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BY DAVID OVER.

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GOD BLESS AMERICA!

A NATIONAL ANTHEM, BY R. M. EIRD.

God bless the land that gave us birth!
No prayer but this know we—
God bless the land of all the earth,
The happy and the free!
And where's the land like ours can have
The splendor of the day,
And find no son of hers a slave?
God bless America!

For liberty our grandfathers trod
The wild and stormy sea,
They bought the treasure with their blood,
Their children are all free!
And free amid earth's servile hordes,
To plant the patriot's way,
With ploughshares turned in war to swords,
God bless America!

The desert's howled, the pilgrims came,
They fed oppression's claim,
The fields bloomed, and the flag
Of freedom rose again;
And here, where hearts of fire are born,
That shall not ever decay,
While babes laugh kings and crowns to scorn,
God bless America!

And from our land, in hour of need,
Aret thy darling towns;
Send up all patriot hearts that bleed,
And strike the traitor down!
And shall the serpent foe prevail?
Shall foe or friend betray?
Up with the star flag to the gale!
God bless America!

The banner of our Union loved,
Shall wave forages on;
While time shall find no stripe removed,
No bright star quenched and gone!
And singly, States convulsed shall die,
From earth be swept away,
While millions still uphold the cry,
God bless America!

From the Lutheran Observer.
EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON
Preached in Holidaysburg on the
22d of November by Rev. L.
Knight, from 1 Tim. 1: 2-4.

Of exhort, therefore, first of all, that applica-
tions, prayers, intercessions acknowledging
thanks, be made for all men, for kings, and for
all that are in authority; that we may lead a
quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and
honesty. For this is good and acceptable in
the sight of our Father, who will have
all men to be saved, and to come unto the
knowledge of truth.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—In obedience to exhortation authority,
agreeably to our own inclinations, and
in compliance with the wishes of many of our
citizens, we have assembled in the House of
the Lord to offer prayer and praise to the
God of heaven, for the numberless blessings
conferred upon us as a nation, as a State,
and as a community. What an interesting
sight is presented to the heavenly host: this
day! If angels rejoice over one prostrate
sinner, how much more over a nation, bowing
before its Maker!

The Kings at this time were heathen, ene-
mies of the religion of Jesus and persecu-
tors of the Christian church; yet they were
to be prayed for, it is necessary for the
public good, and for the peace and prosper-
ity of the church, that there be civil govern-
ment and proper persons intrusted with the
administration of it. However hopeless
their case may appear, they are to be prayed
for; because God our Saviour wills the sal-
vation of all men, of Kings, emperors,
governors, chief magistrates, legislators,
and all clothed with any kind of civil, judi-
cial or military authority—who, according
to the inference which may be drawn from
the text, are generally, among the hardest
and most hopeless cases in the country.

In a republic like ours, the temptations
to disrespect and insubordination are neces-
sarily great and peculiar. Our rulers do
not come upon the stage of action clothed
in the robes of hereditary honors, and backed
by all the pomp and splendor to awe the
people into obedience. The people them-
selves are the sovereigns. Yesterday the
ruler himself was a subject; to-day he is
clothed with the office of State. The polit-
ical press is too often corrupt; no matter
from what party the chief executive comes
he has no time to step into office before he
is so much bedaubed with party scandal,
that to many he is viewed more as an ob-
ject of respect. Hence the necessity of
our obeying the injunctions of the text.

The text implies that the early christians
were in danger of losing their religious lib-
erty—that they were in danger of not lead-
ing a quiet, peaceable life in all godliness
and honesty.

Are we in danger of losing our civil and
religious liberties? Are we in danger of
not leading quiet and peaceable lives? We
say unto you from the text that there is dan-

ger, because this scripture was intended as
a rule of faith and action for all christians
in future time.

