Published Weekly BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE

Failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinnance within the subscription year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

FREEDOM'S LYRE.

BY MRS. MARY B. MAXWELL.

Attune the cords of freedom's lyre, To bounding notes of glee; And swell upon each burning wire. The anthems of the free! Strike! strike again the notes of old, That swept these hills along! Where freedom's so is her thag unrolled, And shouted feedom's song!

Wake! wake the tones of victory now, For freedom's heart leats high, And triumph sits on mar hood's brow, And speaks from woman's eye. The sun that rose in clobel and gloom, Now beams in radiance bright; And in meridian splendour soon Shall blaze with freedom's light.

When slavery's night shall pass away, And wide o'er land and sea Again on every breeze shall play The banner of the free, Then tune the lyre-let music sweep Our hills and vales along! While ocean's waves in gladness leap, And dance to freedom's song.

From the Washington Bee. How he Won Her.

We hope the moral of the following sketch will be productive of much good. Young men who are ambitious of success in the matrimonial line. should study well the grand secret. Our friend, who furnished the sketch, says he sees no reason why it should not be true :

A young lady of eccentric character but of rare mental endowments and extraordinary personal attraction, had five suitors equally assiduous in their attentions. Unable to deci upon which she would bestow her hand, she gave them notice to call upon her at a certain hour on a stated day and each state his claims in the presence of the others. At the appointed time the lovers arrived. Four of them were confident of success, but the gazed upon the object of his devotion.

"Gentlemen," said she, "you have honored me with your proposals of marriage. I have as yet neither refused nor accepted any one of you. I now desire that each of you will state your claims to my hand, in order that I may know on what grounds I may be justified in bestowing it."

A answered as follows-"If you marry me you shall live in a splendid house, have servants and carriages at your command, and enjoy all the luxuries of fashionable life. I am rich."

B spoke next-"My rival has said very truly that he is rich, and he offers you strong inducement: but I am noble of descent. My uncle was a duke, and although not wealthy, I am of a family with whom an alliance would be considered an honor by the wealthiest heiress in the

C stated his claims thus-"I am a politician, and have now a reputation that older persons have envied. Next year I shall run for Congress and I have no doubt of success. By marrying me your name will be handed down to posterity."

D twisted his moustache with the air of an exquisite, and said-"Angelia creature! 'Pon my soul, I think you have already made up your mind in my favor. You know how demnably I am admired. Who is the most fashionable dresser in town? Who rides the finest horses? Who frequents the most fashionable places? Who is a better judge of the Opera ? Rumor says D,

but, 'pon henor I'm too modest to insist upon it." When it came, to E's time to speak, there was a pause. All eyes were turned towards him .-Poor fellow! he was dreadfully embarrassed. "Well," said the beauty, "what say you,

"Alas !" was the reply "I vield to those gentlemen. They have the advantage of me in every respect." And he took up his hat to leave.

"Stop," said the lady, "make your statement, no matter how humble may be your claims."

"I am poor"-

"Go on."

"I am not of noble family"-

"Go on, sir."

dy thus answered:

"I am unknown to the world"-"No matter-proceed."

"I have neither the taste nor the means to dress fashionably. I work for my livelihood. It is

harldly possible that I can make you happy, for minds are never envious, but small ones always are. I can offer you none of the inducements, held out by my rivals:"

"I am not judge of that sir, what next?" "Nothing, only I love you, and take a news-

At this Messrs A B C and D burst out in a loud laugh, and exchanged in one voice-" So do him: we !- I love you to distraction !- I take four papers! ha! ha! ha!"

"Silence," said the lady, Win one month you shall have my answer. You may all withdraw." At the end of the month the five autors again

"Riches are not productive of happiness .-Boasted nobility of blood is the poorest of all recommendations. Fame is fleeting, and he that has but the outward garb of a gentleman is to be pitied. I have taken the trouble to find out the names of the newspapers to which you all subscribe, and I have ascertained that the none of you, who have boasted of wealth, nobility, fame or fashion, have paid the printer! Now, gentlemen, this is dishonest. I cannot think of marrying a man who could be guilty of a dishonest act. I have learned that Mr. E. not only subscribes for a paper, but pays the printer? Therefore, 1 say, he is the man. I give him my hand with

Need we extend our narrative? The disappointed gentlema disappeared quite suddenly; and the lucky suiter was united to the object of his devotion; and, in a few years, by his honesty and industry, became not only a distinguished, but a wealthy man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Young men, he paid the printer!-Is there no moral in this!

the full conviction that he is one who is every

way calculated to make my happy."

