BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

CETTYSBURCH, Pa., MOPDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1886.

VOL. 7--NO. 24.

PUBLICK SALES.

CUBLIC SALE.

N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Adams county, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue or outery on the premises fon Saturday the 24th of Septem bed next, at 12 o'clock, M. as part of the real estate of Joun Cownover, dec'd.

A Tract of Patented Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining hands of John Hornberger, Abraham Spangler, George Wolford, the heirs of Cornelius Lott and others, containing 160 Acres, or thereabouts, with a ONE-STORY LOG

a never failing Spring of good was ter near the door, a STABLE, on ORCHARD, a large quantity of MEADOW, and about 20 Acres of Wood LAND.

To be sold on the terms of one third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April next, and the residue in three equal annual payments. An undisputable title

WILLIAM COWNOVER, Administrator of John Cownover, dec'd. By the Court, James A. Thompson, Clerk.

August 29 1836. PUBLIC SALE.

NET ILL be sold at publick sale on Saturday the 24th of September next, on the premises, it I o'clock, P M.,

A FARM, Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Wm. F. Bonner, Nicholas Wierman, Geo. Myers, Sen., and 27th day of September nextothers, containing about 112 Acres.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A Two Story LOG

MOUSE, with a Kirchen attached—a HOUSE. new Loc Barn, Spring House, a Spring of excellent water near the house;

an ORCHARD, a large proporficient quantity of Timeer-Land.

The above property is in good order, and will be sold as the Estate of JACOB HERSHEY

Terms made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

GEO. DEARDORFF, Assignces

August 29, 1836.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to publick sale on Saturday the 8th of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A WARM.

Lute the Estate of Sam'l Latshaw,dec'd. situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., containing 160 Acres. more or less-about 20 Acres in excellent Timber, and about 25 Acres of good Meadow.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE, A GOOD TWO STORY STONE

CHARD.

HOUSE. with a Loc KITCHEN at tached; a well of good water at the door, a Loo BARN, and a thriving young OR.

A TANNERY in complete order, with a sufficiency of wa ter; a Two Story Tenant

HOUSE,

with a Large Log Bank Barn This property adjoins Joseph Dall, Simon Becker and others.

A Tract of Wood-Land.

Containing 6 Acres, more or less, situate

e mile west of Whitestown. any person wishing to purchase the proty before the day of Sale, can call on either of the Executors. Terms of Sale will be made known by

SAM'L SLOTHOWER, Ex'rs. JOHN DULL, Jr. August 29, 1836.

Tif the above property is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

HE subscriber will sell at private sale. that finely situated FARM, belonging to the heirs of Stephen Hendricks, deceas. ed, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, on Conowago, 6 miles from Gettysburgh, containing 150 or 60 Acres, adjoining lands of Wm. Galbreath, Henry Bender and others

The improvements are a large

TWO STORY HOUSE.

(weather-boarded) and STONE BACK BUILD-INC: and LARGE BRICK BARN, and an excellent ORCHARD; a good well of water, and one spring on the place.

The land is of a good quality and under good fence—containing a sufficiency of good Meadow and about 40 Acres of Wood-

For Terms, apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOEL HENDRICKS. for himself and the other Heirs. August 22, 1836.

SCOTT'S RINGWORM OINTMENT FOR the cure of Ringworm, there is said to be nothing equal to this Ointment-many having been cured by its use. For sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT.

PUBLICK NOTICES, &c.

Teachers Wanted.

ROPOSALS will be received until the 17th of September next, for SEVEN TEACHERS, (Male and Female) well qualified and satisfactorily recommended, to take charge of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS in Cumberland township. Proposals to be handed to the Secretary or President (Mr. Geo. Trostle,) on the above day.

DANIEL WELDY, Secretary Board School Directors of Cumberland tp August 29, 1836.

ALUMNI

Pennsylvania College.

NAME Annual Meeting of the Alumni Society of this institution will be held in the College Edifice on Tuesday the 13th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M All he members are requested to attend.

On the evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock, p. M. an ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, one of its membors, in the German Church. All the friends of Literature are invited to attend.

C. F. STOEVER. Gettysburgh, Aug. 29, 1836.

Register's Notices.

Notice is hereby Given,

'瓶NO all Legatees and others concerned that the Administration Accounts of the deceased persons herein mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the

The Account of Samuel S. M'Creary, Admin strator de bonis non of Andrew Noel. deccased.

