the drinking of ardent spirits, habitually, even in comparatively moderate Lagerbeer, the Englishman his ale. But Americans must have brandy, or at least whiskey. Even if the amout of stimulant in the light wine, or in the preparation of malt, is not sufficient to be injurious, the distilled spirits which form the common bevarage of the American people are undeniably so. It is fact, toxicated, rarely attain old age. he has a stomach, cannot have a good one." The majority, perhaps, are born, with digestive organs naturally strong, but men soon learn to overtank them, and indeed it is the What with the habit of bolting food, the ex- of fortune. cessive use of pastries, the fondness of hotcakes, and the late suppers, so popular with many, it would be extraordinary if Americans were not sallow, thin-faced, nervous and lowe spirited. Thousands who religiously abstain from ardent spirits, gorge themselves at every tening their days, and impairing their capacity to enjoy life, nearly as much as the brandydrinkers they condemn. ing, if you wish to attain old age . A mode-

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daughter), Empress of Austria, (by another daughter), Queen of Sweden, King (consort) of Portugal, ex-Empress of Brazil, (future) IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS-REPUBLATION OF THE King of Saxony, Grand-Duchess of Hesse, Grand Duchess of Toscany, Duchess of Mode-The Democratic Republican General Comna, (future). Pretty well for one family in mittee last night held a Special meeting at Tagamany Hall. Lorenzo B. Shepherd filled two generations. Bavaria now even aspires to become the third German power of the first the chair, and Messrs. Haswell and Andres rank, aivailling Austria and Pressia, but it is The climate of Nebraska has not been ac-curately discovered. Enough is known, how-error for practical purposes. Vegetation in strong company formed to build a raiboal to strong company formed to build a raiboal to things as may be seen by the following : readers must not suppose that inquiries of this kind are trivial or uninstructive. From the At a special meeting of the Democratic Redisuse of many of the more sanguinary resour-ces of state policy, and the vastly increased fapublican General Committee held at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, the following cilities for constant intercourse between court preamble and resolutions, offered by A. Reed, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, were unanimously and court, Europe is falling more and more into the power of half a dozen dynasties, all intimat ly connected, and however they may Whereas, the Constitution of the United States declares "that no religious test shall rival or try to oust each other, all playing in-

New Farms lately Discovered.

Lawyer, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, have known for a long time that a landholder owned down far below the surface. But farmers never suspected that that cause ; and, whereas, the greatness and their deeds gave them a right to more than to long lift need hardly, we suppose, he re-peated. The stomach is the great alembic, so of a large portion of its citizens of foreign has thought of looking deeper, except the diggers for gold and water. The subsoil plough is revealing to agriculturists treasures its work idifferently, health is nearly impos- man or set of men becaue di ffering with us in before unknown. Discoveries in the earth All religious opinions, or because not of American are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is open to the cultivator, as a new heaven is open to the astronomer. In the soil Resolved, That, as Americans, and as Demo crats, devoted to the fundamental principles is a great source of phosphate of lime, which Thoma Parr, who died in the reign of Ja- of this government, and in favor of preserving a few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies six inches deeper age of on hundred and fifty-two, was prover- tion, we utterly repudiate any attempts to under the farm. There since the deluge lies bial for hs sound stomach. So was Henry proscribe any of our fellow-citizens, whether undisturbed the fertflizer, usually hard .-native or foreign, on account of the religious Roots of the grains and grasses cannot peneand fort-four-Slender, who died at one beliefs they may entertain. hundredhan three, and numerous others, who *Resolved*. That the balls upon which rests lating for thousands of years, insoluble, exdied, who over a century old, were proverbial the continued prosperity, permanency and cept when roots apply themselves to it. Not power of this nation, is that feature of the constitution, and the time-honored policy of six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine the government, which tolerates all political below-it is too hard. As beneficial as the and religious opinions, permitting every man subsoil plough has proved to be where used, such political doctrines as he may deem for throughout this enlightened country. You may ask them why they do not use one, and I

Resolved, That, while allow the largest lirally had good crops; used them, and they g is and Clark, in canoes, a distance of 1,000 will not pause here long. There is not enough of discepsia. With the Parrs for example, extent of public discussion of all relgious and therefore, we think it better to follow their timber and water. In thirty years there will a goodstonnach being heriditory, long life was political theories, yet we are opposed to riot example, notwithstanding we are living in an age of great improvements.