The Poetic Spirit.

"He who stops by the way-side to hear the humming of the bees among the the apple blossoms: He who pulls up short in a ride along the sea shore, to look/at the tumbling surges afar off, or the blue waves flashing in the sea: He who off"s cost and throws himself down at full length in the long rich billowy grass, where the young chas are singing to the wind, the cherry trees flowering, the white birches tilling and rustling and whispering together, as if they were silks and and feathers, and the willow trees are like perpetual-fountains pouring a torrent of green' leaves for ever and ever into the pool below: He who gazes with astonishment and awe upon a landscape frosted with silver, and calls little children about him-his own or a neighbor's, we care not which, though we should think rather better of him if they were a neighbor's-when the icicles are rattling in the wind like splintered lances, and silver bells and spear points upon all the tree branches: He who suspends the unlifted foot over a beautiful flower in his pathway, or spares the butter-ily with her purple velvet wings, her stud'nsails and streamers of violet gauze dropped with tire : even He is just about as much a poet by nature, as the the man who goes forth by chiming ocean; or to hold high converse with the Mighty Dead; ave, and so is the dear child that creeps along on its hands and knees to peep into tell: the ground-sparrow's nest, or claps and crows, when he sees the bobbylink trying to balanze himself on the tip end of a straw, or the mother vellow bird get among the wild roses and thistletops, and cuddle her young while the father sings them to sleep-he too is u poet. God has made him a poet from his birth-by giving him eyes, and ears, and a healthy look and a happy heart."

It was Goldsmith, we think, who said that nine tenths of the petty feelings and small difficulties, springing from every day intercourse with our fellowmen, originate with ourselves. Few of us, said he, possess such well balanced minds, that we are not operated upon by the spirit of envy or dislike. I have seen the success of a former companion and associate so disturb the feelings of a friend that it converted him into a bitter enemy. How many, think you can look on with perfect equanimity and satisfaction, and behold these who have started in lifewith us, outrunning us completely in the race of honor and justifiable ambition ? especially if our former associates have been more industrious, more prudent, more energetic The truth is, the just success of others, to small and envious minds, is a reflection upon their own neglect of the opportunities with which Heaven has blessed them, and they appear to hate naturally those who eclipse them in any honorable profession of pursuit. It is a certain indication of a great mind to see and acknowledge the high merits of a former associated and to be justly proud of them. But it is the stre indication of a paltry, little, and envious mind, to take every occasion to detract and deteriorate from the talents or attainments of one who has given his days and nights to the most persevering industry, that he might go up to henor and to tame among his ferlow, men and do some good to the age in which he lived. It is a capital mistake very often fallen into) when we act upon the principle, that, by awarding the due meed of praise to others we thereby detract from the consideration which our fellow men may entertain for us. The history of all true distinction will show, that the very reverse of this proposition is strictly true. Truly great

A USEFUL HINT FOR EYERY DAY INTERCOURSE

A Good One,-Soon after the close of the war of 1812, an American vessel with a crew of green Yankees, insored at St. Cathatine's dock, in Lon- ed before. During our morning's ascent, we had ware-house, and the proprietor, presuming from row like bird already mentioned. A stillness the his appearance that he was a green one accested

"Fr-fr-ri-riend, ca-can you 1-1-tell m-m."-Here his stuttering stopped his speech, and his book-keeper advanced to his assistance, saying-"He was going to ask you wyou knew why

appeared. Turning to each in succession the latiguess Dalasin was a stattering man and couldn't region of animated life; but while we were sating speak, so the ass spoke for hun!"

From the United States Journal. THE CORAL.

RY JESSE E. DOW.

Down in the depths of the lonely sea, I work at my mystic masonry, Ages behold my ceaseless toil, When the sea is calm or the waters boil; The kraken glades from my prickly home, And there the tribes of the deep ne'er come; Oh! who can fashion a work like me, The mason of God in the boundless sea.

