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TERMS.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.
A new Volume!

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one* and *two*, of range one.

Townships one, *two*, *three*, and *four*, of range two.

Townships one two, three, *four* and *five*, of range three.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, four, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range four.

Townships *three*, four, five, six and *seven*, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five*, of range two.

Townships *one*, *two*, and *three*, of range three.

Township *one*, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships *three* and *four*, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township *twenty one*, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships *eight*, *sixteen*, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range fifteen.

Townships *eight*, *nine*, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, *sixteen*, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships *eight*, *nine*, *ten*, *eleven*, *twelve*, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, and *nineteen*, of range seventeen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, and *sixteen*, of range eighteen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty sixth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township *four*, of range thirteen.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, and *six*, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and *seven*, of range fifteen.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships *one*, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range seventeen.

Township *seven*, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships *three*, *four*, *five*, six, seven, and *eight*, of range five.

Townships *five*, *six*, seven, eight, *nine*, and *ten*, of range six.

Townships *seven*, *eight*, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, *eight*, *nine*, and *ten*, of range eight.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in *italics* are *partly* within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be *subject to the right* of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding *one hundred feet* on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made *prior to the final allotment* of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-second* day of *August* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty one, on the main land of township fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range nine.

Township forty six, of range eleven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and lots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional townships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty two, of range twenty three.

Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three, (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in *township forty eight*; and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in *township forty nine*, of range twenty five.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty eight; and *fractional township fifty nine*, (except sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in *township fifty eight*, and sections thirty two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in *township fifty nine*, of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range thirty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in *township fifty*; sections thirty two to thirty six, in *township fifty one*; and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty three, twenty four, (except the east part of lot two,) twenty five, and twenty six, in *township fifty three*, of range thirty three.

Township forty four, of range thirty four.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty six, of range thirty five.

Fractional township forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty six.

Fractional townships forty two and forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty eight.

Fractional townships forty three and forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty one.

Fractional townships forty four, forty five, forty six, and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty two.

Townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty three.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty four.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight, forty nine, and fifty, of range forty five.

Fractional townships forty five and forty six, townships forty seven and forty eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range forty nine.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

Fractional township forty one, of range five.

At the land office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty second* day of *August next*, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following-named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township thirty three, of range two.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above mentioned, will be deposited with the register and receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or *Medicated Compound*, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by

S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
June 4—d&triw6m* Washington.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same, approved 27th April, 1838, it is provided that "whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city shall be "deemed and considered mad," it shall be "the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper, to state in said proclamation, not exceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, and lawful for any other person, to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclamation," &c.

Now, therefore, it having been made to appear to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city, I do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that "all animals of the dog kind" in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enforce the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the city of Washington, this 29th day of June, 1853.

JOHN W. MAURY,
July 6—law6w Mayor.

MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES, 3 vols.; translated from the French.
The Race for Riches; by Wm. Arnot.
Louise Elton, or Things Seen and Heard, a novel, by Mrs. Mary E. Herndon:
Anti-fanaticism, a tale of the South; by Mrs. Martha H. Butt.
Lamartine's History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, vol. 4.
Game in its Seasons; by H. W. Herbert, "Frank Forester;" illustrated.
Krider's Sporting Anecdotes.
The Evening Book; by Mrs. Kirkland.
Hints on the Daguerreotype, with illustrations.
Elements of Mechanism; by T. Baker, C. E.
Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child; by Caroline Lee Hentz.
The New Orleans Sketch Book; by "Stahl," with illustrations.
June 2 FRANCK TAYLOR.

A STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE—Edgar Clifton or Right and Wrong; by C. Adams.
Discourses on the Unity of God; by William G. Eliot, of St. Louis.
Regeneration; by E. H. Sears.
The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament; by F. D. Maurice.
Child's Matins and Vespers; by a Mother.
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 23 Bookstore, near 9th street.

POEMS, BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, new and enlarged edition
The Sword and the Distaff, or Fair, Fait and Forty, a story of the South; by the author of Partisan, Walton, &c.
John Randolph of Roanoke, and other sketches of character, including William Wirt, with tales of real life; by F. W. Thomas, esq.
Just received, for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
June 11 Booksellers, near 9th st.