The Account of John Martin and John Louch, Administrators of Peter Miller, de ceased.

The Account of David Witherow, Executor of Nancy Shepherd, dec'd. The Account of Abraham Chronister,

Executor of John Chronister, deceased. The Account of Isaac Baugher and Fred erick Baugher, Executors of Frederick Baugher, dec'd.

The Account of Andrew Brough and A braham Trostle, Executors of Sophia Brough, dec'd.

The Account of John Wolford, Administrator of John Albert, dec'd.

The Account of Wm. 11. Wright, Exec ator of the Estate of Sam'l B. Wright, dec'd. The Account of Daniel Bowersox, Executor of David Leppo, dec'd.

The Account of Daniel Bowersox, Executor of Adam Unger, dec'd.

The Account of Daniel Bu ministrator of John P. Clark, dec'd. The Account of Conrad Keefaaver, Ex

ecutor of the Estate of Lawrence Ohler, deceased. The Account of Joseph Sneeringer, jr.

and Joseph Shenfelter, Executors of the Estate of John Shenfelter, dec'd. The Account of John B. M'Pherson, one

of the Executors of Samuel Sloan, dec'd. The Account of Geo. Wilson Executor of Thos. Baldwin, dec'd.

The Account of Charles F. Keener, one of the Executors of Andrew Wray, dec'd. The Account of Charles F. Keener, one of the Executors of James Wray, dec'd. who was one of the Executors of Andrew Wray,

The Account of Joseph Sneeringer and Joseph Shenfelter, Executors of John Shenfelter who was one of the Executors of Henry Will, dec'd.

The Account of Conrad Keefauver and Samuel B. Epley, Administrators of Peter Epley, dec'd.

The Account of George Smyser, one of the Executors of Samuel Sloan, dec'd. The Account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Esq. Executor of David Domeree, dec'd.

The Account of Wm. Duttera, Administrator of the Estate of Leonard Riffle, dec'd. The Further Account of Jacob Arndt,

of the Estate of Joseph Harmin, dec'd. The Account of James Cunningham, Esq.

Estate of Michael Bruner, dec'd. The Account of Quintin Armstrong, Ex-

ecutor of the Estate of Isaac Armstrong, deceased. The Account of Michael C. Clarkson, Ad-

ministrator of Margaret M'Conaughy,dec'd. -ALSO-The Guardianship account of David Deardorff, Guardian of Eliza M. Mark.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, Register. Register's Office, Gettys- ? burg, Aug. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed one of the Trustees of DAVID ECKERT, (formerly of Gettysburgh,) and wishing to have the business brought to a close, at an early day as possible, would earnestly call upon all persons who stand indebted either by note, or book account, to call upon the subscriber residing in Gettysburgh, and discharge the claims that may be found against them, as longer indulgence cannot nor will

SAMUEL S. FORNEY. August 29, 1836.

BLACK BOTTLES

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at the Office of the Star. THE CARLAND.



From various gardens call'd with care."

FROM THE YORK REPUBLICAN. THE HUMBING BIRD. Bright trifler of the emerald wing! Compation of the flowery spring! With sparkling eye and glittering plume, 'Tis filme to tread 'mid summer's bloom. Not thing the cold and wintry blast;

Thou with the fading leaf art past, But sporting baily through the bower, The robber of each blooming flower. Ah! much there is in life like thee Of fair and flecting vanity;
Bright hours that pass and scenes that change,
And hearts that time and care estrange! "Dound the young heart oft sports some dream

Of love's bright hue, or friendship's beam;
But with the storm of care 'tis past,
Like thee it leaves us with the blast!

1.

THE REPOSITORY.

Love in the Olden Time.

The Ludy Eveleyn Seton of Seton Manor, was oung, beautiful, rich, and an orphan. Too oung to join in the gay revels of a court, she was still immured within her uncient halls, under the watchful eye of her aunt, the Lady Alice; and though retired from the society of the age in which they fived, many were the suitors aspiring to the hand of the fair Eveleyn. One alone ap poared slightly favored-he was the young Sir Hugh de Gasconville, the most finished courtier and accomplished knight under the banners of Richard Cour de Lion; but Lady Eveleyn was fickle-she inherited all the pride of the Setons, and took more delight in gazing at the grim ar ray of her warrior ancestors in the gallery of family portraits, than in listening to the courtly

phrases and laughing tones of Sir Hugh. "I would I could win thy love, fair Lady Eveeyn," said the knight one day, as they paced the gallery togother-(Lady Alice acting propriety n the distance)-"three years have I wooed thee, vet still thou art unreleating; bid me serve thee bid me perform a task, any thing to win thee."