I've crusted the plants of the deep with stone And given them coloring not their own, And now on the ocean fields they spread, Their fan like branches of white and red; And oh! when tempests wildly rave, Above the mariner's corse, they wave Eike bending palms o'er the Indian's tomb, When trees in eternal summer bloom.

I build in in silence my circling wall, And pierce the waves with its turrets tail But when the sun from his path on high, Looks down with his broad and burning eye, I sink to sleep in the ocean's gloom, And find in the giant wall my tomb. The wild wave breaks on the lonely shore, And sings my dirge with its ceaseless roar.

The atom thrown from the boiling deep, The palm tree torn from its distants steep, The grain by the wandering wild bird sown, The seeds of flowers by the tempest strown, The long kelp forced from its rocky bed, And the cocoa-nut, on the waters shed, They gather around my forky lee, And form the isle of the lonely sea.

Turrets of stone, though hage and grey, Have crumbled and past in dust away, Cities that sank in the seas of yore, Have turned to slime by the fetid shore; But when shall example the coral wall, That parts the biflows so bright and tall. Ho! who can fishion a work like me! The mason of God in the boundless sea.

The Recky Mountains.

Captain Fremont on the Highest Peak of the Rocky Mountains.

The following extract from Captain Fremont's Journey to the Rocky Mountains is most spiritedin a cool green valley, closed in on all sides by station bore south 3 deg. east, with a bearing

This time, like experienced travellers, we did not spar succeeded in our descent to the snow line, of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,800 but was not in the least prolonged, expiring alfeet above the lake, came to the snow line .- most instantaneously. Having now made what climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick descend. We had accomplished an object of mocasins, with soles of parfleche, but here I put laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of on a thin light pair, which I had brought for the our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest purpose, as now the use of our toes became neces- peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down sary to a further advance. I availed myself of upen the snow a thousand feet below, and, standa sort of comb of the mountain, which stood a- ing where never human foot had stood before, gainst the wall like a buttress, and which the felt the exultation of first explorers. It was awind and the solar radiation, joined to the steep- bout two o'clock when we left the summit; and ness of the smooth rock, had kept almost entire- when we reached the bottom, the sun had already pidly. Our cautious method of advancing in the to a close. It would have been pleasant to have outset had spared my strength, and, with the ex- ingered here and on the summit longer, but we overhanging, and there was no other way of sur- the next hour might bring forth." mounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundreed feet.

Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and, when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field five hundred feet below. To the edge of this-field was a sheer precipice; and then with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the foot of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20 degs, north 54 degs, east. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended and each man ascended in his turn; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarioùs slab, which it seemed as if a breath would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in the crevice, unfurled the national flar to wave in the breeze where never flag wavmost profound, and a terrible soldude forced them

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the soli-"Wall, I guess I da," replied Jonathan; at tale complete, we thought-ourselves beyond the on the rock, a solitary bee (bromus, the humble will be preserved as a distinct people;

bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock, and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains; for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war; and, seizing him imme- member the Sabbath and keep it holy. diately, put him in at least a fit place-in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 19,293, the attached thermometer at 41 deg., givbove the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

the mountains where he crossed them, with that of a French officer still further to the north, and Col. Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the being, Rocky Mountains. The day was sunity and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we over- rent ages of the world; and heards seem now to looked innumerable lakes and streams, the springs of the Colorado of the Gulf of California; and on the other was the Wind river valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri, far to the north; we could just discover the snowy heads of the Trois Tetons, where the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks round us, the whole scene had one main striking feature which was that of a terrible convulsion .-Parrallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures, between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minerets and been in the ascendant. In these portions of the columns, which is correctly represented in the view from the camp on Island lake. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on ly written. Having determined to ascend the which we stood was three thousand five hundred highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, Capt. F., and eighty feet above that place, and two thoudusted with gold-or the glittering dragonity with with a few of his men, proceeded with their mules sand seven hundred and eighty feet above the

effort and exposure the extract we annex will Telons was north 50 deg. west, and the direction its other relationships to health and disease.

