

Terms of Subscription:
SINGLE COPY, in advance, 2 00
If paid in 12 months, 20 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, in advance, 10 00
If paid in 12 months, 100 00
The cash must accompany all orders for the Ledger, unless otherwise provided for. If by mail, the receipt of a post-office order, may be sent at our risk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. R. G. Barham,
GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. Besides attending to the regular duties of his profession, will give special attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Females, Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases generally. Office at Dr. Swift's, Wilson.

Dr. Alexander D. Moore,
Formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C. Having permanently located in Wilson, offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. With extensive experience in the practice of medicine, those who may desire his services, may confidently rely on his utmost skill and attention. Office (formerly occupied by Dr. Moore) one door above M. Rountree & Co.'s store, where he may be found, during the day, when not professionally engaged. At night, at his room, at the residence of Dr. Swift, Wilson. August 14, 1860.

Dr. J. G. Thomas,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Wilson, N. C. With five years' experience in the successful practice of medicine, his skill may be relied on with safety. Office at the Drug Store, in the second story. August 14, 1860.

Dr. John Howard,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Wilson and vicinity. Office, one door below Henry Ottinor's Clothing Store, (formerly occupied by Dr. Cotton, Dec 2, 1859) where he may always be found, when not professionally engaged. August 14, 1860.

Dr. B. & L. A. Smith,
PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, Wilson, N. C. Offer their services to the citizens of Wilson and vicinity. Office, opposite Mrs. Moore's Millinery establishment. They may be found at night, when not professionally engaged, at their rooms in the Wilson House. 20

E. H. ROOPER, T. E. THOMPSON,
DENTISTS, Wilson, N. C. Office, one door below M. Rountree & Co.'s store.

J. S. Barnes,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wilson, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Wilson, Edgecombe, Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Nash. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims placed in his hands for collection. 1

J. W. Lancaster,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilson, N. C. Will hereafter regularly attend the County and Superior Courts of Nash, Wilson, Wayne and Johnston Counties. Office on Tarboro' Street. August 21st, 1860. 23m.

James S. Woodard,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wilson, N. C. Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne, Greene, Pitt, Edgecombe and Wilson Counties. Office on Tarboro' Street. August 21st, 1860. 23m.

William H. Bunn,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wilson, N. C. Office, Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Pitt, and Johnston counties.

A. Barnes,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wilson, N. C. Office, Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Pitt, and Johnston counties.

George W. Blount,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, NASHVILLE, TENN. Office, Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Pitt, and Johnston counties.

E. Prentiss Tucker,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Attention given in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, and Level. Wilson, N. C.

LUCAS & G. J. MOORE,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles
Burning Fluid, Trunks and Traveler's Boxes,
Cigars, Pipes, Cut Glass, Varnishes,
Dye-stuff, Manufactured Tobacco, Snuff and
Cigars, Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Grass and Garden seed, and Patent Medicines.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality. March 22, 1860. 2-1f.

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Will furnish drawings, of all kinds of ARCHITECTURE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MINES, STORES, COTTAGES, &c. Office, southeast corner of John and Main Streets, near the Normal College, Goldsboro, N. C. 17-18

\$10 REWARD.
A REWARD of Ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail, of that I got him, of my boy Lafayette Tucker, a bright, lively boy about thirteen years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, light sandy hair, with the thumb of his left hand, which was bound to me by the County Court of Nash, some years since, and ran away from me on the 15th July. It is supposed that he is lurking in the neighborhood of Nashville or Enfield, all persons are forwarded against catching him, harboring, aiding or assisting such boy in any manner whatsoever under the penalty of the law. JAMES TUCKER, N. C. Hillsboro, N. C. 18 1f.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Rountree, Smith & Co., are hereby notified to make payment to A. Barnes, Esq., as he has all our claims in hand for collection. ROUNTREE, SMITH & CO., Wilson, Sept. 20th, 1860. 22-1f.

THE WILSON LEDGER.

"THE UNION—MUST IT BE PRESERVED?"

VOL. III. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860. NO. 34.

