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BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

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one o the first things that strikes the atte tion of an inclisiman in Germany, when he begins to get a little insight into the lie of the proble, is the e canty and tym athy e isting between parents and tandren. to no c u try do parents take more pains to en e. he very hearts and I res o. the reh.l.ron than there. T.ey very early make them acquainted with their plans, talk with them as to older pro de never go on an excursion or jourbe without them, a id seas h everywh re for w ate er will minis er to their a usetom no lastruction. In no home would we soorer exper to find a a her turning h meelf into a bors an e ephant, or a camel on his prior not, for his children to 1 d him, roll him over, or do with him what le please, then n a German one - and the clergyn an's as soon as any ot er. Lacrence roba ly me ven le househ d games in Germany to one anywhere e.se; and the p rems exercise a wide di-cretion Ty ha in ; fre cent enter ainments for their children, and providing everything possible for the amusement of all, to make ther lomes the most attrac ve spot on carch to the little folks. The child that a is a ques io i is not ne. with a blunt answer, but with such a reply-as | leasant and inst uctive as the parent knows how to give -as na urally promotes other nquifies and gives stimulus to the mind. Ore o. the causes of the equality between the old and young here lies in the fact, that the chilt at any rate the eldest boy, is expected to follow his father's business, en must early thare his plans. The same lio se, the same employment, and somet mes, perha s, the same generation of cast mars, are identi ed with the same family and name, to the defiance of change of governmen's, from century to century. If Luther and Melancthon should arre from the stone floor of the old Castle church in Wittenburg, and be under the necessity of going shopping together, it would not be unlikely that they could buy boks, t tioners, clothin , and gro eries, and get every want supplied, at about

the ame sh ps that they patronised then - three hun .re. y ars ago. But there is a far deeper cause—the Germans love children, and the more they have, the greater their joy. So soon as an ther is a ided to the number, the father is expect d to commun care by letter the fa t to a | his near and remote relatives an i tren is -an i in due time he has every rea on to exact concratuatory letters from them 'n rearra. The fact is stat d in the aper, and then more le ters come. The little stranger is fairly smothered vi h presents. When the baptism comes, which is exterel to take place within a ew weeks after birth, a reat feast is given and frends come from far and near, luc, is expected to bring a gift of some kind, uspally mouey, which is immedia ely put out at a compound interest for the fut e benefit of the little recipient. The astor makes an address, he Bible s real, prayer is o ered, thece emony performel,

The Mother and the Child

ra er again and then eating and drink-

ing an : con ersation.

I et us contemplate the pleasing picture of a mother a d her in ant la'e. Within the te der f ame of that little innocent at the m ternal treast, is enclosed he might. ie teng ne of God's jower in thi world - the spirit of the human mind; with all its capabilit es for good or evil; with all it - var ed and unnumbered gi ts of fancy. tiought and genius; but as yet unconscious of i self. It lies at present in a led of darkness; whilst athwart the gloom around sho t hourly in reasing gleams of knowled e. love and truth. It's fr m the not'er's earnest love and tonl ga e of a cetion such g'eam of light pr ceed. As is the e ect of the agents of he external universe on vegeta ive life, to is the mother's in uen e on le bale Her smi cs. her encouraging wor's, her fond caresses, her gentle chidings, and her mild up-I raiding . are to he in ant's soul what to the tender plant, are the gentle dew of le ven, the refre h ng shower, the a par en ly a verse and har h win s, and the b essed sunshine. 1 et us reffect, that the lo l'est genius that ever swavel the desi les or shook the hearts of millions - the most transce dent mind hat ever dawned n man, was once e shrine in s ch a frail a d helpless form. And, what is very m u nfu', but no less a tr th - thu the d rke tspirit of evil that ever wa in arna e of human fesh, and the guilty, ret lel and de pairing outenst, rban lonelotall, was fon lel once in innocence upon its mother's lap, when its roul was

as pure as an auge 's dream. How cellig! tful it s, in our after-days of h mored and successful materity, to look back on the suchy hours of infarcy to recall a mother's ea nest ga e of unu tera le f ndne-s a fat er's caress of tenderne s en love to dwell, by memory's sid on their m tual joy at our progress in strength and now eige the result o their united in true ion; and en eavors; on the holy piece to that fr m their lips were carglit. an' te cternel tra his tley is pesel upen or remembrance; and to 'cel that whatever we may possess of life's best gif s, we mainly owe to their devo ed care. There is not acher like a mother. Sad n. deed, is the picture, g'oomy the prospect, where the sweet bonds between parent and off-pe ng are early and rudely snapjed by death, passion, or the force of cir.