508. For such pleasures what records of city can tell, As dwells in a cottage of West Pennsylvania. Then oh ! for the scenes of my own native wild wood,

Where my parents and friends are now thinking of me. And where, too, were spent the bright days of my

childhood In our own dear cottage of West Penasylvania.

Miscellancous.

Nebraska--Its Geography and Natural Capabilities.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] Sr. Louis, Thursday, June 15, 1854. I propose io give you, for the information of your readers, an accurate description of these territories, derived chiefly from personal observation and diligent inquiries of traders and trappers during a long period of familiar intercourse with them.

The boundaries of Nebraska, as given in the late act of Congress. are as follows, viz: North by the 4th parallel of latitude, separating our territories westward from those of Great Britain; south by the 40th parallel a few miles below the north-west corner of the State of Missouri, east by the Missouri River, the western line of Minesota, and west by the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains.

The face of the country from the Missouri river westward to the spurs of the mountains is rolling prairie, but little diversified in its a pect save by the intersection of its streams. The soil, for a space varying from 50 to 100 miles west of the Missouri river and the State line, is nearly identical with that of Iowa and Missouri. The higlands are open prairies, covered with grasses : the river bottom a deep rich loam, shaded by dense forests. From this first district to about the mouth Lean qui Court (Running Water River,) it is one boundless expanse of rolling prairie, so largely intermixed with sand as to be almost unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes. The prairies are, however, carpeted with succulent grasses, affording an inexhaustble supply for herds of cattle aud sheep.

The third district is a formation of marl and earthy limestone, and extends in a belt of many miles east and west of the Mandan Village, on the most northern bend of the Missouri river, and southward across the southern boundary of the territory. This soil cannot be otherwise than very productive. I rye, barley and oats. I have seen, also, very fine Indian corn along the upper valleys of the Missouri river. It is in this district that what are called buttes be the Canadian French and cerros by the Spaniards, are profusely scattered. Here and there the traveler finds surfaces varying in diameter from a hundred feet to a mile, elevated from fifteen to fifty feet above the surrounding surface. They are not hills or knobs, the sides of which are more or less steep and covered with grass .-Their sides are nearly perpendicular, their surfaces flat, and often covered with mountain cherries and other shrubs. They have the appearance of having been suddenly elevated above the surrounding surface by some specific oause.

The marl and limestone formation is, in many localities, worked into fantastic or picturesque forms by the action of the elements. In one place, especially, called by the traders

*) The chickneaw rose vine, of most luxuriant

The Missouri River was ascended by Lewmiles. It has been navigated by steamboats to the foot of the great Falls, 2,500 miles .--From the point where the Nodoway, (a Missouri stream) enters it upward, the northern bluffs recede, leaving, a broad, open, rolling plain. On the south bank the highlands skirt the stream closely. Above Council Bluffs, opposite Kanesville. Iowa, the bluffs on both sides recede, and there is little or no timber save only branches of cotton wood. From the mouth of Jaques River the river valley continues to become narrower to the base of the mountains. The river valley is the only rich alluvion, the highlands being intermixed with sand largely, and unfit for agriculturo, except in the third district already described. Down

one point of view it assumes the aspect of an

ther, the appearance of an oriental city crown-

ed with domes and minnarets; and from a

unattractive congregation of incongruous ele-

ments. These delusive appearances are pro-

duced by distance and the position of the sun.