School Advertisements.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
—AND—
WILSON CLASSICAL AND Scientific Gymnasium.
Mr & Mrs. Richardson, Principals.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEN. JOSHUA BARNES, Pres. of the Board
EDMUND MOORE, Esq., Secy.
LARA D. FARMER, Esq., Col.
JOSEPH BYNUM, Secretary.
WILLIAM BARNES, Esq.,
RICHARD BLOUNT, Esq.,

BOARD OF VISITORS.
JESSE ASA BIGGS,
W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.,
H. W. MILLER, Esq.,
THOS. J. WHEAT, D. D.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
GYMNASIUM.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Professor of Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.
Professor of Higher Mathematics and Surveying.
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Preparatory Department.

SEMINARY.
MRS. M. C. RICHARDSON,
Fine Arts and Belles-Lettres.
MISS LUCY HUNTER,
Fine Arts.
MISS MARION POWERS,
Mathematics and Higher English.
MRS. (MELVINE) SPEERS,
(Berlin, Prussia).
Department of Music and German.

MADAME SOPHIE MARINDIN,
French, Music and Calligraphy.
MRS. E. S. LAMBERT,
Lectures before both Schools, on Physiology and Anatomy.

THE MISSES BOWERS,
Assistant Pupils.
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
Domestic Department.
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Financial Agent.

IT IS DESIGNED BY THE FOUNDERS of the Wilson Schools, to furnish to the young of both sexes in the State, the most favorable terms, both as to time and price.

For the accomplishment of this worthy end, the Charter of the Schools authorizes the investment of \$50,000 more than one-third of this amount already been devoted to the erection of elegant College Buildings, supplying them with appropriate furniture, bath rooms, warm and cold water, and everything necessary to secure comfort and order.

These schools are Non-Sectarian, in theory and practice. Schools on such a basis are believed to be the preparation for the third of this amount already been devoted to the erection of elegant College Buildings, supplying them with appropriate furniture, bath rooms, warm and cold water, and everything necessary to secure comfort and order.

The "first and great" regulation of the Wilson Schools, on which hangs all the law, and on the strict observance of which, they have acquired a most enviable reputation at home and abroad, "requires every student to do his duty." Nothing else gives claim to membership. Habits of idleness, extravagance and inordinance, cannot be fostered here. Boys who are not brave enough to do their duty, are not wanted. Girls, whose highest ambition it is to be called a fashionable "ornamental idleness," are not desired.

The sessions correspond with those of the University, and commence about the middle of January and July in each year, continuing twenty weeks. This arrangement, while it suits this central portion of the State, admirably adapts itself to the wants of the people of the Eastern counties, who wish to pursue a course of study, and escape the dangers of acclimation west, and in other States.

Wilson has been selected as the site of these schools, in accordance with its unparalleled healthfulness, accessibility, and central position.

It is situated at the terminus of the Green-Ville Plank Road, immediately on the Wilson and Weldon Railroad, 108 miles from Wilmington, 24 from Weldon, and 24 miles from Goldsboro, the point of intersection of the Central Road, and is the highest point of ground in the State, and is the most healthy in the South, and is the most desirable residence in the place. Persons wishing to buy, can call on me at the premises, and I will take pleasure in showing them around. Terms low and easy. In the same neighborhood, I have also a six-acre lot enclosed, containing a good stable, which I will sell very low.

EDMUND MOORE, 27-1f.

BRANCH T. HURT,
Grocer and General Commission Merchant,
K E E P S constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, particularly adapted to the wants of the farming community. Also the best Peruvian Guano, all of which are bought with cash, and will be sold upon the most favorable terms, both as to time and price.

Consignments of produce are solicited, under the belief and promise that, the experience of 23 years, will enable him to make prompt and satisfactory returns. Mr. Blake Pittman, will give his personal attention to any business from his acquaintances.

Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1860. 20-1f.

Norfolk Advertisements.
Hyman, Dancy & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
The New York House will be conducted by Jno. S. Dancy, aided by R. W. Hyman. The Norfolk House will be conducted by Jno. H. Hyman and F. M. Hyman. Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Naval Stores, &c. &c. Sept. 12th, 1860. 26-1f.