1. One source of danger to the civil and
religious liberties of this country is luxury.
This is an enemy to any form of government.
It has been the overthrow of those who were
proof against the mighty armies of the earth,
Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general,
crossed the Alps with a hundred thousand
men, at Cannes the great battle was fought
and forty thousand Romans were slain.—
The son of Amilcar made a bridge of the
dead bodies, and as a sign of his victory
sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage,
taken from the fingers of the Roman knights
slain in battle. Rome was in his power.—
But he retired to Capua, where the Carth-
agenian soldiers soon forgot to conquer in
the pleasures of a luxurious city. Hence
it has been said, that Capua was a Cannes
to Hannibal. He did not take the city—but
the city took him and his mighty army.—
Luxury was their overthrow. And luxury
afterwards proved the ruin of Rome herself
and other ancient republics. Let us not
flatter ourselves that we are in no danger
from this insinuating and enchanting foe.—
There is a false, a too fastidious or squeam-
ish refinement finding its way into the churches,
and even into the pulpits of the country,
and is sapping the very foundations of
Christianity. St. Paul said, 2 Tim. 4, 3, 4:
"The time will come when they will not en-
dure sound doctrine, but after their own
lusts shall heap to themselves teachers, hav-
ing itching ears." &c. And as to extrava-
gant indulgences in the pleasures of the table,
and the exorbitant use of costly dress
and equipage; though the crops should fail
and the times grow pinching; though
many of the rich become poor, and merchants
become bankrupt; though the pestilence
should walk in darkness and distraction
waste at noon-day; and though thousands
fall in the East and in the West or in the
North, one half the survivors would import
the most costly silks, cloths, brandies, wines
and gewgaws—clothe in fine linen and fare
sumptuously every day, while the other half
might go in rags and starve. It is said that
ladies in New York spend annually millions
of dollars for the single item of dress alone!

Licentiousness and drunkenness are ever the
great companions of luxury. The just re-
straints of the law of marriage, the link
which binds civil society together are en-
raged; the 7th commandment is violated
with impunity oftener than any other, and
the number of illegitimate children born is
becoming fearfully alarming. More than
ten millions of gallons of rum have been
consumed by the inhabitants of the United
States since the signing of the Declaration of
Independence, costing in dollars alone more
than five billions. This has sent seven mil-
lions of drunkards to eternity. Three-
fourths of the pauperism in the United
States are caused by intemperance; to sup-
port which it requires ten millions of dol-
lars. Three-fourths of the crimes commit-
ted are caused directly or indirectly by in-
temperance. The deprivations, apprehen-
sions, imprisonments—the trials and the
punishments cost the honest tax-payers of
the country several millions more. This
added to the cost of the liquor, loss of time,
&c., would be money sufficient to make 20,
000 miles of canals, build 50,000 miles of
railroad, support all the colleges, seminaries
and churches of the country educate all
the children, keep all the poor, and send
the Bible and missionaries to every heathen
nation on the globe. Is it a wonder we
groan under our taxes? Is it a wonder we
have such enormous national and state debts?
Is it not a wonder that we yet exist? And
why is it that this great foe to the country
is permitted to carry on his work of destruc-
tion without being physically restrained?—
Talk of moral session. Nonsense! You
may as well talk of stopping a cannon ball
with a palm-leaf fan, or stop the crackers of
Etna and Vesuvius with a bundle of straw
or convert the devil to Christianity, as
talk about stopping the traffic in rum by mor-
al session! If any other foe in the shape
of fowl or beast, man or devil, had done one
tenth of the mischief that rum has done our
countrymen would have waded in blood to
their attempts to have driven him from the
country.

2. Another source of danger to the country
is political corruption. This is found
in all ranks of our office bearers, from the
chief magistrates down to borough con-
tractors. And if occasionally an exception
is found, one who has the nobleness of soul to
resist bribery and stem the desolating tide
of political corruption and demagoguism,
in vindication of right, truth and justice, he
is soon forsaken by all the numberless and
nameless parties of the country, considered
eccentric, and laughed at for his pains.
We might mention a few noble spirits, pure
patriots, who are now as shining lights in
the dark political world, but we forbear,

lest we might be charged with dabbling in
party politics. The time was when ministers
of the gospel were expected to discourse
freely from the pulpit on the political condi-
tion of the country. As an evidence of this
we have only to consult the published ser-
mons of ancient divines. This was in the
days of Washington, Hamilton, Jay, &c.
But alas! my countrymen, how changed the
times. Now, a minister, of the gospel,
who ought to know at least as much as
another humble citizen, dare scarcely ex-
press his opinion in public or private; if he
have the presumption to exercise his humble
privilege at the ballot-box, he often gives
mortal offence. Hence, it is a notorious
fact that many ministers of the gospel do not
vote at all. They are afraid.

[Conclusion next week.]

that the Russian troops had been reinforced
by two regiments of Hussars—also, that
large bodies of Russian troops were
marching from the Crimea to Bessarabia.
There was no intention, however, of evacu-
ating their former position as their places will
be filled from the reserves.

The fleet of gunboats of the allies had
been frozen in at Kinburn.

From Asia intelligence has been
received that Omer Pacha has returned to
Sackoum Kaleh, renouncing his intention of
making an attack on Kutais.

The Russians took possession of the de-
files of Hassan as soon as Selim Pacha re-
turned to Erzeroum. The greater portion
of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Many persons were quitting Erzeroum
under apprehension of an attack from the
Russians.

