

Report of the Postmaster General.

We report exceedingly that the limited space of our columns compel us to omit the full report of the Postmaster General, and to content ourselves with giving a condensed view of it, publishing only the principal and most important parts.

The Postmaster General states that, upon the 30th of June last, there were 5,500 routes by which the mail is carried. The increase which has taken place this year in the number of these routes amounts to 649. The average length of the routes in the last June was 178.673 miles, and upon these routes were engaged 4,760 contractors. The annual cost of transporting the mails over these routes was \$2,724,456, making an average cost of five cents and eight and a half mills per mile.

The mail service in California and Oregon is in so unsettled a condition, that no satisfactory statement can be made with regard to it. The report recommends the following modification of the Post Office law: That the contract and fiscal year for the Post Office Department in respect to the service in California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah, be changed, and that it commence and end three months earlier than for the rest of the Union; so that the returns, accounts and all other statements for the last quarter of the fiscal year in that portion of the Union can be made to the General Post Office in Washington in time, after being duly audited, to be embraced in the annual reports submitted at the opening of Congress.

That authority be given to the special agent in that country to open, at San Francisco, the dead letters returned from the offices of California and Oregon, and there dispose of them as is now done at the General Post Office, under such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster General may prescribe. For this purpose a clerk or clerks, with suitable salaries, should be allowed to the special agents.

With regard to the reduction of Letter Postage, the Postmaster General recommends that three cents be the fixed inland rate, when prepaid, and when not prepaid, that five cents be the uniform rate. He also recommends the reduction of the postage on California letters, and that the rates on the foreign mail be increased, and that the rates be given to the Postmaster General to reduce or raise the letter postage.

He also recommends that pamphlet postage be reduced to two cents when weighing two ounces or less. And one cent for every additional ounce over two. He recommends that if this reduction of postage be authorized by Congress, it should not go into effect until the 30th of next June, the fiscal year then commencing. In consequence of the increased labor the Postmaster will have to undergo to fill their decreased competition, he recommends an increase in their commissions. He also recommends that the locks and keys which have been in use for several years, be exchanged for new ones; and that the Postoffice at Washington be repaired and improved, as it is now not suited to the office of such importance, as the Post Office of the city of Washington. Also that the laws regulating the Department and its offices, be revised and improved. In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to my assistants and clerks in the Department, for the cheerfulness, zeal and assiduity with which they have labored in the discharge of their respective duties, and to renew the recommendation of my predecessors, that the Assistant Postmaster General be placed upon the same footing, in respect to their compensation, as the heads of bureaus in the other departments.

trans-Atlantic mail station from Liverpool, to come point on the Western Coast of Ireland.

The American and Liverpool Chamber of Commerce oppose the project. A magnificent mail steamship, named the "Scotia," is being built in the Clyde, to run between Liverpool and New York. The Government have recently dispatched six men-of-war to the coast of Brazil, for the suppression of the Slave trade, making their force of 11 men-of-war.

The building for the exhibition of 1851 proved to have been calculated on altogether too small a scale, and the erection of a new gallery has been authorized, by which an additional exhibiting surface of 48,000 feet has been obtained, and even this will not be sufficient.

A terrible explosion occurred on the 8th ult. on board the French mail-of-war Volmy, on her passage from Furby to Brest. The explosion was from powder, kept in a place entirely out of the rules of the service, for the manufacture of rockets, a night signal. 20 sailors were dragged from the ruins; 10 of whom died immediately, and the remaining 10 it is supposed cannot recover.

The advice from Germany are more pacific. Prussia has acceded to the demands of Austria, and has evacuated the whole of Electoral Hesse, except the military road, to which she has a right, always. The Franklin Diet is to be allowed to act as the organ of the old Confederation, and the troops of the old Confederation are to "pacify" Hesse Cassel and the people of Westphalia. The Prussian army and people are much dissatisfied with the result. The Federal troops have already entered Cassel, although they have taken no action. There is nothing that the Danish Holstein war, but an account of an insignificant skirmish, and the fact that the two forces are fortifying their respective positions.

