Sentinel. Democrat

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

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, AUGUST 3, 1854.

TERMS:

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ▲DVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in-

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Selert Boetry.

For the "Democrat and Sent-nel." THE LITTLE NEGRO-BOY.

Where are the millions that have come and gone From earth to vast eternity's long year. Breathing a little hour of restless life Then voyaging upon a common bier— Man's last plain vehicle from time and strife?

And what is said of all that endless throng. What of their lives, their deeds, their hist'ry all, Who knows them now, who recollects their names, Or what or where of them, save that the pall Has hung upon their silent, lifeless frames. A'll, all is vanity, and we that now Glory in youthful strength and manhood's prim

Oblivion's common shade too soon shall find, To soon shall sink beneath the wave of time, Our nameless dust wide scattered by the wind. Thou, little boy, whose being was begun

In nowise unlike all the world of man, Whose breath a God imparted, and who bore In thy dark face his image, though the ban Of tyrant brother's granted thee no more-Thou too art passed that but once trodden bourne.

And death, not more thy victor than the rest, Has sealed his triumph on thy little brow And quelled the untold pangs within thy breast, And kept with thee his never broken vow.

What if to thee no transient honors came, No wealth enameled thee, nor wealth bought friends Crowded thy couch to see thee born and die-Death by an equal lot doth make amends. Unchains thy soul and gives it wings to fly.

Soon we, the few that knew thee, shall no more Repeat thy name, and soon may-hap forget, That ere thou wast, the living, not the dead Engage our lives, and all our minds are set Upon what is, and will be far ahead.

But what have others, what can we possess More than to thee already has been given ? --The prespect of unknown forgottenness-The tempting glories of a purchased heaven, Where souls are valued more and color less.

Sleep, little boy. Thou hast a mother's tear's Upon thy shroud, and bitter, pure and hot, Wrung from her heart as ever yet have fell. Sorrow for all abundant tears has got And pours them scalding from the same deep well.

Sleep-when archangel voice shall rouse the world Thy little ear will snatch the vital sound, While prouder heads would fain sleep on for aye And crave the sad seclusion of the ground-Then ope thine eye to an eternal day. S. C. W. OR "THELLO'S FRIEND Ebensburg, July 29th 1853.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

"A song for our banner?" The watchword recall Which gave the Republic her station; "United we stand; divided we fall!" It made and preserves us a nation! The union of lakes, the union of lands ; The union of States none can sever: The union of hearts, the union of hands; And the Flag of the Union for ever

And ever! The flag of the Union for ever!

What God in his Infinite Wisdom design'd, And armed with his weapons of thunder, Not all the earth's despots and factions combin'd Have the power to conquer or sunder! The union of lakes, the union of lands The union of States none can sever; The union of hearts, the union of hands, And the Flag of the Union for ever

The Flag of our union for ever!

Miscellaneous.

Wolf Nurses in India.

Stories of wild animals that have acted the part of nurses towards infants accidentally or purposely exposed, are to be met with in every part of the world, and among races of the most wildly distinct character. It was a favorite legendry origin for a great hero, the founder of a nation or an empire. The stag, the bear, the dog, and many others figure in these traditions; but of all, the wolf is the most remarkable and the most frequent to be met with. What truth there may be in the old story of Romulus we shall not attempt to decide. Some reality, however, underlies the wildest fictions; and we have, at this moment, before us a very interesting account of observations made in Northern India, which may be worth the consideration of some future Niebuhr or Arnold. They were conducted by a distinguished Indian officer, whose name were we at liberty to mention it, would be an ample guarantee for their truth and accuracy -one, too, who has possessed unusual opportunities for obtaining information from the wilder and less known parts of the country. In the following notice we shall use his pamphlet largely and without scruple, since, from its having been published in a provincial town, it has scarcely attracted the notice its very curious subject deserves!