LAMARTINE'S FOURTH VOLUME (conclusion) of Restoration of Monarchy in France. Vol. 5 of Coleridge's Works, uniform edition, Harpers'.
No. 15, Bleak House.
Just received at Harpers' Agency,
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 1 Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE REPUBLIC.

SUMMER SKETCHES—No. 4.

BY MARY J. WINDLE.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, July 13, 1853.

DEAR READER: Please shut your eyes and dream that you are with us at the "*first ball*" here. Not a mere grand rout, where people are crowding each other to death and repeating a set of conventional phrases to each other during the whole evening; but a really gay, animated party, where a set of young people meet to enjoy themselves. Such gay, airy, pretty girls, and such lively pleasant young men! We want you to mark Miss ——— (excuse the name) as she trips gaily down the dance as if her soul were in her feet, little as they are. It is not strange that she should take a conspicuous place among the belles here. But we are not going to describe her. We shall merely remark—*en passant*—dear Mr. reader, to *you*, that she bears a decided and remarkable resemblance to your idol. And to you, dear *Miss* or *Mrs.* reader, that she looks exceedingly like—yourself. And now, of course, you are both satisfied that she must be the most enchanting woman in existence; if not, the fault must lie in your taste and not in our spirit of accommodation. The gentlemen quote poetry to her and bring her bouquets. And yet she parodies their verses most ludicrously to their faces, gives them the slip whenever it suits her convenience, and ridicules the pretensions of all outright. But every one is willing she should flirt just as they would look indulgently, because of its beauty and grace on a lovely, petulant, and happy hummingbird, as it darts from flower to flower, sometimes nestling tenderly within them, and sometimes tearing them mercilessly to atoms. After all, if she shares with too many her heart, it is because she has more heart to spare than most people, and does not grudge it where it can give pleasure.

The leading feature of this ball was the waltzing, which was going forward in every direction when we entered. Couple after couple passed round and round with a perseverance and solemnity perfectly astonishing, when it is remembered that many of the individuals thus engaged are delicate, fragile-looking creatures, who certainly do not appear able to endure the fatigue. An unceasing circuit of the vacant space—a wreathing of arms and clasping of waists—and the only variation we were able to discover was an increase of speed, which rendered the movements of the parties only more conspicuous. At first sight one would think it was quite an easy matter to catch the step, but in reality it requires study and frequent practice to accomplish it, even with tolerable grace; and the best dancers introduce varieties which, like the shakes and flourishes in singing, so disguise the original movement with ornamental addition that you would hardly recognise to what family it belonged.

To this dance the visitors here seem devoted. No evening is complete without it; and to surpass all competition in dancing the polka is glory enough for our belles.

Miss ——— has had her curiosity—that quality which is so universally imputed to the daughters of Eve—most painfully tested. A bouquet was sent her a few days ago, but there was no sign of the messenger or who was the giver of the fairy gift. From whom could it have come?

She ran over the roll of her admirers. One by one they passed before her, shadowy and dim, like the procession in Richard's tent scene. She had received bouquets before—bushels of them—with a profusion sometimes truly ludicro us. Almost any day of the three hundred and sixty-five she might have been smothered in roses; but never before had a bouquet so touched her fancy. There were bright young rose-buds, the slender green arms in which they had so long been nestled still clasped about them, as though loth to give them up; and pansies, with their purple eyes full of sweet-loving thoughts; and the daisy, spreading abroad its telltale petals as though asking to be inquired of; and many a delicate flowering thing peeped from beneath a sheltering leaf, or sat in state upon its own slender stem, like a queen upon her throne.

Who could be the giver of such a tasteful gift? Her latest lover was not a man with a taste for these frivolities. *He* made love like a merchant; he conquered by addition and multiplication; balance sheets were his love-letters—notes of hand were *his* "*billet-doux*." She did not for a moment suspect the flowers were from him.

She took up the beautiful mystery very carefully, and turned it over in her hands, and thrust the tips of her taper fingers beneath the leaves to discover all they concealed, and wondered within herself—her lips all the time parting with a surprised smile. Ah! Miss ——— (excuse her name) made a great wonder of the matter, even to herself; but here was something whispering her all the time the whole truth. In peering among the stems, she found a slip of paper, with certain words upon it written in a bold hand—very!