Count Miraval has arrived in Spain from Cuba. It is gratifying to learn from Turkey that the princes have fled to the Christians in Bulgaria, of protection and toleration, has been granted to the latter. The commercial news from China is satisfactory. The refractory province, on the Kohat Frontier, has again manifested insubordination, and the insurgents are represented to have got the advantage of the Imperial troops.

From Texas. By the arrival of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Place, we have received papers from Galveston to the 22d ult. Returns of the election on the boundary bill still continue to come in. They are all in favor of the bill. A discovery of a man named Hermann Renke, was discovered by the driver of Winthrop's stage on the 20th inst., at the West end of Galveston Island, about three quarters of a mile from the point, on the bay shore, and an inquest was held on the same, when the jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by a blow from some heavy instrument. The wound was in the centre of the back, between the neck and the shoulders. The deceased was a German, named Schramm, a few days ago, as he was lying in the bay of San Luis, near where the murdered body was found, the master, Peter Rogers, the mate, Thompson, and the deceased went ashore in a boat, but the former two returning without the latter. The cook of the Native, who had previously heard threatening language used by the man named Renke, expressed full play, and on the arrival of the vessel, at Galveston, made an affidavit of the facts as far as he knew, but there was no positive evidence that a murder had been committed, and Rogers was discharged. A warrant has since been issued for him, and Thompson is now in custody of the sheriff.

Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

So far Congress has behaved well. No attempt at agitation has yet been made by either of the extremists of the North or the South, and the indications are that we shall have a very fair working session. We hope so. The country needs repose; the people are tired of crimination and recrimination between different sections of the country; and desire more work and less speech-making for "theme consumption." It is true, the proceedings thus far have been devoid of any general interest, but it takes some time for the members to get used to the tedious routine of business after so long a time spent in excitement and agitation. After New Year we presume they will strip off their coats and go to work.

United States Senator—Judge Black's Prospects. Indications from the popular mind clearly point, we think, to Judge Black as the successor of Hon. DANIEL SULLIVAN in the Senate of the United States. The duty of the Legislature upon this question is as plain as the white of the people's eyes. Judge Black was a rival of Col. BLOOMER for the gubernatorial nomination, but he is no longer so. The people have signified their desire that his eminent talents should grace another station, and he has announced his determination to obey. He will not, therefore, be a candidate for Governor even should the Legislature so far disregard the popular will, as to select some one else. Of this, however, we have no fears, unless, indeed, our opponents consent again to become the dupes of some designing demagogue hanging upon the skirts of the Democracy, as they did a few years since upon a similar occasion. It is an old saying that "a barny child drags the fire," and we think our whig friends in the Legislature will be slow to try on a pair of "barny and safe" gloves again. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the election of Judge Black to the Senate is a foregone conclusion, sanctioned by the people and the press, and imperatively called for by the wants of the State.

Push on the Work. Now that it is certain the Plank Road to Watburg will be finished by the first of November next, we deem it our duty to call public attention to the importance of taking immediate measures to have the road extended to Columbus, with a view of ultimately extending to Warren. We are informed that a charter is already in existence for that purpose, and it only requires a little exertion to set the ball in motion. Once set going, it will roll itself. So far, as we can ascertain the public mind is ripe for the enterprise. Indeed we are told that responsible men have offered to build it, with their own private means, as far as Wayne, nearly half way from Watburg to Columbus. Certainly the citizens of the flourishing village of Columbus, who are noted for their enterprise and public spirit, will meet the road half-way; it is through a country admirably adapted to this kind of road; and what is more, will prove a profitable investment. There is no doubt of that. To our citizens the extension of this road is all important. One fact will be sufficient to demonstrate it. The citizens of New York have already a plank road completed from Westfield to Clymer, within six miles of Columbus. This road is taking all the trade and travel from the North-western part of Warren county to the lake that way, whereas it used to come here. A fact illustrative of this was told us the other day. Last year all the merchants and traders in that section of the country had their goods shipped from New-York to this city. This year but one solitary bill of goods was received by our Forwarding Merchants for them—they had all found an easier and cheaper way of reaching the lake by the Plank Road from Clymer to Westfield. This is but one item, but how much more trade our city has been deprived of by the same cause, it is impossible to tell; it is not unlikely, however, that it is no inconsiderable amount. This fact speaks volumes, and we trust it will have the effect of awakening the attention of our citizens to the importance of the Road to Watburg and its extension to Columbus.