During the early wars between England and Scotland, among other articles of plunder which' fell into the hands of the former was one relicerence, being firmly persuaded that with its safe custody their national independence was as indissolubly linked as was the destiny of Troy with its sacred image of Minerva. . Being held in such treaty, and the London populace, assembling in

THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD. MEDICALLY AND HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED.

The fact, that in the creation of man, the Almighty in his perfect work, for wise purposes, planted a beard upon his face-making it a law of physical being-should make us pause before we lay a razor to its roots, and cut it down as a to cross the mountain barrier-a solitary pioneer tree of evil fruit. What glaring incongrunty in to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe those who condemn the beard as a needless and damnable appendage, yet reverence, as the word of God, the Levitical Law, which is quite as explicit as in forbidding the shaving of the beard, except in cases of disenses, as is the command tore-

For my own part, I do not think that man has improved the work of Omniscience in personal appearance or physical well-being, by emasculatng his face with a razor. Your correspondent Sas shown that diseases of the throat in many ing for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet as cases, are directly traceable to the shaving of the beard. My experience corroborates his statement -having worn, for the last half a discen years, neither stock nor other neck bandage, but in lieu thereof much of the beard, and have escaped af-From the description given by Mackenzie of fections of the throat; whereas, beforetaking this course. I was much subject to them. Physiologically, then, it would appear that man has not only not improved the work of his maker, but for his presumption has not in this respect, more than in others, escape the penalty of a violated law of his

The wearing of the beard or its extinction in past ages, is but a transcript of the fashion of those be coming into favor again. The Bible and Naeffeminacy may proscribe them. Christ is never our University. seen in portrait with a shaven face. A scrap of history particularizes his hair and his board: and Tertullian, an early Christian Father, declares the shaving of the beard to be blasphemy against

upon Plymouth Rock, are bearded men. Goverworld the bondage of the beard to the dictatorship the day will come when it will again come forth,

"redcemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," presents a breast work of protection for the lungs and throat; and useful for the healthy perfor-

Having divested ourselves of every unnecessa- south 39 deg. oust. The summit rock was gneiss, some very excellent remarks upon the propriety and pathological grounds, yet its extraneous history in reference to the habits of the ages through render the most convenient

> This mysterious block they gravely believed to ceive that most of their dignity is in their beards carriest inhabitants of this continent had an easbe the same which had pillowed Jacob's head, and their dresses. Then we must take note the tern origin, and is corroborative of the opinion of when fleeing from the anger of the noble hearted account the trouble of shaving, which made Mr. Gallatin. brother whom he had so grievously twice circum- Scume, a German writer, say in his "Januari"-"To day I threw my powder apparatus out of the vented; and they regarded a with traditional rev- window. When will come the biessed day when pondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from I shall send the shaving apparatus after a."

first from its being found that the beard afforded history at the Israelites of that city, and the religitoo good a hold to an enemy in battle. This is one deverior manufested in the preservation of their the cause assigned for the origin of slaving ani- institutions by one of their denomination who exalted estimation, a separate article for its resto- ong the Greeks, about the time of Alexander; reveres the faith of his fathers: ration was insected in the treaty of 1328. But and in most countries we find the practice is first "The liberal policy of the founders of Rhode" the English people were dissatisfied with that adopted by military men, and that men of pacific Island had drawn hither (to Newport) a community and learned pursuits retain their beards much la- of wealthy and enterprising Israelites, who gave ter. The Greeks continued to shave till the time an impulse to its commerce. Now there is not a a riotous manner, would not allow that venerable of Justinian, in whose reign long beards became single Jewish family, nor one of their descendents, trophy of the conquest of Edward I, to be remov- again Sishonable, and remained in use till Con- on the Island; but their ancient and venerable The stone was embedded in the scat of St. stantinople was taken by the Turks. The Ro-, synagogue still remains in perfect order, as if pre-Edward's chair where it yet remains; it has had mans appear to have derived the custom of shave pared for their reception, and there cemetery, with don. One of the Yankees pushed into a large met no sign of animal life, except the small spar- the honor of imparting its mystic virtues to the ling from the inhabitants of Sicily, who were of its monuments, walks and trees, is a model of neatnew sovereign at every successive communition Greek origin; for we find that a number of bar-ness and elegance. Its stately gateway is occasfrom that of Edward II, to that of her present hers were sent from thence to Rome in the year ionally opened to receive the remains of an Israel-Majesty, Queen Victoria I. There is a striking of the expiration of the Republic, the from some distant place, whose last wish it selves constantly on the mind as the leatures of resemblance between the Scotch tradition con- beares had become very rare. Even in Greece may have been to rest here with his fathers. Even cerning this, and that of the Indians respecting the beard was always worn (except among the the Lewish, street is still kept, in perfect repair, the Oneida Stone. There is a goodly sized stone Macedonians) until the time of Alexander, and in through the munificence of a Jewish merchant, among the Oneidas, which they regard as their Rohre until the year 300 E. C. In both nations whose grandfather was a Rubbi of this place. palladium." They believe that it has removed the philosophers and priests retained their beard I notice, too, with pleasure, that the classical builda uself, wherever, their tribe has removed, and after it had been relinquished by the body of the ing of the Hedwood library' is undergoing a comhat so lang us that stone is among them, they people. But much that singular people, the plets renovation at the expense of the same indi-