cum an e. a cl ucholy and often perilos undeed, is the condition o' the child, when the mother is untime'y called to her account, e e the bloom of early in ancy has passed f on her darlings check. Yet more deplorable, when a parent's faults and evil h. b.ts, ill-judged severity, or culpable negligence, have corrupted the unders anding and alienated the heart of their offs, ing.

Hints to Teachers. Cour esy of manner is one of the great es u ials to a teacher or any one who nims at suc ess in guiding child en in the read o knowledge. Not ha they should on through a' the formulation that Cheseld lavs down as ess ninel to intercour e between lad es and gentlemen ; but t e must show a studied kindness tor the ir welfare, and a regard for their feelings. And there is a great deal in the tact that leads th leren to think they are having their own way. It is easy fo. a p e t to say that a ch li must and shall ; but it always leaves a tra e of rebellion long after the hersh words are spoken, and the will o. superior o.c. and years has o en carried into effect. But it will bo f n far easier to adapt yourself tom ans dis o i ions, and be kind at d gentle a de eren ial to wills that are quite as

s ig if not to jud ments that are not y maturel. every parent and teacher should possess ensive knowledge of the human naturo manifested in children. Sensible and a u ious, he should know when to censure and when to praise, when to rule their assions, when to guide their affections, and when to d rect and govern their ambition. Kindness of disposition and courtev of m nner will enable him to rule the yoing without difficulty. Let him, therefore, er deavor to possess those noble and amiable characteristics. In pullic or in private, he should so act as to merit and win confidence and esteem, instead of aiming to slow his power and importance at a I times. Whenever he meets his pupils, if le be a teacher, he should always reco nize them courteously, with a smilenot with frowns; with kind and affectionate looks-not with a stern countenance. I'e should teach his pupils politeness, not oil by precept but by example. He should never fail to impress upon them that they "should rise up before the ar head, and henor the face of the old man, The capability of a pupil should a so have kindly consideration; and no at-

The Sacredness of Marriage.

t mpt should be made to enforce too great

a ask for the young mind.

For the man and woman who purely and truly love each other, and guided by t, e law of justice, marriage is not a state of bondage. Indeed, it is only when they be ome by this outward acknowled ment publicly avowed lovers, that freedom is raised by them in its full significance, There for they can be of enly devoted to each other's interests, and avowedly chos n and intimate friends. Together they can plan li e's battle, and enter upon the path of progress that ends not with life's eventide. Together they can seek the c. a mel avenue of culture, and, strengthened by each other, can brave the world a frown in the rugged but heaven-l't path of reform. Hom , with all that is dea est i the acred name, is their peaceful and cherished retreat, within whose sanctuary bloom the virtues that make it a templo of Leneficence.

Imitating an Emperor.

The following anecdote exhibits the 'ate Emperor of Russia in a new character, as well as records one of the most happy escapes from an awkward position that ever was effected by wit and presence of

Some years rgo there was a celebrated comic actor at St. Petersburg named Mar-

He had the most extraordinary powers of imitation, and was so great a favorite with the public as sometimes to venture interpolations of his own, in tead of following the : dvice of Hamlet to his p'ayers, "to speak no more than is set down

The Emperor had a high chamberlain, or a person filling a similar office, named Po'ofisky.

Whether for fun or malice, Martinoff, while performing, contrived to let fly some puns against this great man, which were very warm'y received by the audience. The con-equence was, as soon as the

play was over, the actor found himself in

the custody of a guard of soldiers, who tock him to prison, where he was told he was to be confined for a fortnight. Not content with this, Po'offsky either to'd the Emperor himself, or contrived that it should come to his ears, that the player had actually had the presump-

tion to indulge in imitations of his imper.al maje ty. Cn his liberation, Martinoff went to Court to pay his respects, as usual, and the Emperor told him of the accusation,

wh ch he denied. "Well," said the Emperor, "if you ever did so, let me have an imitation of myself now. We know you can do it, if you choose."