ogy, are spread all over this region, and most profusely on that portion north of the Missouri

river. Detached masses of rock, some of

them hundreds of tons in weight, wholly un-

connected with the adjacent geological for-

mations, and evidently allied to those of the

northern Rocky Mountain region, dot the

The district which I will call the fourth, ly-

ing north of the Missouri river and west of

Minesota, is the succession of undulating plains, the soil of which is quite fertile but

rather dry. These plains are covered with a

thick grassy sward, which sustains innumer-

The fifth district is at the base of the Black

Hills, between that range and the Rocky

Mountains, and includes the valley of the Yel-

low Stone, of the Maria's River, and a variety

covered and guarded during the middle ages.

erful community in the far future.

whole country.

able herds of elk and deer.

The wrecks of the deluyian period of geol-

as low as the Maddan village the water is as city, who has made his home in the West, clear as the Ohio. From thence onward to writes us the following description of Fort its mouth it is impregnated by its tributaries Madison, which we publish as a matter of with marl and sand, and always looks as mud- interest to emigrants : dy as if in a freshet.

The spring freshet usually occurs about the Ist of June. Except during this freshet, the ascent above Council Bluffs, of 50 tons, is ardnous and difficult, and the descent by such boats nearly impossible, on account of the number and shifting character of the bars. There is a difference of 7 degrees in the specific gravity of the waters of the Missouri at stream. The former has many more tributaries running through marl and quicksand. The average rapidity of the waters of the Missouri is nearly twice that of the Upper velocity. The Missouri on the 41st parallel is more than 500 feet above the Mississippi,

on the same line After leaving the Great Falls the tributaries of the Missouri are not numerous, and none of them above Council Bluffs are navigable for anything but canoes. The large space intervening between it and the Great Platte (or Nabraska) is destitute of streams and nearly so of springs. Hence the grass on the larger portion of this immense tract becomes withered and stunted very early in the season. Its chief tributaries are the Platte, the Sioux, the Jacques, the L'eau qui Court, the White, the Hart, and the Yellow Stone. The Platte rises near the 40th degree of latitude, and longitude 106 deg. in the Rocky Mountains, and flows thence northward and eastward to its outlet, receiving the South Fork in latitude 41 deg. and longitude 100 deg. At the junction of the two forks the river is over five thousand feet in width. It is so shallow and so capricious, in consequence of its quicksands, that it may be considered as almost useless for purposes of commerce. should think it especially adapted to wheat, Were its waters confined to a channel of a thousand feet in width it would be one of the noblest streams in the world ; but this may be considered impossible. The valley is from eight to fifteen and twenty miles in width .--It is generally a dead flat, elevated only from eighteen to twenty-six inches above the surface of the stream, and the greater portion liable to inundation. It is entirely destitute of timber, but produces a luxuriant growth of

the richest grapes. The Yellow Stone has its sources in the Rocky Mountains, but their exact location has never been discovered. It flows north-east- tablishment for the manufacture of agricultu- opportunity, little thinking that they are shorwardly to its mouth. It has been navigated ral implements. for eighty miles by steamboats, and may be finely timbered and watered. In the future, lishment would pay well. commercial intercourse will be carried on be- The country around Fort Madison is as rich

Fort Madison, Iowa.

A gentleman formerly a resident of this

This city is regarded, by many travelers, as the most beautiful and healthy location on the Mississippi river. The bank on which it is located, is about twenty feet above highwater mark ; and immediately in its rear, and not more than half a mile from the river. arises a bluff of nearly two hundred feet in height, the side and top of which furnish the most romantic and lovely spots for private the Kansas River and the waters of the latter | buildings and residence. The river in front is over a mile wide, and the opposite shore is also high and romantic in its scenery.

As early as the year 1807, a fort was built here, under the authority of the U. States, Mississippi. The Orinoco only exceeds it in by Lieut. Pike, and the name given to it which the city now bears; but during the war of 1812, it was closely besieged by the Indians, under the war chief, Black Hawk, and its garrison, through failure of provisions, was compelled to execute it, and drop down the river to St. Louis.