P. HENNEBERY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
L. S. Webb, Cashier, Windsor, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Hotel, N. C.; A. H. Holly, Mill Landing, N. C.; Wholesale and Retail, Baltimore; John G. Cotton, Factors, Naval Stores, and all kinds of produce, will have their personal attention. Cash advances made on receipt of cotton, &c. &c. No. 13.

W. F. WALKER, F. A. WALKER, M. D.,
W. R. GOODWIN,
WALKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DRUGGISTS' Fancy Goods,
NORFOLK, VA.

S. W. VICK,
—WITH—
ODOM & CLEMENTS
(Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Nos. 11 and 13 McIntosh's wharf, Norfolk, Va.)
Special attention given to the sale of Cotton. Oct. 23 27-1f

Confectioneries.
NEW STOCK—NEW CROP.
THE subscriber is pleased to state to his numerous customers that he is receiving the largest stock of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., that he has ever had, all fresh and new. All persons in want of any kind of confectionery are respectfully invited to call and buy or send their orders, as I am satisfied that I can sell goods cheaper than can be bought elsewhere by the same quantities.

J. S. PERRY,
Wilson Nov. 24, 1860. 28-1f.

James C. Smith & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT attention to sales of cotton, naval stores, and other produce.
Refer to John Dawson, President Wilmington Branch Bank, N. C. H. E. Sevier, Cashier Bank of the South, N. C. 29-1f.

Petersburg Advertisements.

1860. FALL 1860.
Stevens, Weddell & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods,
Nos. 73 and 80 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG,
VA.

Prints and Dress Goods,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND
AMERICAN,
In large stock and great variety.
PLANTATION GOODS
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT

Also a full line of
Notions.
Together with every class and description of Goods to be found in Wholesale Houses, North or South.

The Trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is invited to an examination of the Goods NOW IN STORE. Weekly additions will be made during the season. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. Sept. 4, 1860. 25-1f

Wilson Advertisements.
CLOTHING.
Fall and Winter
STOCK
CHEAP BARGAINS
For Cash, or Good Notes, at
CHAS. IBBETSON'S
CLOTHING & FURNISHING
HOUSE,
(Opposite McNeill's Jewelry Store)
WILSON, N. C.

Returning thanks for the patronage extended to me since opening my store, I beg to inform the public that I have purchased the whole stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods of R. H. Blount & Co., and which I am now selling
Below Manufacturer's Prices!!
I am also receiving supplies of my Fall stock, and on examination you will find my goods
The Cheapest,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE,
AND THE BEST ASSORTED,
IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

My stock consists of Coats, Pants and Vests, of all sizes and qualities, together with an excellent assortment of
Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Stocks, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Suspensers, Soap, Perfumery, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and every article for gentlemen's wear.
I have also on hand a stock of the very best quality of Ladies and Gents' Boots and Shoes, which I am determined to sell at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
My Stock of
Hats & Caps
are to hand, and are the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANUFACTURED! THE PUBLIC ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock as I feel sure I can please, in PRICE AND QUALITY. Remember, it is opposite the Jewelry Store.
CHARLES IBBETSON,
Wilson, Oct. 21

W. G. JORDAN & CO.,
Corner of Nash and Tarboro' streets.
The great and signal success that the
Popular Ticket
has met with, has induced me to inform the people of Wilson and the vicinity that I have replenished my capacious store and warehouse with a large and choice variety of
New Goods,
And I would modestly state that I have
DIVERS AND VARIOUS
NEW GOODS,
Which I offer to the public at prices as satisfactory to the pocket as any other merchant in Wilson, and I would say to you, one and all, "not at your peril" to come and see me.