This was an awkward and dangerous

position has the poor a too, and let he shou'd get into trouble for & ther talling short of, or ove - loing the charact -: Put the autocrat was determined, and

the re was no even e. Sudden'y a bright thought struck Mart'noff, and drawing himself up, he assnmed the exact bearing and manner of the Emperor, and in a voice so like that it

made every one present start, he said-"Po'ofisky, give Martinoff a thousand

sil er roubles." "Stop!" said the Emperor. "I have heard quite enough. The imitation is admirable, but the entertainment promises to be too expensive. Give him the roub'es, Poloffsky; and now mind sir, let this be the last time you mimic me here or

It is, of course, unnecessary to say that Martinoff, who had expected nothing less than a journey to Sileria, was too glad to pocket the money and escape so well.

Alexander the Great in China.

After Alexander had made war against Paor, he marched against the emperor of China. The monarch did not consider himse f equal to the conflict, and west in disguise to the Grecian camp. He was d'scovered and brought to Alexander, who asked him how he could act in such a manner. The emperor replied, "I was anxious to see you and your army. I could have no fear on my own account, as I knew I was not an object of dread to Alexander; bes'des, if he were to slay me, my subjects would instantly raise another king to the throne, But of this I can have no fear, as I am satisfied that Alexander can never be displeased with an action that shows a solicitude to ol tain his friendship." The conqueror was comple:ely overcome by this truly (h'nese flattery, and concluded a treaty by which China was spared, on condition of paying tribute. The emperor returned to his capitol to make preparations for the entertainment of his great ally; and the third day he returned with an army, the dust of which announced its great numbers, which made Alexander prepare his force for batt'e. When both lines were opposite, the emperor of China, with his ministers and nobles, alighted and went towards the Grecian prince, who asked him why be had broken his faith. "I wished," said the emperor, "to show the number of my army, that you might be satisfied I made peace from other mo ives than an inability to make war. It was from consulting the stars that I have been led to submit. The heavens a'd you, and I war not not with them." Alexander was so gratified that he released the emperor from paying tr.bnte.-M. Martin's China.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway.

The first sho k of the Revolution which was felt at Marseilles, where the marines were still stationed, exhibited Bernadotte in a most respectable light :- the soldiers of many regiments having de osed and imprisoned their officers, and chosen new ones from amongst themselves, the marines followed the example, and selected l ernadot e for their commander. Having accepted this new dignity, he assembled the regiment, and thanked his comrades for their confidence, of which he said, Le telt and would prove himself worthy. 'Above all,' he thus concluded his spe . h, 'I must impress upon you, that, wi hout discipline, no military body can subsist; and if I am to command you, and to operate e liciently for your wellare, you must promise' me al solute, implicit obedience.' That we will!' cried the men with one voice, 't follows of course, then,' resumed the sergeant colonel, 'that whosoever does not ins antly obey my orders shall be punished ac ording to the laws of war. Do you swear this? 'We swear it!' responded the soldiers. Bernadotte immediately took a company-the one to which he belonged-put h mself at its head, led it to the prison, and brought out the officers, with whom he proceeded to the nont of the still assembled regiment. · Soldiers,' said he, taking the hand of the colonel, you have, of your own accord, conferred on me the command over you. and sworn obedience to me. I now commend you to recognize again your former colonel and officers. Let us not disgrace a g od cause by rebellon and disorder. My command is at an end-I resign it to our former chief.' The latter, however, bal seen too much, and was too well informel of what was going on in Faris, and throughout al France, to accept the proftered command again. He declined it. and m st of the officers quitted the regiment. Nor could the ex-sergeant be in. deced to fill his place: till the end of 1791 we till find him of no higher grade than that of adjutant.

Wood Ashes for Wheat

A subscriber sends us the following as his experience in using wood ashes, viz. : that in quantities of only eight bushels per acre, they have a marked effect; that they push the wheat forward several days, thus getting it ahead of that critical period when it is so apt to be attacked by rust, that they strengthen the stem and increase its solidity. All of which, and much more, we can readily indorse. In fact, ashes are an excellent application for all crops, and especially for an orchard -American Agriculturalists