From St. Petersburg accounts say that
the Czar has directed the commandant of the
Finland and Baltic Provinces to re-
port the means of their defence to a grand
council.

Contracts are advertised for immense
quantities of artillery, stores, &c. New rifle
regiments are being enrolled.

FROM CHINA.

A serious difficulty had occurred at Hong
Kong between the American Consul and
the local authorities in consequence of the
American ship Reindeer refusing to pay a
fine for an assault on the carpenter of his
ship. Consul Keenan protests against the
jurisdiction of the Court as the affair took
place on board an American ship.

Advices from India state that the Ameri-
can ship Waverly, with Chinese laborers on
board, had put into Manila to bury the
Captain. Some trouble having occurred on
board, the mate shot two or three, drove
the rest below and fastened them down.—
He then went ashore and when he returned
he found that 250 of the miserable crea-
tures had died from suffocation! The mate
and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish
authorities.

The police attempted to imprison the
captain, but the Consul hurried him aboard
the steamer Powlatan where the superin-
tendent of police followed, demanding the
prisoner.

Captain McCluney declared that he con-
sidered the action of the Court illegal, and
would resist by force any attempt of the
British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over
American citizens in American ships.

The Captain of the Reindeer afterwards
paid the fine, but the Consul was committed
for trial on the charge of attempting to res-
cue the prisoner.

THE LATEST

A grand Council of War is to be held in
Paris to collect, interchange and consider
all possible information relative to the
War.

Execution of Miller.

In compliance with the warrant of the
Governor of the State, Frederick Miller,
convicted of the Murder of Dr. J. F. C. Ha-
del and Henry Graeff, was executed yester-
day, in the presence of an immense concourse
of people—of all ages, colors and conditions,
and of both sexes.

For weeks, past the prisoner has been
regularly visited by the Rev. Mr. Myers, of
the German Lutheran Church, who labored
assiduously to impress him with a prop-
er sense of his duty in view of his contemplated
appearance before the Supreme Judge;
but from what we learn, there was but lit-
tle apparent change in him.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock, the
prisoner, dressed in his shroud, was taken
from the jail, and seated in an open carriage
on his coffin, and Deputy Sheriff Callen took
a seat by his side—and from thence was es-
corted by the "Allegheny Guards" and
"Cumberland Continentals," to the place of
execution, on the almshouse property. He
manifested much firmness, or rather indif-
ference.

Arrived at the place of execution, the
prisoner, accompanied by Sheriff Everett,
his deputy, the late Sheriff, Rev. Messrs.
Myers, Drinkhouse, Clemm, Dr. P. A. Heal-
ey, and several others, ascended the scaf-
fold.—The Rev. Mr. Clemm addressed the
vast assemblage for a few minutes, in re-
marks appropriate to the occasion; the
prisoner standing during the time.—The
Rev. Mr. Myers followed in a prayer in be-
half of the prisoner. The prisoner then
made an audible prayer; in which he re-
stated that he was innocent of the murders.—
He asked forgiveness of the almighty for
his sins, and thanked Him for the grace He
had vouchsafed to him through life, and that
when he ascended to Heaven, asked that
the Lord would grant him permission to see
Hadel and Graeff, that he might know of
them who was their murderer. He also
prayed for the judge, jury, witnesses,
&c.

The latest accounts from the Crimea state

At 20 minutes of 1 o'clock, the prisoner
bade the several persons on the scaffold
farewell. He requested Mr. Fulton (of the
Baltimore American, and brother-in-law of
Dr. Hadel), to tender his regards to Mrs.
Hadel and her little children, and told him
to say to her that he was innocent of the
murder of her husband. To one of the
gentlemen he said he was prepared to die,
and expected to be in Heaven in a few min-
utes. He shed not a tear.

His arms were then pinioned by the Sher-
iff, the noose put around his neck, and the
cap drawn over his face. At 17 minutes of
1 o'clock, the sheriff cut the rope and the
trap dropped, the prisoner falling about 3
feet. He struggled for 3 or 4 minutes, and
at 1 o'clock he was pronounced dead, and
cut down. His body was then placed in a
coffin.

Thus died Frederick Miller; and were it
not for the unbroken chain of evidence
against him, which removes from the reflect-
ing mind every shadow of a doubt of his
guilt, some might think he suffered inno-
cently. But it is easier to believe that he
died with falsehood on his tongue, than that
he was innocent of the blood of Hadel and
Graeff.—*Alleghenian, Jan. 5th.*

This singular physiological fact.

