

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME X.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 20, 1848.

NUMBER 6

Published Weekly  
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,  
OR \$2.50, IN ADVANCE, WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE  
OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A failure on the part of any customer to order a discon-  
tinuance within the subscription year, will be considered  
a tacit assent to continue the paper.

## THE PATRIOT.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.  
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Attempt of Ledru Rollin to destroy the provision-  
al government.—Great excitement in France.  
—Ireland on the verge of war.—England quiet.  
—Advances in bread-stuff.—Cotton firm, &c.

New York, May 8.

The steamer Britannia reached Boston at 12  
o'clock, yesterday; but the telegraph being  
out of order between this city and Boston, no news  
was received by her until the arrival of the mail  
this morning.

She brings the important intelligence that M.  
Ledru Rollin had at length made the formal at-  
tempt to destroy the provisional government in  
France, and that troops were arriving every mo-  
ment in Paris from all parts of the country.

The greatest excitement and alarm had been  
created in Paris and throughout the country by  
these astounding events, and scenes of the most  
momentous character were daily expected.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently  
subsiding, though business and trade were still  
much depressed.

Nothing has been heard by the Britannia from  
the steamer Hermann; and she has not yet been  
telegraphed at this port, as was rumored yester-  
day.

There was no change in cotton at Liverpool on  
the 23d, though the market was firm.

The market for breadstuffs was firm, at an  
advance since the sailing of the America.

Indian corn, 24s. a 27s. per quarter.

Flour, American, 26s. a 27s. per barrel.

The Rothschilds have refused to loan Russia  
money at a discount on bear bills of 31 per cent.

The Crota have set fire to the village of Cas-  
selle Nuova, forming a cordon around the village,  
and 2,000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death,  
leaving the most appalling shrieks.

The Russian troops are invading Denmark, and  
the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

A Chartist organization has taken place in Scot-  
land, and is spreading throughout the country with  
great energy and vigor.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most  
undignified manner.

The news from Austria and Italy is not impor-  
tant.

The Sardinians have gained some slight advan-  
tage over the Austrians.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation  
from a large meeting, who had been appointed to  
lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have  
been banished from the capital of Spain.

The Austrian government has expelled the Jesu-  
its of Linz, which gives great satisfaction to  
even the Catholics.

Lamarine has prepared an offensive and de-  
fensive alliance between the French and the  
Swiss republics.

An incendiary insurrection has taken place in  
the kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been  
put down.

### ENGLAND.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London  
for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation,  
reduction of government expenditures, and the  
advancement of reform principles throughout the  
kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted  
at its formation.

The run on the savings banks of England is  
still on the increase.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Rich-  
ard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have ar-  
rived in London.

The House of Commons of England having  
passed the crown and government security bill  
by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned  
on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for the  
Easter recess.

Meetings in favor of the charter have been  
held during the week in almost every town in  
England and Scotland.

The Chartist convention, before adjourning, ap-  
pointed deputations to visit the provinces, adopt-  
ing a petition to the Queen praying the dismissal  
of her ministry.

### IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and  
the excitement among the people continued to  
increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in great demand, and the people are  
being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, de-  
spite the threatened interference of the govern-  
ment. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any  
doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a  
civil war.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opinion  
continued to be made; and it was the general  
opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

True bills have been found against Mitchell,  
O'Brien, and Meagher, the three most energetic  
of the Irish leaders.

### FRANCE.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extra-  
ordinary demonstrations which can only occur in  
that capital. Fortunately it has passed off with-  
out bloodshed.