The wolf in India is looked upon, as it formerly was in Northern Europe, as a sacred animal. Almost all Hindoos have a superstitious dread of destroying or even injuring it; and a village community, within the boun-

An account of Wolves Nurturing children in their Dens. By an Indian Official.

dary of whose lands a drop of wolf s blood | and perchance his parents might at some fu-, | has fallen, believes itself doomed to des rue- ture time recognize him tion. The natural consequence is, that in the districts least frequented by Europeans. these animals are very numerous and destric- human intellect seems to have all but disaptive, and great numbers of children are constantly carried off by them. Only one class of the population, the very lowest, leading a vagrant life, and bivouacking in the jungles, will attempt to kill or catch them. Even these, however, although they have no superstitious fear of the wolf, and are always found to be well acquainted with its usual dens and his face into the water, but does not lap it up, haunts, very seldom attempt its capture—in like a wolf. He still prefers raw flesh, and all probability from the profit they make of when a bullock dies, and the skin is removed, ried to their dens, andwhose remains are left at the entrance. In all parts of India, it appears, numbers of children are daily murdered for the sake of these dangerous ornaments.

The wolf, however, is sometimes kinder than man. In the neighborhood of Sultanpoor, and among the ravines that intersect the banks the banks of the Gomtee river, this animal abounds; and our first instance of a "wolf nurse" occurs in that district. A years old, but was so wild and fierce that he trooper, passing along the river bank near Chandour, saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all fours, apparently on the best possible terms with his fierce companions. and the wolf protected him with as much care as if he been one of her own whelps. All went down to the river and drank, without noticing the trooper, who as they were about to turn back, dashed on, in order to cut off and secure the boy But the ground was uneven, and his horse could not overtake them. All re-entered the den; and the trooper then assembled some people from Chandour, with pickaxes who dug into the den for about six or eight feet, when the old wolf bolted, followed by her three cubs and the boy. The trooper, accompanied by the fleetest young pulse men of the party, mounted and pursued; and having at last headed them, he turned the whelps and boy (who ran quite as fast) back upon the men on foot. They secured the boy and allowed the others to escape.

The boy thus taken was apparently about nine or ten years old, and hal all the habits of a wild animal. On his way to Chandour, he he rushed at a child with a fierce snarl, like cashmere mimic, or player, who had once that of a dog, and tried to bits it. Cooked treated him with kindness. The odor from the results assessmanting every foreigner that the residual treated him with kindness. The odor from the results assessmanting every foreigner that the residual treated him with kindness. Such examples illustrate foreign my assessment the results assessmenting every foreigner than the peasants, to the parameter of a number of some 80,000, and with rage, parameter and the peasants, to the peasants, to the peasants, to the peasants, to the peasants are the peasants. meat he would not eat, but he seized raw food with eagerness, putting it on the ground under his hands, and devouring it with evident pleasure He growled angrily if any one approached him whilst eating, but made no objection to a dog's coming near and sharing his food. The trooper left him in charge of the Rajah of Husonpoor, who saw the boy immediately after he was taken. Very soon afterwards he was sent, by the Rajah's order, to Captain Nicholett's, at Sultanpoor; for although his parents are said to have recognized him when first captured, they abandoned him on finding that he displayed more of the wolf's than of human nature.

He lived in the charge of Captain Nicholett's servants nearly three years; very inof- the guns, and told him that the wolves were fensive, except when teased, but still a complete animal. He could never be induced to away and leave him, or they will cat you also;" keep on any kind of clothing, even in the but when Janoo saw them begin to play tocoldest weather and on one occasion tore to gether, his fears subsided' and he continued pieces a quilt, stuffed with cotton, and ate a to watch them quietly. At last he succeeded portion of it, cotton and all, every day, with in driving them off; but the following night his bread. When his food was placed at a three wolves came-and a few nights after, distance from him, he ran to it on all fours, four-which returned several times. Janoo like a wolf; and it was only on rare occasions | thought that the two which first came must that he walked upright. Human beings he have been the cubs with which the boy was always shunned, and never willingly remain-ed near them. On the other hand, he seem-ed fond of dozs and of jackals, and indeed all. They licked his face with their tongues, as he ed fond of dogs and of jackals, and indeed all They licked his face with their tongues, as he animals, and readily allowed them to feed put his hands on their heads. with him He was never known to laugh three years old, who had only lately recovered again. from a severe scald on the left knee. As the About two months after the boy had gone. father was reaping, a wolf suddenly rushed a woman of the weavercaste came to Lucknow, upon the boy, caught him up, and made off with a letter from the Rajah of Bondee, staof the village ran to the aid of the parents, but they soon lost sight of the wolf and his wolf; from the description given of the boy