The transference of vitality which ap-
pears to take place when young persons are
habitually placed in contact with the aged,
is not a necessary fiction. It is well attested
by very competent authorities. "A not
uncommon cause," observes Dr. James
Copeland, "of depressed vital power, is the
young sleeping with the aged. This fact,
however explained, has been long remarked,
and is well known to every unprejudiced
observer. I have on several occasions met
with the counterpart of the following case:
I was, a few years ago, consulted about a
sickly, and thin boy, of about four or five
years of age. He appears to have no spec-
ific ailment, but there was a slow and re-
markable decline of flesh and strength, and
of the energy of the functions; what his
mother very aptly termed a gradual blight.
After inquiry into the history of the case,
it came out that he had been a very robust
and plethoric child, up to his third year,
when his grand-mother, a very aged person,
took him to sleep with her, that he soon
afterward lost his good looks; and that he
continued to decline progressively ever
since, notwithstanding medical treatment.
I directed him to sleep apart from the aged
parent, and prescribed gentle tonic, change
of air, &c. The recovery was rapid. But
it is not in children only that debility is in-
duced by this mode of abstracting vital
power. Young females married to very old
men suffer in a similar manner, although
seldom to so great an extent; and instan-
ces have come to my knowledge where they
have suspected the cause of this debilitated
state. These facts are often well known to
the aged themselves, who consider the in-
dulgence favorable to longevity, and there-
by illustrate the selfishness which, in some
persons, increases with their years. Every
medical practitioner is well aware of the
fact, and parents are generally advised not
to allow their infants to sleep with aged
persons."

AN EMERALD REGION.

A Washington correspondent of the New
York Sun says:

It is thought at the War Department that
a certain officer of one of the U. S. ex-
ploring expeditions, has discovered the em-
erald region known to the Montezumas, but
utterly lost since the conquest of Cortez.—
The Spanish conquerors had no idea of the
value of the half-polished gems of brilliant
green, which pertained exclusively to the
use of the imperial house of the Aztecs, and
some of the finest were lost and scattered,
but enough remained to astonish the dis-
tinct merchants of Europe; and inquiry
was made as to the locality from whence
they were drawn. Like the gold tribute
sent in quills from a remote province, and
the "golden opal" of Mexico, which is so
rare that it is almost deemed a fabulous
gem, the existence of the emerald mines of
the Montezumas could never be traced out,
and their existence was almost forgotten.

No one doubts that Senator Benton's
son-in-law, Fremont, concealed from the
government what he learned of the gold
placers of California, until he had made his
own arrangements; and now we have another
officer making his arrangements to get up a
party for a point about three miles south of
the line of the Gadsden purchase, and very
near where 32 deg. N. L. intersects 113
deg. 20 min. W. L. from Greenwich. It is
not a fertile region, but it has some fertile
valleys, and is healthy, well watered, and
has gold placers like California. There
may be some wining and denial, but you
may rely on the nature and locality of these
astounding discoveries.

I WONDER.

When a young man is clerk in a store
and dresses like a prince, smokes "fine ci-
gars," drinks "noice brandy," attends the-
atres, balls, and the like, I wonder if he
does all upon the avails of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor all
day, with her lily white fingers covered with
rings, I wonder if her mother don't wash
the dishes and do the work in the kitchen?

When a deacon of the church sells strong
butter, recommending it as excellent and
sweet, I wonder if he don't rely on the
merits of Christ for salvation?

When a man goes three times a day to
get a dram, I wonder if he will not by and
by go four times?

When a young lady laces her waist a
third smaller than nature made it, I wonder
if her pretty figure will not shorten life
some dozen years or more, besides making
her miserable while she does it.

When a young man is dependent upon
his daily toil for his income, and marries a
lady who does not know how to make a
loaf of bread, or mend a garment, I wonder
if he is not lacking some things, say to-
wards the top, for instance?

When a man receives a periodical of
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headquarters, from which he branched off
in all directions during the dry season.
His room was a perfect curiosity shop.
The birds were rolled up in paper after
being properly cured, and stowed away in
large wooden boxes. Every day, at differ-
ent hours, he went to the field; after days
of labor, he would be seen returning with
a single bird, differing from any in his room.
He procures poisonous snakes by splitting
the end of a stick to the form of a fork,
which he places over the neck of the snake,
and holds him until a gourd or bottle is
fixed over his head, when he loosens his fork
and the snake crawls into the cavity. He
then corks the gourd and puts it into his
pocket. After the snake starts to death
or is drowned in spirits, his skin is taken off,
preserved and stuffed, ready for transporting
to the museums of the civilized world.

During the rainy season, the bird-hunter
enters a canoe, and repairs to those places
where the various animals are collected
together. He obtains many species there,
which would require a length of time to fol-
low up, and fill his canoe with venison and
deer skins."

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

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