M. Blanc having been stung to madness by the  
publication of certain papers alleged to be found  
at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his polit-  
ical character, fulminated a most bitter philippic  
against the provisional government—declared the  
documents published to be forgeries—and in-  
vigorated most bitterly against M. Guizot, Mar-  
rast M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven.  
He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to re-  
vocate the provisional government, and reject  
Lamarine, Marrast, and other moderate mem-  
bers therefrom, and form a new government,  
consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut, Blancou, Al-

bert Louis Blanc, Flocom, Arago, Respalet, and  
Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the  
Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ul-  
terior object. However, Messrs. Lamarine and  
Marrast having got previous intelligence of the  
plot, circumvented their designs. The national  
guards, as well as the mobiles, were called out;  
and the critical state of things which threatened a  
complete reign of terror furnished the provisional  
government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed  
troops of the line as defenders of order, life, and  
property, a couple of regiments were brought in-  
to Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the re-  
volution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of  
the national guard of Paris. No fewer than one  
hundred and twenty thousand men assembled at  
the quays and boulevards, joined by forty thou-  
sand of the Beaulieu, or suburbs.

To these were added twenty thousand of the  
guard mobile and this body, between which and  
the national guards some jealousy had previously  
existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and  
their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin  
and his colleagues is said to have been as follows:  
A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the  
purpose of presenting a petition for the removal  
of one Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of  
some violent proceedings he had indulged in the  
exercise of the unlimited powers with which he  
and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by  
M. Rollin. M. de Lamarine and several other  
members of the provisional government are said  
to have admitted the misconduct of the commis-  
sary, and stated that he ought to have been re-  
moved.

M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who,  
if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in  
the cause of the republic. Upon this, a violent  
scene ensued, and words passed between the dif-  
ferent members of the provisional government,  
which caused a wide breach in the councils of the  
nation.

### AUSTRIA.

The basis of the new Austrian constitution was  
just published. It is as follows: All the provinces  
are constituted into one body, with the excep-  
tion of Hungary, Sclavonia, Sieverbenger, and,  
for the present, the Italian provinces. The divi-  
sion of the Empire shall remain as it is at this  
time. The Emperor shall retain perpetual, inviolable,  
and hereditary power over the land and sea forces,  
and the right of making war or peace. Treaties of  
every description with foreign powers can only be  
made with the sanction of the two Houses of Par-  
liament. The attributes of mercy and the right of  
bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but  
mercy cannot be extended to the ministers, without  
the sanction of the Parliament. The laws are to be  
administered publicly in open courts, and trials  
to be by jury; the judges are to be appointed for  
life.

All the projects of loans are to be proposed;  
as well as sanctioned, by the Emperor. The Em-  
peror will assemble the Parliament annually, and  
he must call them together at stated intervals.—  
He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them.  
The freedom of religion, of speech and of the press  
secured and the right of petition and of holding  
public meetings is granted to every citizen, sub-  
ject to future laws.

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesu-  
its to quit Linz. This step has given consider-  
able satisfaction even to the Roman Catholic popu-  
lation.

ANNIE'S LEGACY TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

You are, or you believe yourself to be, con-  
sumptive. You wish, above all things, for health  
and strength. You are poor, and wish that you  
were able to buy some of the patent, all-curing,  
all-promising specifics advertised in the newspa-  
pers. Thank God, rather, for the poverty that  
prevents your purchasing. Taking patent medi-  
cines is like drinking in the dark, where some of  
the vessels are filled with wholesome drink, and  
some with deadly poisons. You may chance upon  
the right draught, or you may not. It is a great  
risk. But the medicines for your debility are  
cheap—cheap as sunshine; and safe—safe as an  
arrow. They are—air, water, exercise, diet.—  
There is nothing original in the rules I am about  
to transcribe. They are as old as common sense.  
You may read them in many books and newspa-  
pers, and hear them at lectures; but yet you may  
not heed them more than I did, before it was too  
late. Perhaps, though, when they come as a leg-  
acy from your sister, who has lost health and life  
by the neglect of them, why, then they may ex-  
ercise all the moral influence of "the last dying  
speech and confession" of a man about to be  
hanged.

1. Bathe in tepid water every day. The ben-  
efit of bathing can only be justly estimated by  
those that practice it. Wear flannel winter (and  
summer, too, if you can bear it) next your skin.  
It will keep the skin in a beautiful condition.