The Erie Bank. Gen. C. M. Reed publishes a card in the last Gazette denying that the above named institution has failed, and paying on its notes, as has been stated in the Eastern and Western papers, and asserting that the Bills are properly redeemed at the rate, and by Drexel & Co. Philadelphia; Kramer & Rubin, Pittsburg; and Paine & Bank Individually in New York. He further says "he holds himself individually liable for the redemption of every Bill put in circulation while he presides over the institution." P. S.—Since the above was in type, the following statement of the condition of the Bank has been handed us, by the Cashier, with a request to publish: Erie Bank, Dec. 11, 1850.

Table with financial data: Dr. Capital Stock, 101,850; Notes in circulation, 101,850; Dividends, 66,370; Due Depositors, 12,631.29; Undivided unpaid, 19.30; Profit and loss, 519.34. Total: 191,853.13.

C. M. SPARREN, Cashier. The Northern Democrat still persists that there are two democrats in the present Congress from Michigan, and that both voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill. In authority is Greeley's Whig Almanac. We prefer better authority, and that is the Democracy of Michigan themselves. Although Kinsley S. Bingham was elected as a Democrat, it is well known that he has not acted with party since his election, in consequence of which his constituents have kicked him so far out of the pale of the party that even that eminent gentleman, now almost forgotten, Martin Van Buren, can't see him. Perhaps this mis-called "Democrat" will still say that Bingham voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, even when it is continually shedding cobwebs, and "most heartily rejoice at his defeat"—mean he was a candidate. Truly, the knowledge displayed by this paper of its own kidney is "excruciating."

By late act of Congress which goes into operation on the 15th instant Spanish and other foreign coins have been reduced in value. The Spanish quarters will hereafter be taken for only twenty cents. The Buffalo Courier says that a very intelligent, fine-appearing fugitive slave came to that city a few days since, and that he was a native of New York, and had been in the hands of his master for several years. He had been in the hands of his master for several years, and had been in the hands of his master for several years. He had been in the hands of his master for several years, and had been in the hands of his master for several years.

A True System of Newspaper Postage.

Greeley of the New York Tribune, in reviewing the report of Mr. Postmaster General HALL, puts forth the following as his idea of a fair and liberal system of newspaper postage: "Mr. Hall is very fair so far as he goes with regard to Newspapers, but he does not go far enough. The weight is the essential point in the transportation of Printed Matter; consequently, the considerations in favor of a uniform rate for Letter Postage do not apply to Newspapers, not justly and equal to charge as much for carrying a small newspaper twenty miles as for carrying a large one two thousand miles. One cent per sheet, weighing one far general rate; but there should be a much lower rate for Country Newspapers; that is, for all periodicals conveyed less than forty miles. We think ten cents per annum as the postage of a Weekly, twenty of a Semi-Weekly, thirty for a Tri-Weekly, and sixty for a Daily. To be paid for a full year in advance—would be a fair rate for all journals conveyed not more than forty miles from their respective places of publication. We believe such rates would be most advantageous, yet but justly so, to the Country Press, which is now unduly crowded by the city journals, eight or ten in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., while the journals printed in the very counties where taken pay fifty-two; this is too little difference; but to reduce one to fifty-two and leave the lowest just as it is, would be just about right. Daily rates for the country would be just about right. We have no faith in the "franking" principle, wherever applied in our favor or against us, and would have every thing pay its own way. It should be borne in mind that, though the conveyance of a mail may cost more now than formerly, the conveyance of mail matter per ton costs less—much less; and of the reduction per ton caused by the substitution of steamboat and railroad transportation for coach and horse carriage, the bulkier portion of Mail matter is fully entitled to the benefit."