About six years afterwards, as two Siphabees, from Singramow, about ten miles from Chupra, were watching for hogs on the border of the jungle, which extended down to the Khobae rivulet, they saw three wolf cubs and a boy come out of the jungle, and go down to drink at the stream; all four then ran towards a den in the ravines. The Siphahees followed, but the cubs had already entered, and the boy was half way in, when one of the men caught him by the leg, and drew him back. He was very angry and savage, bit at the men, and seizing in his teeth the barrel of one of their guns, shook it fiercely The Siphahees, however, secured him, brought him home, and kept him for twenty days' during which time he would eat nothing but raw flesh, and was fed accordingly with hares and birds. His captors then found it difficult to provide him,

She took him home to her village, where he still remains, but, as in the former case, his peared. The front of his knees and elbows fours with the wolves, and although he wanders about the village during the day, he always steals back to the jungle at night fall. He is unable to speak, nor can he articulate any sound distinctly. In drinking he dips known what eventually became of him.

most remarkable. About seven years since, ticc. a trooper in attendance upon Rajah Hurdut Singh, of Bondec, on the left bank of the Ghagra river in the district of Bahraeteh, in passing near a small stream, saw there two wolf cubs and a boy drinking. He managed to seize the boy, who seemed to be about ten tore the trooper's clothes and bit him severely in several places. The Rajah at first had him tied in his artillery gun shed, and fed him with raw meat, but he was afterwards allowed to wander freely about the Bondee bazzar. He there one day ran off with a joint of meat from a butcher's shop, and another of the bazaar keepers let fly an arrow at him, which penetrated his thigh. A lad, named Janoo, servant of a Cashmere merchant. then at Bondee, took compassion on the poor boy, extracted the arrow from his thigh, and prepared a bed for him under a mango tree. where he himself lodged. Here he kept him fastened to a tent-pin. Up to this time he would eat nothing but raw flesh, but Janoo gradually brought him to eat balls of rice and

In about six weeks after he had been tied up under a tree, after much rubbing of his joints with oil, he was made to stand and walk upright. Hitherto he had gone on all fours. In about four months he began to understand and obey signs. In this manner he was taught to prepare the hookah, put lighted charcoal on the tobacco, and bring it to Janoo, or to whosomever he pointed out his body was very offensive, and Janoo had him rubbed with mustard-seed soaked in water, in the hope of removing it. This was lone for some months, during which he was still fed on rice and flour, but the odor did

One night, while the boy was lying under the mango tree, Janoo saw two wolves creen steathily towards him; and, after smelling him, they touched him, and he got up, instead, however, of being frightened, the boy put his play with him, capering about him, whilst he threw straw and leaves at them. Janoo tried to drive them off, but could not; and becoming much alarmed, he called to the sentry over going to eat the boy. He replied, "Com-

When Janoo's master returned to Lucklow, or smile, and was never heard to speak till he was, after some difficulty, persuaded to alwithin a few minutes of his death, when he low Janoo to take the boy with him. Accorput his hands to his head and said it ached, dingly, Janoo led him along by a string tied and asked for water, which he drank and died. to his arm, and put a bundle of clothes on his Possibly had this poor boy lived, he might head. Whenever they passed a jungle, the gradually have been brought to exhibit more boy would throw down his bundle, and make intellect and intelligence; but almost every desperate attempts to escape. When beaten, instance seems to prove how completely the he raised his hands in supplication took up human nature is supplanted by the brutal. his bundle, and went on; but the sight of the The next is still from the neighborhood of the next jungle produced the same excitement .-Gomtee. In March, 1848, a cultivator who A short time after his return to Lucklow; Jalived at Chupra' about twenty miles of Sultan- noo was sent away by his master for a day or point of view, aroused the enthusiasm of all who poor, went to cut his crop of wheat and pulse, two, and found on his return that the boy taking with him his wife, and a son about had disappeared. He could never be found