2. Take a walk every fine day. But that will  
not be exercise enough, or of the kind, for a con-  
sumptive. Make beds, rub tables, sweep, or do  
something else that will exercise the arms and  
chest. Sing or read aloud.

3. Ventilate your rooms, air your bedding,  
clothing, &c., every day. The lungs require  
pure air, as well as the palate requires pure wa-  
ter. Men. Do not keep a stove in your common  
sitting room; what it saves in fuel, it costs in  
health. I have found from experience that the  
burnt air from hot stoves, and the thick vapor from  
anything that may be cooking upon it, is very  
unpleasant, and very injurious to weak lungs.—  
Use a fireplace or a Franklin stove in preference;  
for then everything injurious is carried up the  
chimney.

4. If you can, leave off gradually the use of  
strong tea and coffee. They keep up a slow, con-  
suming fever in your system; (it has been so  
with me) drink milk instead. When you are  
feverish, do not use pepper, mustard, spice, &c.,  
in your food. Try this way of living for a month;  
and if you are not stronger, take the advice of a  
regular practitioner. Never take Neighbors'  
Prescriptions.

TOLERATION.—I would never separate myself  
from any man upon the difference of an opinion;  
or be angry with him for judgment for not agreeing  
with me in that, from which perhaps, within a  
few days, I should dissent myself.

[From Bicknell's Reporter.]  
OUR REPUBLIC.

The Beauty of the System.

THE LONDON PRESS.

It is curious to read the speculations of  
some of the leading London journals, in re-  
lation to Republicanism, its merits and de-  
fects. It is only within a few years, that the  
fact of success, so far as this country was  
concerned, has been conceded. For a long  
time after the Declaration of our Independ-  
ence, the Monarchists of the Old World  
looked on with incredulity, and gave expres-  
sion to their feelings, in sneers of ridicule and  
contempt. They believed that the experiment  
would prove an utter abortion, that the  
system would explode, and that anarchy and  
misery would be the consequences. And this  
they also hoped, for with such results,  
Republicanism would become odious through-  
out the civilized world, while monarchy and  
despotism would become the ruling prin-  
ciples in forms of government. Hence they  
looked on with anxiety, watched our prog-  
ress step by step, predicted coming calamities,  
fancied with every slight difficulty, that  
the Union would be dissolved. Nay, several  
of them labored under such apprehensions,  
that American journals were studiously  
excluded from their dominions, and the dis-  
sension of Republicanism by their own  
presses, was deemed a serious offence.—  
Nevertheless the young giant of the West-  
ern World, progressed rapidly, and the story  
of her resources, her happiness and her  
might, which was at first regarded as little  
better than a romance, became accredited by  
the masses, and thousands and tens of thou-  
sands of them directed their footsteps to the  
new land of promise. Still there were many  
who disbelieved. The new Republic  
was derided and laughed at, and its down-  
fall was speedily predicted. Even now, a  
few political bigots may be found, who sneer  
at the idea that man is capable of self-gov-  
ernment, and who denounce Republicanism  
with no little bitterness. The following, for  
example, which we copy from a late num-  
ber of the Liverpool Mail, may be quoted in  
illustration:—

"If these were not sad truths we should be  
disposed to laugh at them. But it is no laughing  
matter. Bedlam has burst its chains—the insane  
are emancipated—and a fraternity of fools, knaves,  
and desperate scoundrels rule in France."

"We cannot dissemble our thoughts. We  
have an imperishable hatred of all republics,  
simply because we prefer intelligence to ignorance,  
love of freedom in its antagonism to anarchy, and  
execrate the tyranny of the multitude ten thou-  
sand times more than the despotism of the individ-  
ual. In such times as these, when the lava of  
insurrection is rolling over the greater portion  
of Europe—when the feet are dictating to the  
head—when plunder and injustice are being perpe-  
trated in the name of liberty—the post of honor is  
a private station; and therefore, for the sake of  
peace and security, we should greatly prefer liv-  
ing in St. Petersburg to living in Paris."