Fresh Arrivals.
Dry Goods of every description, for male and female Clothing.
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
of the Newest Styles.
Both Fashionable and Endurable.
This is not only so, but it is
EVEN SO.
I have also on hand a great variety of choice
HARDWARE
AND FINE CUTLERY.
To the careful inspection of which I invite the whole community, and the people of this vicinity in particular. For particulars, see small bills, next week.
Wilson, Oct. 2. 2

Pro Bono Publico!
AND OUR OWN TOO.
WE continue to manufacture of the best material and workmanship of the different styles of riding vehicles in use in this section, consisting of
COACHES,
Two, Four and Six seat Rock-aways,
Top Buggies,
Open Buggies, sulkeys, &c. &c.
Our Harness Factory, too is in successful operation, using, as we do, in all branches of our business good material, employing competent workmen and giving our own personal attention to the business. With the knowledge which fifteen years experience has given us, we are enabled with confidence to recommend every article by us produced. The liberal patronage we have received during 7 years past (for which we are grateful) warrants us in expectation of it in the future, —to merit which we pledge undiminished exertion.
PARKER & MURRAY,
Wilson Jan. 19th 1860. 45-1f

WILSON DRUG STORE.
J. G. THOMAS & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
WILSON, N. C.
ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Oils & Dye-Stuffs,
Which they offer to the citizens and surrounding community, on the most reasonable terms; they have also on hand a large stock of select BRANDIES, WINES, &c. &c., for medicinal uses. Prescriptions and orders always put up with great care and punctuality at all hours, day or night.
Dec. 17, 1860. 49-1f.

Poetry.

Lay of the Discontented.
"Oh, tell me not of happiness,
"Contentment," and such stuff!
I want a lot of things to bless
My life, just now so rough."
"I want a younger wife, or two,
Well educated, fair;
Mine's past, and (though fondly true)
Begins to lose her hair."
"I sigh for station, power and fame;
Of wealth I want a heap;
I would not mind much how it came,
Nor who it caused to weep."
"I want, when strutting on my way
With clothing rich and rare,
To have folks lift their hats, and say,
'That's the great millionaire!'"
"I'd like a splendid house to buy—
Fifth Avenue—or so;
And have my menials: then I'd cry,
'You fellows! Come! or 'Go!'"
"Then in some church I have a pew,
The creed—no matter which;
The cushions should be soft and new,
The congregation—rich!"
"I'd have rare food, and state, and wine,
Horses and carriages grand;
Pictures and gems and statues fine—
Great rings upon my hand."
"New Era! hastethy coming day!
Equality! begin!
Tis time—the rich have had their day—
For principles to win."
"Ye laws that make us poor men cover,
Your time's near up, I think,
Let's see: our club meets in an hour,
I'll go and take a drink!"

COMMUNICATIONS.
[Correspondence of the Wilson Ledger.]
Messrs. Editors: Allow me to hand you manuscript of the life and times of Henry the Eighth, and of the most remarkable men who lived and flourished during his reign. If you deem it worthy of a space in a future number of your paper, you may depend upon its accuracy and truthfulness, for the information of your intelligent readers.
Yours, respectfully,
WILSON, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Of Important Events and Inventions, Domestic Manners, Laws, and of the Most Eminent Men in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, King of England, from 1509 to 1547.
Henry the Eighth succeeded to the Throne in the eighteenth year of his age. Two battles were fought in the early part of the reign: one against the French, called "The Battle of the Spurs," and one against the Scots, called "Flodden Field." (The battle of Northumberland.) The French spurred their horses to flight almost as soon as they came in sight of the English army, and the battle of "Flodden Field," against James the Fourth of Scotland, who fell, with 10,000 Scots, being defeated by the English army, under the command of Lord Surrey. Francis the First of France, sought the favor of Henry the Eighth, after "The Battle of the Spurs," by an interview with the King, near Calais, and so splendid was the festival, that the place was called "The Field of Cloth of Gold."

At this period, of the Pope, Leo X. bestowed the title of "Defender of the Faith" upon Henry, for having written a book against Martin Luther, in defence of the Roman Catholic religion, but he was not steadfast in his Roman Catholic opinions, for ten years after this book was written, he denied the pope's supremacy, (which had been allowed in England for more than 900 years,) in making regulations for the English Church, or to interfere with the English Government.

Henry the Eighth assumed himself to be the head of the church, ordering clergy and others to be obedient to him, and made what regulations his council thought proper for the religious instruction of the people. Alterations in ecclesiastical matters followed this assumption. 3,000 abbots, monasteries, and convents were destroyed; their inmates pensioned off, and their jewels and treasures seized by the King. The value of church property built by the Catholics and seized by Henry, amounted to about eight millions of pounds sterling, according to the present value of British money.