Why did her cheek crimson with a burning blush? Why did she bound into the hall, spring up the stairs into her room, and sit down stonestill upon a chair? Why did she look fixedly upon the floor and remain perfectly motionless for five minutes? Why? Because that handwriting was written upon her consciousness suddenly and dazzlingly, as the mystic words upon Nebuchadnezzer's wall. Because she was lost in a luxury of happiness. Never lingered life in flowers so long as in these. Since that day there has been a general disappearance of her lovers. They have scattered in flocks as the migratory birds do on the first cold day, and her table on the second day after that event was as vacant of any floral embellishments as if it had been a signal for the death of the flowers, and no more were destined to bloom.

But we have gone as far into this delicate matter as the limits of a sketch will permit. We may give you the "*denouement*" in a future article.

* * *

No more of those dear delicious *reveries*, sighed Miss ———, as she pensively pointed to the announcement of "Ik Marvel's" marriage in a journal before her—no more of his rippling limpidity, she mournfully added, as if inwardly renewing her reading of those moving pages.

Mr. Marvel will not abandon literature becaus he has ceased to be a bachelor, said Miss ———, who was passing with a copy of "*Dream Life*" under her arm. I know Mr. M———; and here the lonely girl sighed as if the great privilege of intimacy with this romantic author were a solemn and saddening responsibility. She glided on and was lost with "*Dream Life*" in the moonlight, while we looked admiringly after one who knew the magician that so skilfully blew the cinders of his cigars in our eyes, making us weep and weep again, and fall in love with such luxury of weeping.

The Great Exhibition.

From the New York Tribune.

As an epitome of the experiences of a traveller who should pass his time in examining the workshops of the world—as a collection of the finest specimens of industrial art—as a record of the progress of human development in some of its most significant elements—as a tidemark of the height of perfection to which mechanical processes have been carried—it cannot fail to be instructive.

It must be particularly instructive to Americans, because it will furnish them with evidences of a skill in many branches of creation beyond their own, and of models of workmanship which are superior, precisely in those points in which their own are most deficient. No one, we presume, will push his national predilections so far as to deny that in the finer characteristics of manufacture and art we have yet a vast deal to learn. Stupendous as our advances have been in railroads, steamboats, canals, printing-presses, hotels, and agricultural implements—rapidly as we are growing in excellence in a thousand departments of design and handicraft—astonishing as may be our achievements, under all the difficulties of an adverse national policy—adroit, ingenious, and energetic as we have shown ourselves in those labors which have been demanded by the existing conditions of our society—we have yet few fabrics equal to those of Manchester, few wares equal to those of Birmingham and Sheffield, no silks like those of Lyons, no jewelry like that of Geneva, no shawls like those of the East, no mosaics like those of Italy. But in our rapid physical improvements—growing as we are in prosperity, in population, in wealth, in luxuries of all kinds—these are the articles that we ought to have, and must have, to give diversity to our industry, to relieve us from dependence upon other nations, to refine our taste, and to enable the ornamental and elegant appliances of our life to keep pace with our external development. Mere wealth, without the refinements of wealth—barbaric ostentation, prodigal display, extravagant self-indulgence—can only corrupt morals and degrade character. But the cultivation of the finer arts redeems society from its grossness, spreads an unconscious moderation and charm around it, softens the asperities of human intercourse, elevates our ideals, and imparts a sense of serene enjoyment to all social relations. Our common people—immeasurably superior to the common people of other nations, in easy means of subsistence, in intelligence, as in the sterling virtues—are yet almost as immeasurably behind them in polished and gentle manners, and the love of music, painting, statuary, and all the more refining social pleasures.

These exhibitions, then, which make us acquainted with the superlative arts of other nations, cannot but be highly useful to us. But they have also another use—a moral, if not a religious use, in that they teach us so powerfully the dependence of nations upon each other—their mutual relations, and the absolute necessity of each to the comfortable existence of all the rest. There is hardly an article in the Crystal Palace to which the labor of all the world has not in some sort contributed—hardly a machine which is not an embodied record of the industrial progress of the world—hardly a fabric which, if analyzed, does not carry us to the ends of the earth, or which does not connect us intimately with the people of every clime—with the miners who tortured its raw material from the dark cave, or the diver who brought it from the bottom of the sea—with the solitary mariner who shielded it from the tempests—with the poor, toilworn mechanic who gave it form or color, or with the artist who imparted to it its final finish. Thus, no man liveth to himself alone, even in his most ordinary occupations; he is part and parcel of us, as we are of him. A wonderful and touching unity pervades the relations of the race; all men are useful to all men; and we who fancy that, in some important respects, we stand on the summit level of humanity, have a deep interest in the laborers of the vales—in the celerity, the excellence, and the success of what they do—and in the comfort and happiness of their general condition. As Emerson has wisely sung, in that sweet poem of his:

"All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone."