"The Republic of France has entered upon  
its third moon, and the beginning of its first  
difficulties. The giant Poverty, and its schoolmaster  
Revolution, are stalking over that far land, with  
a whip of scorpions, a leveling scythe, and a  
death's head and cross-bones. The army, to use  
a French hyperbole, is fulfilling its destiny. The  
common soldier, whose duty it is to obey, is elec-  
ting his officer who is to command. Equality is  
consequently making itself as ridiculous as possi-  
ble."

A change, however, has come over the  
more enlightened spirits of the European  
press. Many who were formerly our revil-  
ers, are now among our eulogists. Even  
the London Times, a print that has reviled  
and assailed us with more bitterness than  
any other leading journal of Great Britain,  
has seen, and to some extent, admits the  
error of its course. In a late number of that  
paper, we find this language:—

"Nor can it be denied that things look as tho'  
the philosophic vacillations of M. DE TOUCQUEVILLE  
were about to be realized, and the old world  
were going to learn a new political alphabet at  
the feet of her Transatlantic offspring. The ex-  
iles whom Europe of the 16th and 17th centu-  
ries, 'dismembered as prodigal children, planted  
their ideas in a congenial soil, and the luxuriance  
of their growth is overshadowing and blighting  
the parent tree. It would be considered irrelev-  
ant at this juncture, to inquire accurately into  
the respective merits of the two systems of gov-  
ernment which are at issue; as to which produc-  
es the greatest amount of individual happiness,  
of national greatness, of moral and intellectual  
fruit. There is no question as to the result,  
which is the most powerful and prosperous, and  
America may be allowed to take full advantage  
of the popular tendency to cry *va victis*, and  
shout with the winning side."

Again, the Times says:—

"Strength and stability are essential points to  
be considered in deciding the respective merits  
of different forms of Government, and it is use-  
less to prove, on paper, that a certain constitution  
is the best, if, as a matter of fact, we find that  
it cannot stand alone, when we attempt to realize  
it. Just now, the fact that if the American peo-  
ple were polled to-morrow, from the Rio Grande to  
the St. Lawrence, every single individual would  
vote for precisely the form of Government which  
he now possesses, is undoubtedly a strong argu-  
ment in favor of that government. Of course,  
we do not say that it is a conclusive one; we  
ourselves happen to like something different—  
only we imagine that, as between a stable, that  
is 'Conservative' democracy, and a decadent,  
that is 'revolutionary' despotism, there can be  
little but doubt which to prefer. And so we may  
assume that for the present at least, and till we  
see what the upshot of the new state of things  
will be, the advocates of arbitrary power will be  
silent, if not convinced; and the constitutional  
questions which will be henceforth warmly ar-  
gued, will be with a view to practical results, are those  
which concern the degree of power which the

people should hold in their own hands, the defini-  
tion of the word 'people,' the modes in which  
they can best exercise that power, and the mutu-  
al relations of different communities and states."

But again, the Times still further endor-  
ses our system:—

"There is at this moment, a very evident ten-  
dency all over Europe, in two directions, appar-  
ently opposite, to local self-government and to  
national unity. In 1815 certain lines were drawn  
upon a map, according to which states were car-  
ved, as it were, out of the Continent, without re-  
ference to language, habits, race, feelings, antipa-  
thies, or any of those influences which constitute  
real nationality. The consequence was that the  
desire for national independence, in the provinces  
thus subjected to foreign dominion, went hand  
in hand with the wish for popular institutions;  
they became convinced that they could not have  
the one without the other, they have long strug-  
gled for both, and at length they appear on the  
eve of winning them. But these provinces have  
in almost every case, national unities of their own  
to which, when rid of the crude and Procrustean  
arrangement of 1815, they are beginning natu-  
rally to look, as supports to their new independ-  
ence, and rallying points for their awakened pa-  
triotism. Thus Italy is gathering under one name  
and banner her estranged and provincialized chil-  
dren; she is craving earnestly for union; Poland is  
uniting; Switzerland is uniting; it will not, per-  
haps, be long before we see a Pan-European na-  
tion constitution in the east of Europe. Yet none  
of the provinces would like the idea of ceasing to  
manage locally their own affairs, in order to secure  
the safety of a greater father land. The question  
then, for them to consider, is, whether, by an ad-  
option of the principle of federalism, their wants  
may not be supplied and their tendencies satisfi-  
ed."