We scarcely need say we coincide in these views of the Editor of the Tribune. We have devoted some little attention to the subject, have had some experience in post office matters, and a good deal more in the newspaper business, all of which has fully convinced us that while the present system is glaringly partial and unjust, that which most of our contemporaries are so anxious to have revived, viz: free circulation of newspapers within thirty miles of the office of publication—in that, if any, better. There is no work so illly done as that which one gets nothing. This system was fully verified in the short time the law remained in existence allowing the free circulation of newspapers within thirty miles of the office of publication. The Postmaster got nothing for the trouble of keeping and delivering the local papers, and consequently cared, in a corresponding degree, as little whether they were delivered at all or not. More than this, it was in their interest that such papers should not circulate. They would much rather the people took papers that would yield them some compensation; and hence they became efficient Agents for the city weeklies in opposition to their local paper. We know this was not the case where the Postmasters were men of any principle or public spirit. But the Department was not always fortunate in selecting such individuals. It appoints sometimes men who look upon every local paper coming to the office over which they presided as just fly-by-night come to their pockets. It is true the rate of postage proposed by the Tribune, or any other rate based upon the same principle, is, in some respects, liable to this objection also, but it gives the subscriber, as well as the publisher of local papers, a pecuniary right to be fairly dealt with; and that, no matter how small, we all know is more potent with such men as we describe than all the oaths of fidelity to the trust reposed in them by the Department they are required to take.

From considerations like these, and many more we have not room to enumerate, but which will strike the intelligent reader, we had long since arrived at the conclusions above set forth in our extract from the Tribune. It is a subject every country publisher is deeply interested in. They are not alone, however. The reading and writing people—those that have sons and daughters to bring up and educate—those that have real estate and other property they wish to make more valuable; in short, the philanthropist as well as the politician, the reformer in politics as well as morals, all are interested in making the local press more efficient, more respectable, and better conducted. This can only be done by placing it upon an equality with the city press in regard to postage. As it is, this is not the case. Every member of Congress from the "rural districts" knows this, and more than that, every one knows that the lower much of his farm at home and abroad, more or less, to the local press of his district. Without that local press he could never get the care of the people at that most important crisis before an election. In fact, the local press is the best and soul of the political organization of the country. It informs, it enlightens, it instructs, it is the mere politician, to see that his "heart and soul" is not drawn to his life blood by favoring the treasury, sickly, sentimental quack sheets which are now spread all over the land from the straw presses of the city. A postage one cent for all distances, and all sizes of newspapers, recommended by the Postmaster General, would do it. It would give a complete license to the "Model Colonies" and "Scott's Weeklies" of our eastern cities. We conducted literary paper runs in competition with the country press. They cannot be published, except in the city; and such blanket sheets as we have named made up of paid puff, interspersed with sickly tales of marvellous power, from the pens of moon-struck quack men and maidens, who would be much more profitable employed in heating their father's corn and mending the broiler's shirts and stockings, that find their way into any, some of our country Postmasters are the efficient agents in disseminating this trash.

Evidence of Poverty. Never, within the history of the country, has there been a time when enterprise meets so bare a reward as now. In every department of business this is more observable, but in none more so than in the streets of railroads and kindred companies. Their increased receipts have not been confined to any section of the country, but are universal, betokening general prosperity in every department of business. The rise in railroad stocks has added a vast amount to the available property of the country, and is beginning to be felt in the increased abundance of money and the appetite it is creating for new schemes. The improvement is very favorable for new projects, so it enables them to negotiate their securities at favorable rates. On the whole, there has never been a period when the prospects of railroads were more certain. These now in operation are beginning to repay the cost of construction, and what is of still more importance, by opening a market for foreign productions, they afford an means which would have, but for the facilities of transportation they furnish, been entirely unavailable; money that enable us to go on with our works without pressure and embarrassment, which their first construction occasions.

Just Like Them. The Buffalo Courier says that a very intelligent, fine-appearing fugitive slave came to that city a few days since, and that he was a native of New York, and had been in the hands of his master for several years. He had been in the hands of his master for several years, and had been in the hands of his master for several years. He had been in the hands of his master for several years, and had been in the hands of his master for several years.

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Now and Then—A Parallel Drawn.

It is amusing to see with what steady, though not imperceptible stride the Whig party and its leaders approach the platform of Democracy. A few years since opposition to the Independent Treasury was the "zozimus axiom"—the "chief good"—of a true and loyal whig; and the extra session of Congress, called by Gen. Harrison before his death, was in session but a few days till the law was repealed. Now, however, the Independent Treasury stands so firm upon its foundation—the good sense of the country—that Mr. Fillmore does not deem it necessary to allude to it at all in his message. Whigry now is not what it was then on this point, that is evident.