About the year 1836, Congress passed a law, a have a city survey made of Fort Madison, and directing the lots to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. All the lots were speedily disposed of; but most un-fortunately for the growth of the place, the larger amount fell into the hands of non-resident speculators, who, for many years, would neither improve them nor sell them for any reasonable price; and multitudes who came here to settle, were consequently driven to other points of less natural advantages, but where land was cheaper.

But, for the last four or five years the property of large holders, through death in some cases, and insolvency in others, has been gradually passing into the hands of residents, until now two-thirds of the whole city is owned by resident holders, and the advantage of Tried by this test, how do Americans stand? the change is seen in the many improvements which are springing up on all sides.

The population of Fort Madison is supposed to be about three thousand. It is the county seat of Lee county, the most populous county in Iowa. The State Penitentiary is located here. The Court House of the county is a large and commodious brick building. There are five church buildings, all of brick-Methodist, Catholic, Christian or Campbellite, Presbyterian, and German Reformed. There are two steam flouring mills, three steam saw mills, one planing mill, and a steam es-

There is greatly needed a foundry here ; rendered usefully available for other craft and in view of the growing character of the two hundred and fifty miles. I look upon its city, and the extensive country which survalley as the garden spot of Nebraska. It is rounds it, it is believed that such an estab-

tween this valley and that of Clarke's branch in soil as can be found anywhere in the West, all the physicians and all the schools. In of the Columbia. Gen. Clarke found a fine and it has the advantage over most Western short, keep your digestive organs unimpaired. wagon road connecting them in 1806, end localities of a plentiful supply of wood and for that, after all, is the true elixir of life.

berty of public speece, and go for the utmost

Meeting at Tammany Hall.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

REPORT :

Resolved, That it is the glory and the pride of old Tammany Hall that she has never, at any period of her history, avowed out but truly republican doctrines, or been tinctured with nay but sound Democratic tenets.

She goes now, as always, for that unboundliberty consistent with good order and in conto this ause their unaccontable heaviness af- formity to the laws, proscribing no man for opinion sake, discriminating neither for nor against any on account of birth or religion, feel as f we trod on air, comes from a perfect | but opening the door wide to the oppressed of stomaci. Could we retain the digestion of all climes, and to the downtrodden of all mo-

LORENRO B. SHEPHARD, Chairman. Chas. H. Haswell,) Secretaries. Miles B. Andrus, §

The Romance of Royalty.

The young Empress of Austria and her husband are first cousins, the Archduchess Sophie and the Duchess Louise of Bavaria being sisters. Never, perhaps have five sisters had such brilliant fortunes as the family to which these than real history. Daughters of Maximilian Joseph, King of

Bavaria, by his second wife, Caroline of Baden, every one of the five has become either a queen or the mother of kings or queen. And, to crown the marvel, two pair of them are twins. Of the elder pairs of twin, one is Queen of quantities, will weaken the stomach at last? Prussia, the other, mother of the future King Americans are notoriously the largest consu- of Saxonia. Of the second pair of twins, one mers of brandy in the world. Other nations. is Queen of Saxonia, and the other is the Archgenerally, when they resort to stimulants, use duchess Sophie, mother of the present Empeight wines or preparations of malt. The ror of Austria. The second daughter of the Frenchman takes his claret, the German his ofth princess of the fortunate house is now Empress of Austria, while her eldest daughter is Duke of Toscana.