Henry the Eighth married six wives: Catharine, of Spain, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, (in German) Catharine Howard, and Catharine Parr.

Catharine, of Spain, was the widow of Arthur, (Henry's elder brother.)—After 18 years, Henry VIII wished to get a divorce from Catharine. The pope refused to grant a divorce. Henry denied the pope's supremacy, and obtained a divorce from the English bishops and lawyers. Queen Catharine, after her divorce, retired to Huntingdoushire, where she died in three years, leaving behind her one daughter, who was afterwards Mary, Queen of England.

Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

The third wife of Henry he married towards Mary, Queen of England. Anne Boleyn was a maid of honor to Queen Catharine, and Henry's second wife. After three years, Henry, being offended with her lively temper, beheaded her. This event took place in 1536. She had one daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the throne and reigned many years.

Execution.

Whitehall, a public building in London, was built in this reign, by Wolsey, for his own private residence, but at the death of the Cardinal it was made a royal palace, and an old hospital for leprous women was made into St. James' Palace, and is used on State occasions by Queen Victoria.

The corporation of Trinity House (in London) was instituted in this reign to superintend the interests of the British shipping; appoint pilots for the Thames; erect light-houses; and grant licenses to poor seamen, to row on the Thames.

Persons dressed in the reign of Henry the Eighth somewhat like the "Deercoats" are now dressed; in very showy clothes, full of red and yellow stripes. The courtiers stuffed out their clothes to make themselves look as big as the King; but, though all the rest of the dress was wide and baggy, the sleeves were so tight, that they were often sewed on the arm every day.—Shoes were worn 12 or 14 inches across the toes, which looked as if the wearers had the gout.

Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Cranmer were the most celebrated prelates in the reign of Henry VIII.

Wolsey was the son of a Butcher, who rose to be Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal of the church of Rome. A man of prodigious ambition and love of show, but of great learning and ability. He was so great a favorite with Henry, that he governed the Kingdom as his will for 13 years. His train consisted of 500 servants, many of whom were Knights and sons of Noblemen; a priest went before him carrying a pillar of silver, surmounted with a cross; and noblemen—knights cleared the way, crying, "make way for my Lord's grace." When the cardinal appeared in public his vest was of gold and silk; a robe of scarlet cloth adorned his shoulders; and he held a sponge to his nose, lest he should be offended with the breath of the common people. He rode upon a mule, trapped all over with crimson velvet and gold furniture. His banquets when the King went to visit him, were most sumptuous; dukes and earls served him with wines; bishops and abbots, held him a basin in which to rinse his hands. Cardinal Wolsey's prosperity did not last till the hour of his death. When Henry wanted to be divorced from Catharine (his first wife) he applied to Wolsey, who displeased him greatly, because he made no effort to assist him. After the King had married Anne Boleyn, Wolsey was stripped of all his dignities, pomp, and wealth, and the poor Cardinal after he was disgraced, died broken hearted in twelve months, at Leicester abbey, aged 59.

Thomas Cranmer, the patriarch of the English Reformation, was born at Notts; he was the very opposite in character to Wolsey; humble, simple, and conciliating. When Henry was consulting the pope about his divorce, Cranmer observed that the King had much better consult the members of the *Universities*. This remark being repeated to the King, was the foundation of Cranmer's high promotion. By the instrumental aid of this prelate the church prayer Book was drawn up, and the articles of religion were compiled. Cranmer lived after the death of Henry VIII, and was the guide of Edward VI. in all his measures of reform; but when Mary reigned, Cranmer was burnt to death at Oxford, with four other protestant bishops. During the *bloody reign* of Mary about 300 persons, (protestants) *converts* from popery suffered at the stake in 3 years, many more were exiled, imprisoned, or fined. Her temper was morose and violent, her understanding narrow and perverted, her spirit cruel, her reign unhappy, and stained with the blood of martyrs.