they shaved not only the face, but the head and the whole body. But they let their beards and hair grow in time of mourning; and so did the Romans, when they became a shaven people; while the Circeks in the time of beards were accustomed to manifest their grief by shaving. Indeed, these opposite signs of mourning may be considered to have prevailed respectively in bearded and shaving nations. On a similar principle, a beard was a token of bondage among shaven nations, and the want of a beard had the same signitication among bearded people. The slaves of the Romans were their beard and hair long; and when they were manumitted they shaved the head in the temple of Feronia, and put on a cap as the budge of liberty. On the other hand, the the Franks, who were a bearded people, when they became masters of Gaul ordefed all bondsmen to shave their chins; and this law continued until the entire abolition of servitude in France. As in the times of the first race of kings the ward was a token of nobility and freedom, the kings themselves were emulous to have the longest beard. Eigenhard describes the kings of his race as proceeding to the assemblies in the field or Mars, in a carriage drawn by oxen, and sitting on the throne with very long beards.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN TENNESSEE.

From a review in the National Intelligencer of a volume, recently published, containing "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," The long flowing heards and the womens we take the following notice of an article furnished faced men have frequently afternated in the diffe- by Dr. Gerard Troost-the distinguished State Geologist of Tennessee-and the equally distinture are certainly on the side of beards, however guished Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c., in

". In account of some ancient remains in Tennes" see," by Gerard Troost, M. D.