"Let them observe the workings of Federal-  
ism in America. The most complete national uni-  
ty is there preserved as regards foreignness; com-  
plete freedom of trade, complete uniformity  
of action in all respects essential to national life;  
while, at the same time, the inestimable habit  
of self-government is created and retained, and the  
power of adapting local institutions local wants ex-  
ercised so fully, that no American citizen has to  
complain that the interests of his locality suffer by the  
distance or neglect of the legislative centre. The  
German in Pennsylvania, the Frenchman in Louisi-  
ana, the Spaniard in Florida, had no need, when  
they came to participate in the advantages belong-  
ing to the great American Union, of sacrificing  
one iota of the local institutions to which they  
were attached. So wonderfully elastic and ex-  
pansive is this principle of Government, that the  
entire American continent might, as it appears  
to us, be absorbed in one vast federation, with  
but little inconvenience or danger resulting from  
its extent and diversity of characteristics. If a  
similar system of permitting local self-govern-  
ment, in subordination to a supreme legislative  
head, had been pursued in Lombardy and Pol-  
and, we do not believe the fact of the central  
head being an arbitrary monarch would have in-  
duced in either case, the declaration of independ-  
ence which has now ensued. The Spanish mon-  
archs had no subjects so loyal as the inhabi-  
tants of the Basque provinces; the fidelity of the  
Tyrolese to Austria is proverbial; because the  
former lived practically under the shadow of their  
own fueros, and the latter were not deprived of  
their ancient *grundgesetze*. The Romans un-  
derstood this principle and left to the municipia  
of their own enormous empire the full enjoyment  
of their institutions, and management of their af-  
fairs. This was the cause of the astonishing du-  
ration of their rule, and of the general contented-  
ness of their subjects. In France on the contrary,  
where the utmost point of administrative cen-  
tralization has been obtained, the 'people' are  
demoralized and incapacitated for liberty by the  
habit of having everything done for them; the  
consequence now is, that the mob of Paris now  
rules France; the 35,000,000 individuals who  
inhabit the provinces follow like sheep after a  
leader, even though it be down a precipice."

"If there be any truth in these speculations,  
the object of which we have rather indicated  
than explained, the good or bad success of the un-  
precedented movement now going on in Europe  
will depend, in a great measure, upon the extent  
to which the different nations engaged in it may  
succeed in reconciling and turning to account the  
principles which we have been describing—that  
of local self-government, the true nurse of free-  
dom, and that national unity, the best safeguard  
for peace, civilization, and social progress. It is  
impossible to lay down, beforehand, how far and  
in what manner it may be possible, in each par-  
ticular case, to do this; but the tendency of the  
attempt, however imperfectly developed, is in the  
right direction; the ideal perfection of it would  
be a Utopia."

"Where the drum should thro' no longer, and the  
battle flag be furled,  
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world."

This is certainly strong language, and  
from a strange quarter. The fact too, men-  
tioned by the Times, that in this country, the  
people are universally, and without a dissent-  
ing voice, in favor of the republican, or the  
form of Government under which we now  
live, is conclusive as to the practical advan-  
tages of the system. We have in this coun-  
try no monarchists. An individual who,  
under existing circumstances, should advo-  
cate a change to monarchy, would be deem-  
ed little less than mad—a fit subject for a  
Lunatic Asylum. Yet this is a system under  
which we have lived, since the establishment  
of the Government by our fathers. Can this  
be said of any other existing system? And  
if not, can we be surprised that as light, in-  
telligence, and education increase, the masses  
in the old world as well as in the new,  
should be disposed to imitate our example.  
Take the case of the Chartists of Great Brit-  
ain. The six points for which they contend,  
we already enjoy. They form features of  
our system, and work admirably. But with  
these conceded, other changes would be  
urged in Great Britain. The disunion of  
Church and State, the abolition of the law  
of primogeniture, and the annihilation of all  
privileged orders would speedily follow.