Again; one of the first acts of that extra session was the passage of a bill for the establishment of a National Bank, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury. This was a whig measure then, and because President Tyler refused it, he was denounced as a second Arnold; and the light of whigry withdrawn from his countenance. Now, however, Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, recommends no such measure—the President himself does not even hint at it,—and yet the whig party and its press are as quiet as lambs at the slaughter. Here it is plain again, that whigry is not now what it was then. This exercise of the President's prerogative by Mr. Tyler, in regard to the Bank, immediately brought into existence a force opposition to the Veto power. This was immediately incorporated in the whig creed; and from that time until General Tyler succeeded to the Presidency, denunciations of the "one man power" was a "pass-card" to the hearts of all true and loyal whigs. The position of Gen. Taylor in regard to the exercise of this power, conferred upon the President by the Constitution, is well known. His two Allison letters were so plain, that none could be mistaken. He would not exercise it, he declared, "except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." This was the *no plus ultra* of true whigry then. But what says Mr. Fillmore now? His "opinions will be frankly expressed," he declares, "and if any act should pass the two houses of Congress which should appear to him unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, he will not shrink from the duty of restoring it," with his objections. Thus flatly repudiating Gen. Taylor's and the whig party's doctrine in regard to the exercise of the veto, and planting himself upon the broad platform of the Democracy. Here again our opponents do not occupy the ground now they did then.

A Tariff for protection—a high tariff—in opposition to one for revenue, has been the rallying cry of our opponents almost ever since Webster's God-father to old anti-masonry and "national republicanism," and beset them with their present cognomen. But Mr. Fillmore has given them a new light—has discarded those dogmas upon which he came into power, and declares, in the language of the Democracy, that "a high tariff can never be permanent"—"it will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed,"—"it excites competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings disaster, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its fallacious protection"—and that duties are levied to "replenish the treasury." &c. &c. This, to use the language of a leading paper in this State in commenting on the message, "annihilates the whole question of protection" for a high tariff has so long contended, and proves that upon yet one more point our opponents have been forced to acknowledge the wisdom and justice of Democratic measures and principles. We might pursue this parallel further, and show that the very platform upon which Gen. Cass stood in 1848 in regard to slavery in the territories, has been adopted and commended by a whig President, and received the hearty support of whig statesmen in 1850, but it is not necessary. The people see it, and feel it.

The Pennsylvania says that James M. Mason (Dem.) has been elected a Senator in Congress from Virginia. He was the caucus candidate, and got a large vote. This result is significant, and shows that although Virginia is warmly attached to the Union, she is not indisposed to keep in power one of those who have been especially devoted to Southern rights. Judge Mason was the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and is a gentleman of decided ability.

It is announced, and the prospectus has been issued for the publication of a new paper at Harrisburg, which, it is said, will be National in its character—support President Fillmore's administration, and oppose Gov. Johnston and his Abolition and Antislavery dynasty. It is to be called the State Journal. Talbot is "a good time coming." "wait a little longer."

Because we can't see how an Editor can "war with slavery" in a State in which slavery does not exist, like New Hampshire, the Northern Democrat thinks we are "more nice than wise," and that our "powers of close discrimination" are "far ahead of Locke," placing us, indeed, "beside the most minute of the German vapors." We scarcely care where we are placed, so that it is not in the ranks of the Tritons of South Carolina and Massachusetts, or their echoes, the "higher-law" spears of Mississippi and New York. From all such company, good Lord deliver us.

NEARBY PEN AND-SCISSOR SPLINTERS.