"Nay," replied Eveleyn, "I impose no tasksdoubt thee not; and vet-'twere well to try thee nethinks-look round thee, Sir Hugh; look at my soldier ancestors, all of whom were great in arms, and famed for deeds of prowess-think'st hou that the last of the Setons, should wed with -a-a stripling knight, whose sword has never left ital cabbard, whose brow has never faced a battle—whose arm perchance might fail before"—

"Stop, lady," said Sir Hugh, indignantly, "I hear-I understand thee-thou shalt see that thought not, with these high feelings of thine own, thou wouldest have kept me so long tamely cap

"Silence, Sir Hugh," exclaimed Eveleyn, in her turn roused, "thou art forgetting thyself; we ".vould be alone

She waved her hand-it was enough. The knight bowed low, and springing on his horse, dashed furiously past the windows, and was out of

The flower of the French nobility were enjoy ing the gayest tournament that "la belle France" had ever wi'nessed, when an unknown knight entered the lists, and challenged the victor of the day to single combat. Ho was tall, slightly made well armed and well mounted, and a murmur o astonishment went round as he bent his plumed head before the royal canopy; but the murmur rose to a prolonged shout of approbation, when the lance of the stranger rang on the breast of his opponent and hurled him to the ground.

After assisting the fallen knight to rise, the tranger advanced slowly and gracefully towards the platform from whence the prize was present ed, and receiving on the point of his lance the chaplet and scarf with a low obeisance he turned, and was gone before the vanquished had time to recover his sent or his senses. Who could the stranger knight be, save Sir Hogh de Gascon.

When the drawbridge of Seton Manor was owered for Sir Hugh, and the stately turrels Esq. and Elizabeth Harmin, Administrators burst on his sight, a thrill of fearful expectation curled through his veins. The pink and silver scarf of France floated on his shoulder, and the and Jacob Myers, Administrator of the chaplet of pale roses, now withered, hung on his arm as he reined in his charger at the gate, and dismounting, paced through the vestibule, which against God-involving fraud, adultery, and opened into the withdrawing rooms. He heard murder, the violation of every tie which Lady Eveleyn's voice, and the knight paused .-Three weeks had passed since he had left those rooms in anger, and remembering his parting scene, he dreaded the reception he might meet. Suddenly he entered, and on his bended knee, laid the trophies at Lady Eveleyn's feet.

"So, Sir Hugh!" exclaimed the beauty, with the faintest blush in the world, "thou art returned-whither hast thou been? The Lady Alice thought that thou hadst forgotten the road to Scton Manor."

"And thou, Eveleyn," said the knight, "didst thou not think of me?"

"In truth, I seldom think, since thinking spoil the countenance; but whither hast thou been, and what are these-the chaplet and the scarf?" "Ladye love, I have journeyed to France, and these are trophies won by my poor arm at its latest

tournament." "And wherefore hast thou laid them at my fee Sir Hugh?"

"To win a boon," whispered De Gasconville "What wouldst thou?" said the lady, colouring deeply; "what is the boon?" "Eveleyn! hast thou so soon forgotten?"

"Are the ladies of France fair, Sir Hugh?" "I saw them not, seeing only thee before my eyes, lady."

"Thou hast learnt courtesy," smiled Evoleyn but tell me, didst thou break a lance-lose charger-or-or-gain a wound in same tourna-

be with one worthy of her hand:-when Seton Manor owns a master, it must be one who will not disgrace its ancient halls!"

"Eveleyn!" exclaimed the knight, grasping his word, "I know thee not in this strange moodit is enough-when I am gone, think on thy words, no longer shall Hugh de Gasconville disgrace thine ancient halls! I have loved thee Eve leyn, but for thyself alone!- I have woodd thee, but not for thy gold."