with him towards the ravines. The people ting that her son, when four years old, had, whom Janoo had taken away with him, she thought it must be the same. She described boy: but although she remained some considerable time at Lucknow, no traces could be found of the boy, and at last she returned to Boudee. All these circumstances were procured by the writer of the pamphlet from Sanself, both of whom declared them to be strictly true. The boy must have been with the wolf six or seven years, during which she must

have had several litters of whelps. It is remarkable that no well authenticated instance has been found of a full-grown man who had been nuctured in a wolf's den. The writer of the pamphlet mentions an old man at Lucknow, who was found when a lad in the Oude Tarae, by the hut of an old hermit who had died there. He is supposed to have been with sufficient food, and took him with suf- taken from wolves by this hermit, and is still ficient food, and took him to the bazaar, in the called the "wild man of the woods." "He village of Coeleepor, to be supported by the was one day," says the writer, "sent to me charitable people of that place until he might at my request, and I talked with him. His become more humanized. While here, his features indicate him to be of the Tharoc tribe, miserable condition elicited the sympathies who are found only in the forest. I asked

In another instance a lad came into the town of Hasanpoor, "who had evidently been brought up by wolves." He was apparently about had become hardened, from his going on all twelve years old, was very dark, and had first. short hair all over his body, which gradually disappeared as he became accustomed to eat salt with his food. He never spoke, but was made to understand signs well. It is not

These are doubtful eases; but in the former instance there seems no room for questioning the facts. Our readers, however, must judge the gold and silver bracelets and necklaces when a bullock dies, and the sain is removed, the gold and silver bracelets and necklaces he attacks and eats the body, in company peared to us so full of interesting suggestions, Passing by a number of similar stories, we that we hardly think they will quarrel with come to one which is in many respects the us for bringing it thus briefly under their no-

The Emperor Nicholas.

The Emperor Nicholas, born July 6th, 1796, is now fifty-seven years of age. Tall in stature, imposing in meir, and endowed with uncommon beauty of face, he was what is called "La Physique de son rale"-the figure for his part. He is truly the monarch in his appearance. His gait, which is heavy and rather stiff, certainly is wanting in grace, but denotes strength and power. His smile is winning, his voice sonorous and pleasant. His features are regular and combine to form a face a model of beauty of the German type. His eyes alone, which are large and prominent. have something sinister in their expression, and when one looksfull and steadily into them, all the charm of his beauty disappears. Sober in his tastes, moderate in his passions, and desirous of enforcing military discipline by the power of his own example, he sleeps upon a camp bed, eats molecately, with no regard to choice of food, drinks but little wine, and tow mixed with water, rises early and labors hard, though unfo tunately with little discerament. The minute details of military costume, parades and reviews absorb much more of his time than the weighty affairs and material necessities of the Empire. Upon the former, he bestows hours; moments only he devotes to the calls of real duty and to topics which might bring him real glory. The longer one dwells upon his character the more evident it is how trangely a mistaken course can mislead the finest qualities. He gave a most appalling proof of his rate energy of character in a circumstance which occurred at St. Petersburg during the Polish war

While the cholera was raging there at that time, struggled hard to rush into every hole or den He was never heard, however, to utter more heads that the epidemic was generated by poison the lower classes in some way took it into their he passed. The sight of a-grown up person than one articulate sound. This was "Aboo-alarmed him, and he tried to steal away; but, odeca," the name of the little daughter of a purchase of some 80,000, and with race, pathey met. They assembled finally in the Place Siennaia, and with frightful cries of fury and drunkenness, menaced the Capital with rebellion. This was so much the more to be dreaded, as at the moment there were to troops at hand. While the riot was on its highest puch and the excitement most dangerous, the Emperor was seen approaching, accompanied by a single Aid-de-Camp, and fellowed hardly by a hundred Cossacks. He moved on slowly and very steadily through the incensed mob, to the very centre of the insurrection, and there looking steadfastly around, with unlauated gaze, he cried, in tones of thunhands upon their heads, and they began to der: 'Down upon your knnes! Upon your play with him, capering about him, whilst he knees ask pard n from your God-you must expect none from me!"

The immensy prestige which surrounded Nicholas at that time, combined with such an exhibition of daring an i courage, together with the effect of the mighty and sonorous voice struck the insurents with such awe that they with one accord knelt down, and offered no resistance, while a few of the Cassacks seized and bound many of their number, Laded them like so many animals into boats, by which they were ir asported no one an ws where. The rest dispersed in terror, and he rebellion was qualled as it by encountement.