Knowledge is power. Money, ditto.

ANCIENT ANTIQUITIES.

Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round,  
with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for  
three chariots.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which  
were 75 feet thick, and 300 high, with 100 brazen  
gates.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 425 feet  
long, and 200 broad, with 127 columns, 60 feet  
high, to support the roof. It was 200 years in  
building.

The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high,  
and 693 feet on the sides; its base covered 11  
acres. The stones are about 80 feet in length,  
and the layers are 208; 300,000 men were em-  
ployed in its erection.

The labyrinth of Egypt contained 3,000 cham-  
bers, and 12 halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 47 miles  
round. It has 100 gates.

Carthage was 25 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 95,  
000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves.

The temple of Delphos, was so rich in dona-  
tions, that it was once plundered of 10,000 ster-  
ling; and Nero carried from it 800 statues.

The walls of Rome were 13 miles.

THE CHEF OF COLD WATER.

A young Englishman was sent to France  
to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris.—  
A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St.  
Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her  
young companions were taking a walk in some  
part of the town where there were sentinels plac-  
ed, perhaps, on the walls; and you know that  
when a soldier is on guard he must not leave his  
post until he is relieved, that is, till another soldier  
comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as  
the young ladies passed him, besought them to  
have the charity to bring him a little water, add-  
ing that he was very ill, and that it would be as  
much as his life was worth to go and fetch it him-  
self. The ladies walked on, much offended at  
the man for presuming to speak to them, all but  
the young Englishwoman, whose compassion was  
moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some  
water, and brought it to the soldier. He begged  
her to tell him her name and place of abode; and  
this she did. When she rejoined her compan-  
ions, some blamed and others ridiculed her atten-  
tion to a common soldier; but they soon had rea-  
son to lament that they had not been equally com-  
passionate, for the grateful soldier contrived, on  
the night of the massacre, to save this young En-  
glishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the  
house she dwelt in were killed!

INVENTION.

The two Rats, the Fox, and the Egg.—Le  
Fontaine says two rats in search of food found an  
egg. While preparing to enjoy the luxury, they  
descried a fox at no great distance, approaching  
the spot. How to carry off their prize they  
were puzzled to decide, and the fox continued to  
approach. But necessity is the mother of inven-  
tion; and they soon struck upon a plan which  
proved completely successful in the execution.  
One rat laid upon his back and held the egg in  
his fore paws. The other dragged him by the  
tail, and, saving a scratched back, they reached  
their hole in safety, and deposited their egg where  
the fox could not get it.

Here we are taught that some persons never  
find out what they can do, until they are driven  
to it; and these rats would probably have diled  
away some hours in contriving how to carry  
off the egg, had not their wits been sharpened by  
the imminent danger of losing it. They found  
there was but one alternative, either to lose the  
egg or secure it in their hole. Then they bestir-  
red themselves in earnest, and proved the old  
proverb true, that "Where there is a will there  
is a way."

RIGHT IS MIGHT.

Though the strong wind rent the mountains,  
and broke in pieces the rocks, yet the Lord was  
not in the strong wind. Nor was he in the earth-  
quake; nor was he in the fire. In what then  
was he? In the still small voice; and this is  
one of his holy utterances—Right is Might. As  
sure as God liveth—as sure as the holy one of  
Israel is the Lord of Hosts, the Almighty—right  
is might. Meekness is might. Patience is  
might. Humility is might. Self-denial and self-  
sacrifice is might. Faith is might. Love is  
might. Every gift of the Spirit is might. The  
cross was two pieces of wood; and a helpless  
man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier than  
the world, and triumphed; and will ever triumph  
over it. Heaven and earth shall pass away; but  
no pure, holy deed, or word or thought. On the  
other hand, might—that which the children of  
earth call, so the strong wind, the earthquake, the  
fire—perishes through its own violence, self-  
exhausted and self-consuming; as our age of the  
world has been allowed to witness in the most  
signal example. For many of us remember, and  
they who do not, have heard from their fathers,  
how the mightiest man on earth, he who had girt  
himself with all might, except that of right, burst  
like a tempest cloud, burst himself out like a con-  
flagration, and only left the scars of his ravages to  
mark where he had been. Who among you can  
look into an infant's face, and not see a power in  
it mightier than all the armies of Attila or Napo-  
leon?—Archdeacon Hare's Mission of the Com-  
forter.