The rise of the Coburgs themselves pales befare the brilliant alliances achieved by the five daughters, by a second marriage, of a third rate German potentate who had a large family which any man may verify, that habitual by his first wife. Of the daughters by the brandy-drinkers, even if they never become in- first wife, one was married to Eugene Beauharnais, and another was the fourth wife of But there are other excesses almost as fatal Fracis I. of Austria. So that every one of the should return without fighting, our companto the digestive organs. Intemperance in seven daughters has either had her own brow ions will laugh at us: therefore, let us give eating is as injurious as intemperance in drink- encircled with a diadem, or may look forward one another a slight scratch, and say we wound ing, and it is, perhaps, even more common. so seeing it grace some one of her immediate ed each other." An old writer has said : "Whoever feels that descendants. One of their brothers' son is King of Bavaria, and another isKing of Greece. When we consider that it is not much above seventy years since the Elector Paladine succeeded to the throne of Bavaria-not seventy since he was confirmed on it-the family must ordinary practice not to stop eating till the sto- be confessed to have prospered. The Guelphs, mach begins to feel uncomfortable It is the Holstein-Gottoops, Lorraine-Habsburgs, strange therefore, that dispepsia is so general? | the Coburgs, were scarcely more the favoritos

In our account of the "fairy fortunes of the Seven Bavarian Princesses," we forgot to include the children of one of them, the Vice Queen of Italy. Of her five children, one is the present Queen of Sweden, another was King (consort) of Portugal, being the first came, and on going into a front room, dishusband of the late Queen Dona Maria II., and a third is Empress Dowager of Brazil, having been married to her brother's father-in- fire-place.

law, the Emperor Don Pedro I. The diamed-Avoid excess in enting, as well as in drink- ed descendants of Maximilian Joseph, (himself made a king by Napoleon's favor in 1805.) rate diet, adopted to your pursuits, and varied therefore, stand shus :- Children-ex-King of according to your constitution, is better than Bavaria, ex-Empress of Austria, ex-Vice the strap with her. He commenced to say-Queen of Italy, Queen of Prussia, Queen of "Mother, plazse whip me quick ? I want to Saxony. Grand-Children-King of Bavaria, see the fire. Whip me quick ma, whip me King of Greece, Emperor of Austria (by one quick !"

Spoilt by Riches.

People grow covetons by degrees. We have a neighbor who was once benevolent; but he was poor then. He could not do much for the needy, but was glad to do what he could. Prosperity has crowned his efforts; he is wealthy, but with his wealth he has be. come covetous. Now it is hard for him to give. He clings to his money as if it was for his life Not long since a widow of his acquaintance by hard labor had collected enough as she supposed, to purchase a barrel offour, and proceeded to the gentleman's store to buy. But flour had that week advanced twenty-five cents.

"Can you not sell me a barrel for this money ?" she asked.

"We can sell our flour for full price," was the reply.

"Will you trust me ?"

"We can sell our flour for cash." She went away, and the next day, with the additional twenty-five cents, returned again. But the flour had advanced twentyfive cents more. "Here is the money Mr.; will you send me up a barrel of flour to-day? we are out entirely.

"No, we must have twenty-five cents more." " You said yesterday that was the price.?" "Flour has advanced."

"Will you trast me twenty-five conts?"

"No! we sell for eash." She got no flour. The widow's family might starve before he would sell a shilling less than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul .- Morning Star.

63 COURAGEOUS DUELLISTS .- The famous Weston, of facetious memory, having borrowed, on note, the sum of five pounds, and failsaid to be betrothed to the hereditary Grand ing in payment, the gentleman who had lent the money took occasion to talk of it in a pubtic coffee-house, which caused Weston to send him a challenge.

Being in the field, the gentleman, a little tender in point of courage, offered him the note to make it up, to which our here readily consented, and had the note delivered.

"But now," said the Frenchman, "if we

"With all my heart," says Weston ; "come. I'll wound you first."

So, drawing his sword, he whipped it through the fleshy part of his antagonist's arm, till he brought the very tears into his eyes.

This done and the wound died up with a handkerchief.

"Come," said the gentleman, "where shall wound you ?"

Weston, putting himself in a posture of defence, replied;

"Where you can, sir, where you can."

Not long since, Mrs. B., smelling smoke ran up stairs to see from whence it covered her little hopeful, standing on the hearth, watching a bag of shavings in the

"Did you do this, Eddy ?" said she.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"Come with me, sir." said she sternly.

She, taking him out of the room, brought