Did the Sovereign in this moment of success draw any instructive lesson from that scene? Did he learn that masses may be governed by moral power as well as by brute force? Not at all. On his people was still in its infancy, and the chatisement of the rod therefore sometimes necessary, it was his imperative duty, as a father, to make that childhood as happy as possible. He has spent his mighty energy of character in theatrical shows, never employed it against monstrous abu-ess, r in giving a moral and economical tendency to his administration. He has rather played with his power than labored with it for the accomplish ment of grand beneficient ends. Thus history shall speak of him as a great actor or comedian who might have been a great man but for th

want of a true understanding of the idea of good. Yet his conduct on the occasion referred to the finest act of his life, when seen from his own scheld it, even my own, who feel rather reluctant to confess enthusiasm upon such a subject. I must admit that I was struck with admiration, a confession I make the more willingly, as it may seem to attest my impartiality when I act the part of the Slave in the train of the triumphant Clesar, crying: "Cæsar thou art but a man!" The desire of accuracy in my sketches forces me to follow the above anecdote with one of an opposite character-"le revere de la medaille."

On one occasion the Emperor's frowns and the contracted muscles of his face announced an apmarks corresponding with those on Janoo's proaching outbreak. No cloud of sedition had risen above the political horizon, no sign of public tumult appeared, and Prince Delgorowsky, des cended from the princely house which founded the city of Moscow, who was with him, anxiously awaited the thunderbolt of Imperial ire. "What is that ?" cried the Czar to the Prince in the awaolloh, Janoo's master, and from Janoo him- ful tones of the Place Siennia, and pointed to a as little touched by the respectful submission of the courtier, as formerly by that of the peasants, kicked the Grand Ecuver of the Court, the most important personage of his suite, and one of the

first dignitaries of the Empire. His private life is as full of contradictions as his public-the natural consequence of an utter want of any solid basis founded upon sound moral principle. He is an affectionate father, yet tyrannize over his children, who fear and shun him. He is a good husband, yet keeps mistresses and exhibits them to his Court, as if defying any one to attempt to oppose his fancies. At one time he is kind and humane, at another harsh, cruel and inflexible, as the fit takes him. He never excuses the slightest | Meekness of disposition kind-heartedness and difference of opinion, yet full of forbearance for those guilty of vice and crime, and for every kind of corrupt baseness. He will forgive the highest of a woman of the neighborhood, who thought him whether he had any recollection of ever degree of moral turpitude in his favorites, yet puhe might be reclaimed by care and attention, having been with wolves? He said, "the nish the smallest contradiction of his preconceiv- so much.

wolf died long before the hermit." I do not ed notions with implacable severity. Domestic feel at all sure, however, that he lived with affection, friendship, love of country, fidelity to volves crimes in his eyes, when at variance with his ideas, or when they become proofs of independence of character in those who cherish them. How is it possible to govern a community, whatever its nature, from which all seeds of vigor and greatness are crushed out, and the only means employed are such as tend to corrupt and destroy it? Yet this idea is the key to the system of Nicholas, This system will yet work out the punishment of his pride—a fact to be regretted, for this man had every advantage necessary to enable him to pursue an opposite course. Fate placed him upon a hight too lafty for him—the principle of despo-tic authority has had its day; he could only raise it again by evil means, and these in the end must work out his destruction.

> Many occurrences in his private life arise in my memory, which illustrate the contradiction, of which I have been speaking.

the earnest entreaties of the Empress, and the bitter tears of a distracted mother, and about the a favorite, words too memorable not to be record- that Valencia would shortly follow.

Gen. Bibikoff, now Minister of the Interior, then Governor-General of three provinces, had at the head of the Court of Chancery a man who notoriously plundered without mercy, the inhabitants of these three provinces, but who paid for his privileged robbery in the charms of his wife, who | nerally credited. became the General's avowed mistress, with the full consent of the complacent husband. When this shameful transaction reached the ears of the Emperor, he expressed the deep interest he felt in the condition of more than 4,000,000 of his subin allusion to the minuscy between the General and the Chancellor's wife: "We must overlook something for our friends!"