Sir Thomas More was made chancellor of England after Wolsey's disgrace; but, after 3 years Sir Thomas More was thrown into prison by Henry VIII, for refusing to sanction his measures of reform, and after lying in prison 12 months he was tried, condemned, and beheaded at the age of 55. This distinguished scholar was a man of great learning, talent, and singleness of mind; humble, gentle, and fond of domestic quiet; in short, he was one of the most perfect characters that ever lived. The learned Dr. John Colet, born in London, was the founder of St. Paul's School; of which John Lily (the grammarian) was the first master.

I now proceed to mention some foreign divines of great note who flourished in the reign of this monarch, Luther, Calvin, Socinus, and Erasmus. Martin Luther was born in Saxony (in Germany) and was the chief instrument in bringing about the Reformation.—Thanks to Luther for his indefatigable exertions in banishing popish and other false doctrines away from English soil, and assisting in placing the Bible in the hands of all people who were disposed to learn to read. This privilege being denied by the Catholics, kept the people in utter ignorance and darkness.

John Calvin was born in Pezary (in France) but lived principally at Geneva (in Switzerland). He was one of the Reformers; and the founder of what are now called Calvinists. The doctrines of this divine was, "That God preordains every thing that happens; that He elects some to salvation, and rejects others; that man is not a free agent; and that the elect are saved by grace only."

Socinus was the founder of a sect called Unitarians or Socinians, who held that Jesus was only one man, and also; that there is no Hell, and that the wicked will not be eternally punished.

Erasmus was a most eminent man, born at Rotterdam (in the Netherlands). He lived long in England, made divinity professor at Cambridge. To say that Erasmus was a learned man, is to say that Erasmus was a learned man. Erasmus was a learned man, and his works are still read and studied in the reign of Henry VIII.

In a few weeks I will trouble you with a descriptive account of the illustrious reign of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen and the last of the House of Tudor.

KANPAR HAUSER.
Of all cases of abandoned children, none have ever created more sensation than that of a youth left at the Hollerghate in the city of Nuremberg, Germany, as recently as 1828.

On the 25th of May, in that year, a citizen who lived near the spot, when he remarked at a short distance a young man in peasant's dress. He was standing in the singular position of trying to move forward, without being able to stand upright or to govern the movement of his legs.

On approaching, this singular stranger held out a letter directed to the 4th Squadron, 6th Regiment, Bavarian Light Horse.

On enquiring his business, it was evident he did not understand the question, his language was little less than unintelligible sounds, mixed with tears and moans. With difficulty words were made out: "Kannst du mich nicht helfen?" (I will be a rider, or trooper, as my father was.) He was taken for a kink of a savage, and as the Captain was from home, he was conducted to a stable, where he stretched himself on the straw, and soon fell into a profound sleep.

Upon the return of the Captain, it was with great difficulty he could be awakened. When fully conscious, he gazed intently on the officers uniform, which he seemed to regard with childish satisfaction, and instantly groaned out "Ruten," &c. The Captain then read the letter, which was from an unknown hand, wishing that the youth should be received into the captain's troop of light horse. It was written in German, but enclosed was a memorandum in Latin, which the writer of the letter declared had received; who the boy, then a baby, was left at his house on the 7th of October, 1812.—The memorandum ran thus:

The child is already baptised. You must give him a surname yourself. You must educate the child. His father was one of the light horse. When he is seventeen years old, send him to Nuremberg to the 6th regiment of light horse, for there his father also was. I ask for his education until he is seventeen years old. He was born on the 30th April, 1812. I am a poor girl, and cannot support him. His father is dead.

Neither of the epistle nor the enclosure could the captain make anything, and consequently handed his extraordinary visitor over to the police, who was done in the evening. When in the guard-room in which were several inferior magistrates and police soldiers, he betrayed neither fear, confusion, nor astonishment. He continually cried, and pointed to his tottering feet, and this, joined to his childish demeanor, excited the pity of the officials. A soldier brought him a piece of meat and beer, but he rejected them with abhorrence, partaking simply bread and water which he appeared to do with relief. The usual official questions of what is your name? were put to the youth in vain. The magistrates began to suspect that he was playing a part, and this suspicion was greatly confirmed. A by-stander proposed trying if he could write; and pen, ink, and paper, were placed before him, which appeared to give him great pleasure. He took the pen in his hand, but no means awkwardly, and to the astonishment of the spectators, began to write! He slowly and legibly traced the words "Kanpar Hauser." All was doubt and uncertainty, whether he ought to be treated as an idiot or an impostor. However, for the present he was removed to place appropriated to rogues and vagabonds—a tower near the guard-house. During this short way he sank down, groaning at almost every step. Walking seemed to be not only painful, but a motion with which he was unacquainted. Soon after entering the apartment allotted to him, he lay down on a straw-bed and slept soundly.