"Nay, Hugh-dear Hugh-thou art too serious

-I but meant-"

be worthy of thee-till then, Eveleyn, farewell!" " Nay-stop-one word!" cried Eveleyn; but she was too late, ere the tears could burst from hre eyes, Sir Hugh de Gasconville and his good charger were skirting the distant hills-ere ano. ther moment could fly, he was lost to her sightand, sinking on her seat, the lady Eveleyn Seton exclaimed, in the bitterness of repentance, "He is gone, and I have lost the truest heart that ever

The Christian army, under Cœur de Lion, set out for the Holy Land, and amongst their glitter-—It were vain to repeat the trials and hardships to their native land, and of them was reckoned Sir melancholy—yet his first thought was of Eveleyr Seton. He faltered in asking after her whom he loved: but a wild sensation of mingled pleasure and pain awoke in his breast on finding that she

was still alive, well, and Eveleyn Seton. His determination was taken-he would see her once more—and just as the summer's sun set behind the Yorkshire hills, Sir Hugh de Gascon ville rang the great bell of Seton Manor.

He found Eveloyn surrounded by her attend

"Thou art a soldier and a crusader," said she bending, "thou art welcome to our custle; but who art thou?"

"Ah!" shricked Evelsyn, "I know thee! Hugh! dear Hugh, welcome, welcome home!" "It is I indeed, lady, but sadly, sorely, change ed, I cannot kneel to thee now-I may not offer thee the strength of this arm, for it is helpless-

I speak with thee alone?" Eveleyn waved back the attendants. "Eveleyn," said the knight, as he lifted his

"I hear thee, Hugh-it is enough!" "Nay, raiso thine eyes, thou seest but the wrock of Hugh de Gasconville-and conscious that, though this hand has been soaked in the blood of the enemy, and though lances have been broken and sabres bent on this body, I am still unworthy of thee. I come faint, wounded, and disabled, to

"Then thou lovest me no longer, Hugh!" cried

"Better than life," replied the knight, "ye thinkest thou I am one to win woman's love?"

hand shall be thy well-won prize!" "Won--won!" murmured the now exhausted Sir Hugh, "and lost-lost, as soon as won."

Anti-Slavery.

The Relation of the Pulpit to Slavery.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,-1 rejoice to hear you say, that in my views and feelings on the system of American Slavery, you agree with me. In your mind, it is clear and certain, that it is a system of rebellion binds man to man, and earth to Heaven.— This system, you declare, ought immediatethe winds. But with these declarations on of the peculiarities of the Gospel. On what the pulpit its various deadly tendencies, and choose to speak as an economist, or politisympathy and assistance. You tried to give those with whom he had to do, he contempoint and effect to your consure by repeat | plated in a more solemn light. To his eye ing in my ears the declarations of the Apos thing among you, save Jesus Christ and Him tongue and pen could not but choose to de-Crucified." You exhorted me as a preach- scribe. Whatever he might exhibit, he was

the Gentiles, and give myselfup exclusively shone from the face of the crucified Saviour. to the salvation of souls. eit er your censure or exhortation. With to keep his place at the communion table? you, I bow reverently and gratefully to the Who, taking his position at the foot of the authority of the Bible. If, in the matter be- cross, could adequately estimate that guilt? fore us, you are sustained by that authority, What motives to "purge out the old leaven" it is mine promptly, cheerfully, and fully to pressed upon their inmost spirits, when they obey you as the messenger of Heaven. But remembered that "Christ their passover was I am greatly a stranger to your character, sacrificed for them!" Would the Apostle if you can blame me for examining the basis dissuade his brethren from such intercourse of your appeal, before I yield to its intended with idolaters, as might be the occasion of influence. Nay, I feel assured that you apostacy to weaker members of the church? will join with me in endeavoring clearly and With what resistless force must his tender certainly to ascertain the meaning of the appeal have reached their hearts, when he

of thy brave blood was spilt!"

"It matters not now, lady-thy words ar traced in fire on my ligart; not because thy loved lips pronounced them, but because others heard thee scorn me; the day may come when I may

knight proffered to ladye love?" .

"Lady," began Sir Hagh.

Hugh de Gusconville owns no craven heart-1 I cannot stand before thee without the stay of my

plumed helmet off, "thou seest me!"

bid thee a long, a last farewell!"