Thus, as may be imagined, corruption goes on apace, without let or hindrance. The following | bursts of feelings so rare except in Old England proof of this, I feel sure, will hardly be credited by At nine o'clock, he took a drive on the port in a my readers as having occurred in one of the socalled civilized courts of Europe.

The Empress wishing to present some mark of esteem to the famous singer Rubini, procured a watch richly set with diamonds, which she exhibited at an evening party at Court, to the general admiration of those prosent, among whom was the Prince of Prussia, her brother. After the splendid jewel had been duly examined and ad-mired, it was handed to the Marshal of the Court, Prince of Prassia, meeting Rubini in the street. inquired of him how he was pleased with the gift of the Empress? Upon Rubini's taking it out the Prince saw to his astonishment only a com-

Such examples illustrate forcibly my assertion, An energetic character and strong will may attempt to check the current, but in vain. there can be no barrier set to the gradual develop-ment or corruption, and imquity, for these are no

cessarily the instruments of despotism. The Emperor Nicholas is destined to become a lesson to the world, that the unity of all the material forces of a nation, the concentration of all political power in one hand, combined with the energy of will inherent in a character carved from the living rock, are not sufficient to preserve and save or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our from destruction a principle subversive of liberty. country, proud of a struggle which only threatens morality and the dignity of humanity; that a nation even, still in its infancy, must be ruled in accordance with the laws of gradual emancipation and development: that it is impossible to force a people into a retrograde course, and that no man an have power sufficient to stay the laws of Proinence in their steady and infallible progress.

At the present moment, after a long reign of thirty years, we see the Emperor of Russia forced to risk all his chances for the future upon a single

card, with all the interests of morality, human progress, material improvement and civilization grainst him. Let him suffer one serious defeat and he is lost!-What has placed him in this position? Skill?-Greatness?

A Curious Rail Road in Paris.

One of the most interesting sights in Paris and one that no American ever thinks of visiting, as he probably never heard of it, is the Railroad from the Barrier d' Enfer to Sceaux. It is but seven miles long, and was built as an experiment upon a new system of wheels. The engine, lender, and hindmost car of the train, are fernished with oblique wheels, under the ordinary upright ones. Where the track is straight these do not touch the along the inner edge of the rail, and preventing the train from running off the track. The road was therefore made purposely tortuous, and most sudden and seemingly dangerous bends were introduced at frequent intervals. The two stations are circular, and the train, as it receives its passengers, is doubled up into a ring 50 feet radius. The sma lest curve upon the road 68 feet radius, and over this the train goes at ful! speed. The corners of the cars are cut off, that the vehicles, in following the curve do not infringe upon each other. Sceanx is upon an eminence, which ascends spirally with something like a mile of track-it only going in advance a hundred feet. The invention-which by way, is ten years old-has proved practically very successful-but it has never been applied to any extent.

500 Wives Wanted!

Marriageable girls are quick in the Minnesota market. We quote from a letter in the Boston organ and blow it." Daily Advertiser: "Several leading and wealthy citizens of Saint Paul have married Lucian squaws-aboriginal ladies, perhaps I ought for ever kept for the nation, and to be preserved to say. These matches are caused less by sacred as a place of pilgrimage. They will appear romance than by the necessity of having a wife and the scarcity of white women. When there is an importation of the latter commodity spot upon the table cloth! The Prince remain- from the East, it is eagerly seized. I heard of ing silent, and respectfully retiring, the Emperor | a gentleman from our part of the country who came out to settle with his three daughtres In two weeks he was alone, but his family was increased by the addition of two sons-in law.

> PRIZE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Jacksonville [III.] "Constitutionalist" of the 1th has an account o the exercises at a late "exhibition" of the Female Academy of the town. Prizes were awarded to several of the young ladies for excellence in different departments of study, and the performances closed by presenting the following prize: "To Miss S. Hine; for affection-a husband-Mr. Austin Rockwell.

> The young lady with "speaking eyes," has

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

VOL. 1. NO. 45.

Cholera in Petersburg. - Napoleen's Prochmation .- Battles at the Danube.