VOLTAIRE'S CHARACTER OF CROMWELL.

Cromwell is described as a man who was an  
imposter all his life. I can scarcely believe it.—  
I conceive that he was at first an enthusiast, and  
that he afterwards made his fanaticism instrumen-  
tal to his greatness. An ardent novice at twenty  
often becomes an accomplished rogue at forty.—  
In the great game of human life, men begin with  
being dupes, and end in becoming knaves. A  
statesman engages as his slimmer a monk, en-  
tirely made up of the details of his convent—devoid,  
credulous, awkward perfectly new to the world;  
he acquires information, polish, finesse, and sup-  
plants his master.—Philosophic Dictionary.

DISSEMBLATION.—Dissemblation in youth is the  
forerunner of perfidy in old age; its first appear-  
ance is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and  
future shame. It obscures the lustre of every ac-  
complishment, and sinks us into contempt. After  
the first departure from sincerity, it is hard to  
stop; one artifice leads on to another; till as the  
intricacy of the labyrinth increases, we are left in  
our snare.—Blair.

THE WIT OF SARCASTIC.

To be sarcastic is thought by some people a  
proof of ability. Such individuals are like a pack  
of Chinese crackers thrown into a crowd, contin-  
ually exploding in every direction, but with great-  
est noise than injury. There is more ill-breeding  
than wit in a sarcasm; and more ill-nature than  
either. True wit does not consist in abuse, but in  
profound wisdom tersely expressed. Nothing,  
therefore, can be further from wit than sarcasm,  
and where they go together, one is pressed into  
the service, and is not a legitimate ally.

Nevertheless, we know many, mostly young  
persons, who set up for wit on the score of sar-  
casm. They are usually very conceited, or very  
faddish, or very unamiable individuals; and by no  
means the terror to others they imagine. Persons  
of sense are no more affected by their sarcasms  
than mastiffs are by the yelp of a lap-dog. A  
real wit never condescends to reply to them. We  
have seen many of such sarcastic persons in our  
experience, and always found that they grew  
up, or if they did not, that they remained children  
in their tempers to the end of their career. It is  
a mean sort of revenge that seeks to gall another's  
feelings by sarcasm. For where it chances to be  
successful, it is like the copper shot of the Mexi-  
cans, which gangrenes the wound.

We frequently hear young persons at a party  
make sarcastic remarks on those who enter.  
There is here, perhaps, not so much ill-will, as  
ill-breeding, not so much spleen as others as a de-  
sire to display ourselves. It is a sort of verbal  
harlequin-gait got up to raise a laugh. The word  
is wit in this case are like the monkey in a red  
coat at the menagerie, who jumps the ring and  
plays his antics to amuse the children rather than  
people of sense. When young gentlemen are the  
actors, they are generally forward and conceit-  
ed slips of boys cultivating mountebank, and  
stretching themselves up in company to appear  
like men. But when young ladies are the offend-  
ers, they will frequently be found not very pret-  
ty, or not very amiable looking; and though they  
usually attract others, they make few fast friends,  
for every one is fearful lest they should turn out  
shrews. We may be amused at seeing a crowd  
run from a chaise, but we have no fancy to be  
chased ourselves. One enjoys the fun of behold-  
ing others take up nettles, but is very careful not  
to touch the sting. Hence the wisdom of the