There is also another thought suggested by our topic which contains a world of meaning. We are apt to speak, in our discussions, of the progress of industry, but do we always ask ourselves wherein that progress consists? Is it in the greater perfection to which, in modern times, we have carried the works of our hands? Look at the elegant tissues of Persia and India, or at the flexible blades of Toledo and Damascus, and say in how far we have surpassed these works of semi-barbarous ages and people, with all our boasted mechanical improvements! Can we imagine any thing more splendid, more rich, and more delicate than the clothes in which the Oriental princes still array themselves, as their forefathers used to array themselves centuries ago? Have we yet a dye more brilliant than the Tyrian, a sculpture equal to that of Greece, an architecture better than that of the "Dark Ages," paintings on glass to compare with those in the old cathedrals, workers in bronze to rival a Cellini? Is it not the highest compliment that we pay to a product of skill or genius to say of it that it is "classical," that it is worthy of the models that have been preserved for ages in our galleries and museums? What, then, do we mean when we speak of ourselves as more advanced than former nations; what is that difference between us which authorizes us to use the word progress and to look back with a complacent, half-pitying eye upon the attainments of the generations that have passed away?

It is this: that in our discoveries in science, by our applications of those discoveries to practical art, by the enormous increase of mechanical power consequent upon mechanical invention, we have *universalized* all the beautiful and glorious results of industry and skill, we have made them a common possession of the people, and given to society at large, to almost the meanest member of it, the enjoyments, the luxury, the elegance which in former times were the exclusive privilege of kings and nobles. Formerly the labor of the world fed and clothed and ornamented the prince and his court, or the warrior and his chieftains—but now it feeds and clothes and ornaments the peasant and his family. Then the ten thousand poor, miserable wretches worked for the one, or the few, but now the ten thousand work for the ten thousand. Then the wealth of provinces was drained to heap up splendors for the lord of the province, but now that wealth is multiplied and diffused, to give happiness to the commonalty. All the concentrated capital of Lyons and Leeds and Lowell, all our complicated machinery, while it creates new demands for human labor, is intended to cheapen manufacturing products, as the effort of that cheapness is to put the fabrics of woollen and silk within the reach of the poorest classes. Our books, at this day, may not be individually superior to the books of the days of Elzevir, but millions of men now possess books where hundreds only possessed them formerly. Our vases and cups may not be more exquisitely wrought than the vases and cups of Benevento Cellini, but they are wrought, not like his, for Popes and Emperors, but for Smith and Jones, and all the branches collateral and direct of the immense families of Smith and Jones. Our roads are not built at a vast expense, for some royal progress, or the passage of a conquering army, but are built to roll from house to house the precious treasures of industry, or a happy freight of excursionists, giving their hearts a holiday of merriment and innocent delight.

Our progress, in these modern times, then, consists in this, that we have democratized the means and appliances of a higher life; that we have spread, far and wide, the civilizing influences of art; that we have brought, and are bringing more and more, the masses of the people up to the aristocratic standard of taste and enjoyment, and so diffuse the influence of splendor and grace over all minds. Grander powers have been infused into society. A larger variety and a richer flavor have been given to all our individual experiences; and what is more, the barriers that once separated our race, the intervals of time and space that made almost every tribe and every family the enemy of every other tribe and family, have been annihilated to enable the common interests and common enjoyments to renovate and warm us into amity of feeling and the friendly rivalry of fellow-workmen, pursuing, under different circumstances, the same great ends.