"A thing of Shreds and Patches." For the World's Fair.—It is said that Demos is about to make arrangements to send an Erie County Jury to the World's Fair. It would pay. A country girl, in writing home about the Pinks, says the dancing is not much, but the tugging is heavenly! The woman should be died. How true the saying, that "all manner of crimes may be proved against the unfortunate, but the successful never sin." Nature is spoken of in the feminine gender, because she is so extravagant in rich carpets, dappery, dress and perfume. An honest farmer thus writes to the Chairman of an English agricultural society—"Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

A late English writer, in speaking of the United States says: "It is the land of large farms and thinly peopled grass yards." Elibu Borritt says that the best cough drops for young ladies are to drop the practice of dressing plain when they go out in the night air. Somebody sent the Editor of the Carle's Democrat a head of cabbage the other day. Sour-kraut Editorials, it is presumed, will be at discount in "old mother Cumberland" hereafter. The man with a "brick in his hit" was in town on Thanksgiving day. He swore he'd rather have a bottle of the "real stingo" than all the newspapers in the world. Happy Freeman. If all men were just, says some one, all men would be happy. But there is an "if" in the way, and that "if" is a bad stumbling block in an Editor's path. The origin of the "Vegetarians" or Bran Bread people, which has long puzzled the learned, has at length been discovered. They sprang from Nebuchadnezzar when he was an ox. That accounts for bran-bread Greeley being such a calf. They are going to have a House of Refuge in Pittsburg. All right—no city in the Union needs it more, and the very first person that should go in it, of the Penitentiary, is the Mayor.

James Gordon Bennett has gone to Havana, and will not return until the marks and stripes are effaced, which he received from having indulged too freely in the Graham system. The Southern Press, published at Washington as the organ of southern disunionists, ridicules meetings in favor of maintaining the Union, in the same style that they are disparaged at the north be free soil, abolition, and quasi free soil papers. Two dramatists of the female gender, in an "affair of honor" in N. York City recently—once flourished a bowie knife and the other pulled hair. The hair puller was victorious. Isaac Luser, an eminent Hebrew scholar of Philadelphia, appeals to the Jewish people to aid his enterprise in the publication of a "New Translation of the Holy Scriptures." How many times must the word of God be altered before we get it correct? A member of the Connecticut Assembly moved for leave to bring a bill for extending the powers of justices. Another requested, as a previous motion, that a statute might be passed to extend their capacities. Theodore Parker compares some men who grow suddenly rich to cabbages growing in a violet bed; they smother the violets, but ate, after all, nothing but cabbage root. The bells jingled right merrily in our streets this week. The music was very pleasant, but very dear. They remind us of the bells of our time-flourishing for a brief season, were pleasant to the eye, and very, very dear.

The Whigs of the Empire State are getting unamiable. The followers of Fillmore call the Sewards, "Wool-Heads," while the admirers of that "higher-law" politician return the compliment by calling the others "Silver-grays." Both names are quite appropriate. At a printers' festival, held in Nashville, the "type stick" was toasted, and described as "the charmed casket by which the printer holds the destinies of empires and states and communities, as in the hollow of his hand." If you wish to become a great man in this world you must make a great noise. Modest men stand no more chance for success than a bob-tailed horse in fly time. It is not the shepherd, but the sheep with the bell that the flock follows. Again we say, "Go in lemons," and make a splash. An Ark is being built by a man down East, in anticipation of the next flood—of tears shed by his wife, when he refuses to take her to the opera. He thinks he can weather the storm. A bale of cotton, recently, sent from Liverpool to the Aberdeen railway, was found on being opened, to contain a live cat, which from her emaciated appearance, was judged to have made the passage across the Atlantic, in that manner. Did she go through the cotton press? Whoever answers, do so cat-egorically. The Editor of the Gazette wants about "twelve inches" of snow, "packed and crisped," to "raise his spirits." We hope the Clerk of the Weather will take pity on him; but if not, that of Monongahela would do as well, perhaps. That's Gov. Johnston's experience.

The following beautiful stanza is from the German. How many of us live day after day, till days turn into months, and months into years, in hope of some fancied good, and when at last our goal is reached and that for which we have pined is attained, find "our hope and joy shaded." Our anticipations turned to ashes on our lips: Beside the stream that gently flows, At morning dawn I saw a rose In modern beauty blushing. More fair than all I earth beside, It blent above its grateful tide. And I reached to its quench. Beside the stream that gently flows, At evening I saw the rose. But all the leaves were faded; Such is thy fate, Oh man—be heed! Thou art in hope, but like the flower, Thy hope and joys are shaded.