"Yes," exclaimed Eveleyn, throwing her arm ound the lance on which he leant, "say no more. I am still thine in heart. Though thou art wounded, twas in a noble cause. Thou hast fought long and bravely! Though disabled, thou art not dishonored! In future this arm shall be thy stay, place, then, I understand him to affirm, that and, if thou wilt, Hugh, mine own Hugh, this

LETTER TO A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

er of the gospel, to imitate the Apostle to "determined" to hold up in the light which

Apostolic declaration, which you wish me to admonished them, that through their "knowl-

"Nay, lady: but I unhorsed a bold crusader." | attention, as a christian teacher, to a very | "servants" to maintain their allegiance to Lady Eveloyn curled her lip. "Methinks, Sir small circle of topics; comprehending only their Saviour, whatever opposition they Hugh, that were mere sport, since not one drop the more commanding doctrines of the gos- might meet with from their masters? How

thinks, likewise, that a faded chaplet and a worn His blood, claimed a place peculiarly promiscarf were unsightly gifts for thy ladge love! No | nent. From these he never allowed himno, sir knight; when Eveleyn Soton weds, it must self so widely to depart, as to introduce to sent, he was determined to present it as a vitals of Christianity, as the evils of servitude | Christ and Him crucified for arguments and and the claims of the slave. You blame me lillustrations. for not imitating the example of the Apostle, and excluding from the lessons of instruction I may give, the doctrines of abolitionism. |er in introducing or disposing of the subject But after making the declaration, which you of slavery in my religious discourses? . You quote, did the Apostle exclude such topics cannot say so. Have I dwelt upon it as an tion, so manifestly fair and appropriate, you Have I sought applause as a rhetorician?will eagerly embrace such conclusions as the Have I courted popularity for money or a Epistle itself, which contains the declaration name? No. Had I been guilty, in any of in question, forces on our conviction. Read these respects, I should have escaped the patiate! What a variety of objects catch his une. No; it was because on the subject of attention, and employ his powers! In one slavery "I determined not to know any thing place he forces on your loathing eye the in- save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," that he points out to you the limits within which | Saviour, and entitled to all the benefits suityou may have intercourse with flagrant singled to such high relations. This is the ters freely upon the discussion of the subject force for their benefit the direction of Paul, of marriage. With one breath he disposes of "Ye are bought with a price; be not ye the the difficulties which might embarrass his servants or men!" should I not preach Jesus ing numbers appeared Sir Hugh de Gasconville. | christian brethren, when invited to partake | Christ and Him crucified? of food which had been "offered in sicrifice they endured; it is enough, that after years of to idols;" and the next he employs in asserttoil, the few who escaped with their lives, returned ing the claims of the christian teacher to a competent support; and the third, in enforc-Hugh; but he was changed. The tall, proud youth | ing upon females the importance of their was covered with wounds, worn, subdued, ill, and appearing veiled in religious assemblies .-Nor does he overlook the condition and the duties of those who were under the bonds of servitude. He points them to the basis of freedom, to which the gospel had raised them. But I need not swoll the list of topics, to which in one connection and another he directed the attention of his readers. It is very certain, that by the declaration to which you refer, the Apostle did not intend to exclude from his discourses such things as you blame me for discussing. What, then,

did he mean? A fair question, which is ontitled to an appropriate answer. Permit me, my brother, to remind you, that when the Epistles to the Corinthian church were written, "excellency of speech and of wisdom" were generally thought to consist in the subtleties of a hair-splitting philosophy, and in artificial rhetoric. Such acquisitions, in a city like Corinth, remarkable for its wealth and luxury, would naturally be held in high estimation. What muled. that for the Corinthian church such glittering baubles had strong attractions! Apollos, educated as he had been at Alexandria, seems as the head of a party, to have been preferred to Paul, on account of the charms of his rhetoric. With these thoughts in your mind, mark what the Apostle disclaimed, in opposition to the course he pursued, as described in the declaration which we are now to dispose of. "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God." What did he then? "For I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Whatever distinguished the Gospel from systems of human philosophy and heathenish superstition, the Apostle here, presents under the description of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. In the first in whatever he did, he acted in subserviency to the progress of the Gospel. He had not nimed at Corinth to distinguish himself as a philosopher or rhetorician. He had not exerted himself to accumulate gold or brighten his reputation. Secular designs he had none to promote. A higher object engrossed his powers. To build up the church of Christ, and thus subserve the best interests of his fellow men, was the sole end of his solicitude and toil. To nothing, which had a bearing, near or remote, adverse or friendly, on such an end, could he be indifferent. Even the veil for a woman's face became

I understand the Apostle to affirm, in the second place, that he was anxious to present, and illustrate, and enforce every lesly to be broken to pieces, and scattered on son of instruction he might give, in the light your lips, you censure me for exposing in ever subject he might dwell, he did not for urging on the hearts of all who heard cian, or philosopher. A higher character me, the claims of the enslaved upon their he sustained. The various relations of the truths of the Gospel shed their lustre on tle Paul: "I determined not to know any every thing. And what his eve saw, his Was he constrained to expose the guilt of I do not feel myself at liberty to disregard the church, in allowing a gross fornicator the wife of B. Rathbun, a very worthy woeds.
You understand the Apostle to confine his whom Christ died!" Would be persuade brig.