A close scrutiny of this strange being's attire increased the astonishment. It consisted of a peasant's jacket over a coarse shirt, a groom's pantaloons and a white handkerchief marked K. H. The contents of his pockets created the greatest surprise. They consisted of a colored rag, a key, a paper of gold sand, a small brown rosy and several religious tracts. An examination of his person presented new grounds of surprise. The soles of his feet were as soft as the palms of his hands; but were covered all over with blisters, which fully accounted for the pain which walking seemed to give him. His gait was that of a child learning to walk in leading-strings; indeed he could not walk

Job Work.

Erasmus was a most eminent man, born at Rotterdam (in the Netherlands). He lived long in England, made divinity professor at Cambridge. To say that Erasmus was a learned man, is to say that Erasmus was a learned man. Erasmus was a learned man, and his works are still read and studied in the reign of Henry VIII.

In a few weeks I will trouble you with a descriptive account of the illustrious reign of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen and the last of the House of Tudor.

KANPAR HAUSER.
Of all cases of abandoned children, none have ever created more sensation than that of a youth left at the Hollerghate in the city of Nuremberg, Germany, as recently as 1828.

On the 25th of May, in that year, a citizen who lived near the spot, when he remarked at a short distance a young man in peasant's dress. He was standing in the singular position of trying to move forward, without being able to stand upright or to govern the movement of his legs.

On approaching, this singular stranger held out a letter directed to the 4th Squadron, 6th Regiment, Bavarian Light Horse.

On enquiring his business, it was evident he did not understand the question, his language was little less than unintelligible sounds, mixed with tears and moans. With difficulty words were made out: "Kannst du mich nicht helfen?" (I will be a rider, or trooper, as my father was.) He was taken for a kink of a savage, and as the Captain was from home, he was conducted to a stable, where he stretched himself on the straw, and soon fell into a profound sleep.

Upon the return of the Captain, it was with great difficulty he could be awakened. When fully conscious, he gazed intently on the officers uniform, which he seemed to regard with childish satisfaction, and instantly groaned out "Ruten," &c. The Captain then read the letter, which was from an unknown hand, wishing that the youth should be received into the captain's troop of light horse. It was written in German, but enclosed was a memorandum in Latin, which the writer of the letter declared had received; who the boy, then a baby, was left at his house on the 7th of October, 1812.—The memorandum ran thus:

The child is already baptised. You must give him a surname yourself. You must educate the child. His father was one of the light horse. When he is seventeen years old, send him to Nuremberg to the 6th regiment of light horse, for there his father also was. I ask for his education until he is seventeen years old. He was born on the 30th April, 1812. I am a poor girl, and cannot support him. His father is dead.

Neither of the epistle nor the enclosure could the captain make anything, and consequently handed his extraordinary visitor over to the police, who was done in the evening. When in the guard-room in which were several inferior magistrates and police soldiers, he betrayed neither fear, confusion, nor astonishment. He continually cried, and pointed to his tottering feet, and this, joined to his childish demeanor, excited the pity of the officials. A soldier brought him a piece of meat and beer, but he rejected them with abhorrence, partaking simply bread and water which he appeared to do with relief. The usual official questions of what is your name? were put to the youth in vain. The magistrates began to suspect that he was playing a part, and this suspicion was greatly confirmed. A by-stander proposed trying if he could write; and pen, ink, and paper, were placed before him, which appeared to give him great pleasure. He took the pen in his hand, but no means awkwardly, and to the astonishment of the spectators, began to write! He slowly and legibly traced the