Legislation, rightly directed, might have done and might yet do much for the civilization and advancement of society; but, unfortunately, in most nations of the earth the legislation, having been under the exclusive control of a self-styled higher class, has impeded rather than hastened the movement. Yet in the face of this terrible obstacle, under all the evils of the insular monopoly of Great Britain, seeking to aggrandize her own manufacturing industry at the expense of the industry of the rest of mankind, the genius of practical art has triumphed, and will triumph still more, over every difficulty. It is raising the laborer to his true position; it is facilitating the association of men; it is harmonizing their interests; and whether legislation helps it or not, it will ultimately redeem our race from dependence and slavery. And herein is the chief reason why we to-day salute with satisfaction the opening of the Crystal Palace.

"Don't Speak to Her!"

"*Dont's Speak to Her!*" There was a bitter sneer upon the face of the little girl as she and her companion turned away from the poorer dressed school companion.

No, little Miss, don't speak to the poor girl. *Your* father swindled poor people and made a large property out of their hard earnings. He was a low-bred vagabond when a young man, but is now one of the "upper ten." At heart he is as low and base as ever he was But he deals in stocks and robs by shaving bonds and mortgages. He is a moneyed man. He is rich. He is your father, Miss, and would not like it were you to be placed on a level with honorable people. *Don't speak to her.*

The girl is plainly clad and has no tippet around her neck, or costly playthings. She has a humble home, and a poor mother. Her father was ruined by one who now rolls in wealth, and died a stricken man. His fine house—the early home of the poor girl—was sold at a sacrifice, and purchased by the man who ruined him. Her mother, the once beautiful and accomplished belle and noble woman, takes in washing. What a vulgar woman! How low it is to wash for a living! Who would associate or have any thing to do with them?

Her shoes, too, are common calk-skin, while yours are beautiful gaiters. Why can't the vulgar thing dress as well as you do, and why can't her sad-hearted mother have a fine horse and ride to church in a carriage? What business have folks to be poor? How exceedingly vulgar it is to work for a living!

Don't speak to her. Her sweet face is pale and sad, and her dress is coarse and plainly made. Just look at her pantaletts even—nothing but common needlework! Not as fine as yours by a good deal.

Don't speak to her. She ain't fit for your company—she don't dress well enough. No matter if she does hear the cutting words. Poor children have no feeling. It's your privilege to say what you are pleased to about such folks. There is a tear in her mild blue eye, and a quick flush on her pale cheek, and as she passes the group with their hoops, she draws her checquered bonnet tightly around her face, and steals away with many a bitter sob. Her young heart is learning its first sorrow. She will know that heart or conduct have no claim upon the respect of the fashionable world.

Her mother washed for bread, and she is a poor girl. There are many sobs and clouds for her in the future—many a cutting word and stinging sneer. Her woman's heart will need all its bravery. She may triumph in the stern and trying struggle, or she may give way and go down to worse than a grave. Her soul was full of the pure and the noble in all that is womanly, but they crushed her with an iron heel and she was lost.

Don't speak to the poor girl—they have no business to be poor—it is so vulgar!—*Cayuga Chief.*

THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.—"Now (said Mr. Abernethy, in a lecture upon the muscles of the scalp) I will tell you a perfectly ridiculous story about this, with a view to impress this part of the subject on your minds. It happened in the early part of my time to become quite the fashion to put half a pound of grease, and another half pound of flour, on a man's head—what they called hair-dressing; it was the fashion, too, to bind this round with a piece of tape or riband, and make a tail of it; and it was the mode to wear those tails very thick and rather short. Now, a gentleman who possessed great power in the motion of his *frons occipitalis*, used to go to the boxes of the theatre when Mrs. Siddons first appeared; and I don't believe there ever will be such an actress again as she was, nor do I believe there ever was her equal before. However, when the people were affected beyond all description, and when they were all drowned in tears at her performance, this chap wagged his tail enormously, and all the people burst out into a roar of laughter. In vain did they cry "Turn him out!" In vain did they cry "Throw him over!" When he had produced this effect upon the audience, then he kept his tail quiet; but again no sooner was their attention engaged than wag went his tail, and again were the bursts of laughter re-echoed."

There is in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y., on the premises of John Bruyn, esq., a cherry tree of such size, beauty, and productiveness as cannot perhaps be excelled in our country. This tree measures thirteen feet in circumference around the trunk immediately under the limbs, and fifty feet across the extreme point of one limb to that of another immediately opposite. It cannot be less than forty-five feet in height. It is in full bearing, and is estimated to produce a wagon-load of fruit in one season.