here a matter of deep interest-too impor-

tant to be overlooked in a pastoral letter.

pel. Among these, you suppose that the appropriate and powerful is the argument he Sir Hugh started. The lady continued-"Me divinity of Christ, and the atonement by urges,-"Ye are bought with a price; BE NOT VE THE SERVANTS OF MEN." Thus, whatever truth he might be called to prethe church subjects so far removed from the christian minister, betaking himself to Jesus

> Will you say, my brother, that I have lost sight of the example of the Apostle, eithfrom his discourse? In answering this ques- economist, or politician, or philosopherl-the Epistle, my brother, and see over what a odmin and reproach which, with no very large field the Apostle allows himself to ex- sparing hand, have been measured out for cest of a member of the Corinthian church, I have been reviled and slandered. I have and the shameful neglect of his brethren to presented the slave as a brother-the child subject him to christian discipline; in another of our common Father; redeemed by our ners. Here he exposes and condemns the "head and front of my offending." What conduct of such christians as had law suits if I were to gather a congregation of southbefore the heathen courts: and there he en- ern slaves around me, and expound and en-

[CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.]

VARIETY.

MEAL-HOURS. - Our hours of meals are vonderfully changed in little more than two centuries. In the reign of Francis the First about 1515,) they used still to stay--

To rise at five, and dine at nine, To sup at five, and bed at nine. Will make a man live to ninety-nine.

The custom of dining at nine in the mornng soon relaxed. Still persons of quality long after dined at the latest at ten; and supper was at five or six in the evening .--Charles the Fifth used to dine at ten, sup at seven; and all the court were in bed by nine. They sounded the curfew, which warned them to put out their fires at six in the winter, and between eight and nine in the

In England a similar change took place. But in some degree it is a change rather of name, than of the meals themselves. Our ancestors would have called our luncheon dinner, and our dinner they would have called supper. It is a curious fact, that in some of the colleges in Oxford, were allowgood lance, yet would I see thee once again. May tiplied hints have we in the epistles, with made by the founders for the which we are now more especially concernsum is given for their supper, than for their dinner, implying that the supper was the

more substantial meal. Nuts to CRACK .- There is a square nece of land, containing 25 acres, designed for the reception of 24 men and their Governor, who are each to have a house situated on his own ground, with the Governor's in the centre. How many people's land must the Governor pass through before he gets to the outside of the whole?

LOOK TO THE END .-- Consider well the end in every thing you do-the end!-not the immediate results-the momentary gratification—the apparent gain or advantage for the time-but the end of all your course of conduct. Look on into the future until you clearly see it-and not imagine the consequences are to terminate in an hour, a day, a week, a month, a year, or even an age. The end-the end is far beyond, in eternity. Few, indeed, are the faults or the follies of men which meet with no retribution here--suffering comes with every vice, as its inseparable companion. But the end, I repeat, is not now—and it is the end I pray you consider.

ARISTOCRACY REPROVED .- "Ought we not to be ennobled for the virtues of our fathers?" asked a defender of aristocracy. By the same rule, ought we not to be disgraced for their vices," replied a lady; "so if one man is hanged for his misdeeds, let all is posterity be hanged after him."

THE FIRST VISIT TO A MARRIED CHILD. -Generally speaking if there is a moment of unmixed happiness, it is that in which parents pay their first visit to a married child and in which children receive the first visit from their parents. The petty, half childish, half matronly pride with which the young wife does the honors of her domestic irrangements: the tearful joy of the mother is she inspects and admires: the honest happiness of the father; and the modest exultation of the bridegroom, who has installed the creatures he loves in all the comforts with which she is surrounded—render the moment one of pleasing interest to the most careless bystanders.

nous for pedestrian feats, and so are the French. An English pedestrian recently engaged to walk 27 miles in 6 hours-12 miles of which, while walking, he was to play the flute. He performed his engage. ment in 5 hours and 43 minutes.

The Rochester Republican states that

PEDESTRIANISM .- The English are fa-

man, was unable to bear the shock a revelution of his proceedings produced, and is now labouring under mental alienation.

The Texian Navy is composed of six