It is now confirmed that the Eussians have reseived counter orders, and will not quit Wallachia. The Austraians have for the present, entirely relinquished the intention to peaceably occupy

It is believed that all the smaler German States vill adhere to the Austro Prussians convention. The feeling in England with respect to these w complications is decidedly uneasy.

There has been severe fighting on the Danube. The Turks, under Omar Pasha, in person, after severe fighting, have exptured the Danube Islands and the city of Giurgevo, which they now Omar Pasha says that the Russians lost 45,000

nen during the unsuccessul stege of Silistria. The details of the Spanish insurrection are conflicting, but it is certain that the insurgents mainwhich I have been speaking.

Thus I saw him refuse a slight commutation of the sentence of a political officer, notwithstanding were retreating towards Andalmia, and the capi-

tol was tranquil. ter tears of a distracted mother, and about the same time I toyself heard him utter, in behalf of ga had prenounced in favor of the insurgents, and

A flotilla of French and English boats have succeeded in destroying the Russian works at the Salina mouth of the Danube, after a sharp resist-

It was rumored that a secret Russian Diplomat had arrived in London, but the report was not ge-On the first of July there were 400 cases of cho-

lera in Petersburg.

Boulogne, July 12.—The reception of the Emperor, who arrived at seven last night, was most gratifying; everywhere he was almost heavilly after his arrival at the Hotel du Nord, appeared at the windows, where he received one of those carriage and pair. Not a soldier or police efficer attended during the day, save to keep order st the entrance of the railway. The Emperor to-day reviewed the troops intended for the Baltic. His Majesty delivered an address, which was most enthusiastically received. The first division march ed for Calais immediately afterwards and will em-

bark on Friday. It appears certain that the Emperor has this morning taken the whole of the Hotel de Brighto be presented to the singer. Two days after the ton for a month, to arrange the embarkation of a second army corps of 30,000 men. The troops left for Calais in high glee, singing.

laughing and shouting. The following is an offi-oial copy of the Emperor's address to the troops: "Soldiers:

"Russia having forced us to a war, France has led out a considerable number of her troops. Tothat uncontrolled power tends powerfully to evil. day our troops and armies, united in the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the But Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to English vessels will convey you there a unique fact in history, which proves the infimate allien a of the two great nations, and the firm resolution of the two governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liner ty of Europe and the national honor.

"Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly the aggressor, accompanied you with its ardent yows; and I, whom imperious divise retain stall distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say- They are worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Fylau, of Friedland and of Moskowa/ God may Loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Empe

reur!" and other leyel cries, followed this ad-

ELOQUENT EXTRACT. - The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. All grave-yards in other lands show symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant are all slike undistinguished. The waves roll over allthe same requiem song by minstrelsy of the eccan is sung to their songs. - Over their reshines, and there undarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trunwhen the sea will will give up its dead

CAN'T ENDURE IT .- An old maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day, "I can bear adversity, I can encounter hardships, and withstand the changes of fick a fortune but, oh, to live, and droop, and die, live a single pink-I can't endure it, and what's

63-A facetious boy asked of his playmate, why the boss of a hardware store was like a bootmaker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it Why, says the other, "because the one sold the nails, and the other nails the souls."

93-The Boston Transcript savs Deacon Cyrus Fester has been appointed principal artist for hi ling the new organ of St. Pauls with breath. It is said-and we have not heard it contradiquedthat the deacon is accustomed to go "behind the The women of the South have commenced

an effort for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to be to their sisters in all parts of the country to all them in this patriotic work.

83-A sad accident occured in Madison, Lake ounty, Ohio, on the 4th. Two men had their eyes blown out by the premature discharge of an anvil, which they were using in licu of a cannon.

The merchants and manufacturers of Louisville, Ky., are getting up a patition that they will have published and circulated by the city council, in Europe a book setting forth the inducements which that city offers to emigrants.

"Sambo, why am a locomotive bulgine like bed-hug?"

"I gib dat un before you ax it."

"Because it runs on sleepers."

A GENTLEMAN Was promonading a fashionable street with a bright fittle boy at his side when the fellow called out:

"O. Pal there goes an editor!" "Hush son!" said the father! "due t make sport of the poor man-God only knows and a you may come to yet."