This is a highly interesting paper. Among other information which it contains, it appears to ret The Pilgrim Fathers, as represented standing two mooted questions, with respect to Western antiquities, almost entirely at rest. The first is were plainly visible, among which were some of nor Winthrop is a bearded man of his day; but that of the munimies which are said to have been the springs of the Nebraska or Platte river. A. before the opening of the 18th century beards found in the caves of Tennessee. Dr. T. appears appear to have become nearly or quite extinct .- to prove that the bodies which have been found portion of the aristocracy of South Carolina are are not properly mummics, but merely dried n the habit of wearing their beards, but for the cadavers-exhibiting no marks of embalming, or last one hundred and fifty years women-faced artificial preparation. He doubts, whether one men in this country and in much of Europe, have of these, which he examined, was even of remote antiquity. The other question is respecting the numerous graves found in the Western States of an effeminate fashion, has been complete; but some years ago, and which were said to contain the remains of an extinct pigmy race of buman beings. Dr. Troost supposes these graves to The growth of the beard, medically considered, contain the collected bones of the slain in battle. The Indian custom was to carry their slam to their own towns, and hang them up in mats on mance of the functions of these parts. It is na. trees. At their general burying festivals, the as far as these naturally climbing animals could little lakes at the bottom, immediately at our feet. ture's own respirator; and none made by art can bones thus preserved were collected and buried. keep their footing. They then abandoned them | Our camp at the Two Hills (an astronomical meet the indication so well. Pains of the teeth, "and hence, in my opinion," says Dr. T., "those a walls of rocks, and proceeded on foot, and with terwards obtained from a fixed position, enabled ed by the growth of the beard; and, by high av- 1 believe erroneously, to pigmies. I have opened hands to scale these walls—at how much cost of us to locate the peak. The bearing of the Trois the shaving of this appendage—to say nothing of them filled with a parcel of modered bones, into occipital bones; of course, it was a mere mixof the central ridge of the Wind river mountains An English Magazine of much eminence has ture of hones belonging to more than one body. These bones lay without any order." The Docry encumbrance, we commenced the ascent. - succeeded by scientific gneiss. Signife and feld- of shaving or letting the beard grow, besides an tor then considers the circumstances attending the historical disquisition upon the same. It is not extensive ancient burying grounds found in Tenhistorically considered in reference to medicine, nessee. Ite mentions one near Nashville, about press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting where we found a feldspathic graniter I had re- but in reference to the changes it has undergone a mile in length and of unknown breadth, in down so soon as we found breath beginning to fail. marked that the noise produced by the explosion from the fashions and customs of the past. But which is found stone couling so close to one ano-At intervals we reached places where a number of our pistols, had the usual degree of loudness, even in this point of view, as corelative to other ther that each corpse is separated from its neighcoints of a medical bearing, the remarks may not bor by only a single stone, the side of one cominbe deemed inappropriate upon the page of medi- forming one of the sides of the next. In a circle cal history. Though the beard and its functions of about ten miles in diameter there are six ex-From this point our progress was uninterrupted observation our means afforded, we proceeded to can be properly judged only upon physiological tensive burying grounds. These graves are supposed to contain the remains of an extinct race. From conversations which he has held with the which it has passed, may be read as not altograft, most aged and best instructed of the Cherokee er mapt in the annals of medical lore. The sum- and Creek Indians, the Doctor learns that neither. ming up of the writer, without any reference to Kentucky or Tennessee was ever permanently the medical bearing of the beard, is that it may imhabited by any existing or lately existing tribe. he said that the law of this matter should be for they visited them only in their hunting excurevery man to shave or not to shave, as his age, shows; they had an abhorence of Kentucky, "the circumstances, pursuits and inclinations, might land of dark and bloody ground." The burying places of the Cherokees are few and not exten-On the side of beards, it has been arrued that sive. The shape of the skulls found in these any free from show. To this I made my way ra- sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing nature must have bestowed such an appendage cient burying grounds differs materially from that for the purpose of being worn; and that as Ter-t of all other, Indian skutts in possession of Dr. tullian affirmed, it is blasphemy against the face. Morton, of Philadelphia, whose collection is the ception of a slight disposition to headache, I felt hurried away as rapidly as the ground would beard adds greatly to dignity of appearance, and extinct race is supposed to have been less civilizno remains of yesterday's illnesss. In a few mi- permit, for it was an object to regain our party finely sets off the other parts of the countenance, ed than the Indians who were found here at the nutes we reached a point where the buttress was as soon as possible, not knowing what accident and in particular gives great expression to the time of Columbus. This is inferred from the eyes. A comparison of bearded and beardless strinkets and utensus found in the graves being of portraits is generally much to the advantage of a very rude construction, and all turned of some the former. It is difficult to suppose that Leon. natural product none of metal. Dr. Troost savs ardo de Vinci, or Cardinal Bembo, or Cranmer, that the examination of these trinkers, &c., has or the Shah of Persia, would look so well without created in him an opinion that the people to whom their beards; and in Turkey, it is impossible to they belonged, and in whose graves they are compare the men who have been shaven, and found, came from some tropical country; and he otherwise Europeanized, with the bearded civilians adduces many cogent reasons for thinking so .which was highly valued by the Scotch as the in their flowing robes, without feeling that the That they were idolaters, and, from their idols, palladium of their country's liberties-being a former are, to use an Oriental simile, "plucked several of which are in the possession of Dr. T. rude marble stone, on which their ancient sove- pigeons," in comparison. We have heard much acquainted with some of the idolutrous mysteries reigns were always crowned in Scone Palace. of the dignified and stately appearance of the Turks, but such a comparison enables us to per- Ty evident. This would seem to indicate that the

> THE JEWS-A TOUCHING INCIDENT .- A corres-Sewport, Rhode Island, relates the fallowing The practice of shaving probably gramated at touching incident in connection with the early