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Poetry and Miscellany.

MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

Suggested by a Poem in the Monthly.
BY JOSEPH C. COSTELLO.

Soft! tread me lightly! his ashes lie there,
Where the Willow tree bows to the winds,
'Neath that green, grassy mound, father sleeps from his
care,
And repose from this earth's labor finds!
Oh, how sweetly the moon from her starry throne
beams,
With silvery light on his bed,
Reflecting in dew newly fall'n her beams,
As they play on the home of the dead!

I pause as I gaze on the cold sculptor's stone,
Where father's breathing place is shown,
And the words "long the pathway in sympathy shown,
As I thro' myself and on the ground!"
Now many points scarce long since swept down,
On the tide of oblivion's dark sea,
Recalling joy's smile and adversity's frown,
As each one appeared unto me.

Now we see the sweet dream of the fancy's child,
Now the hopes of the light-hearted boy;
Oh, how oft in the past my spirit beguiled,
Beneath the sunbeams of joy!
In fancy I dwell once again in the cot,
Familiar in childhood's first years;
Oh, how sweet to me now seems the dear happy spot,
Once hallowed by infancy's tears!

I see in my dream, that I never might wake,
So soothing the mere fancy's work!
My father the form to his throbbing breast takes,
And imprint a warm kiss on my brow!

His kind, gentle voice, as of old now I hear,
To reproach with reproaches you said,
Some youthful fault or in seconds dear
Approve the good act of his child.

But I sleep no more! the church yard here
Tells the sad, sad truth too plain,
And on my cheek soft affection's tear
Speaks the burning heart's great pain.

By the side of the dead in his sleep, I kneel
And bury my grief, in my soul I feel
That my father rests with God.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1852.

SPEECH OF MR. TENEYCK

of California, at Detroit.

IN REFERENCE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THEIR PROFFERED CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR REJECTION BY THE WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

The spirit of progress of the present age is nothing more or less than the natural development of democratic ideas and principles, as taught and carried out in the practical operations and leading measures of the democratic party of this country. Our democratic party is now, as it ever has been, the only party to whom the country owes its large development and progress. The Whigs, as a party, have been very appropriately called the "kiddish party." That party tried to hold back the democratic party from purchasing Louisiana and Florida. They tried to hold back the democratic party from declaring war in 1812, and from a vigorous and successful prosecution of the same. They tried to hold back the democratic party from re-annexing Texas to our confederacy. They tried to hold back the democratic party, after the country was involved in the war with Mexico, from concluding a peace, by refusing to vote supplies to carry on the war, and by denouncing the war as "unlawful and damnable," and our brave and victorious soldiers as "murderers and assassins," thereby endangering the success of our patriotic army and the honor of our flag, as well as the lives of our men, and endeavoring to render the war unprofitable and unjust. They endeavor to hold back the democratic party from acquiring New Mexico and my own old State, California.

If this Whig party had always been in power, we should have continued in the old Chinese State. Thank Heaven it was not so. The democratic party had been in power, by the will of the people, and had administered the government, (including the administration of Gen. Washington,) forty-eight out of the sixty-three years since his inauguration as President. Yes, the democratic party of this country has selected and elected the Executive head of this government, and controlled its policy, at home and abroad, all that time, while the Whig party has occupied that position, chiefly by accident, but fifteen years. During these fifteen years, three years ago a great leading measure of liberal, expanded, progressive political policy has originated of being suggested by the Whigs; but, on the contrary, every such measure, and all the other great distinctive measures of the democratic party, which have done so much for the glory and honor of the country, the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, for the extension of the area of freedom, for the cause of freedom and the hopes of freedom throughout the world, have met with their determined opposition. During this time the States have increased from the original thirteen to thirty-one, and twenty-seven of them, to day, boast a democratic Executive. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California have been acquired, and each acquisition has been looked upon by the Whigs, as they blindly opposed it, as fatal to the perpetuity of our government, or to the moral principle, or to the safety, that self-government was only practicable in small or limited territories.

In strict accordance with this maxim, and in the true line of conformity with federal interests and proprieties, the present Whig administration have highly demonstrated their opposition to all further progress.

It is a fact in the history of the present Galvanic and Gardinerian federal Whig administration, that the proposed voluntary cession of the Sandwich Islands had been most contemptuously rejected by President Fillmore. This I regard as one of the greatest political blunders that has ever been committed by any administration of this country, since the foundation of our government, and for which no satisfactory excuse has been, or can be rendered to the people. A simple statement of facts, which cannot be controverted—admits the transaction to all its national guilt, as a sure working out of his duty. There was a regular treaty of cession, entered into between our Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands and the King and government of that country, by which that government ceded to the U. S. the entire sovereignty and jurisdiction of that Group of Islands; the only consideration asked from the U. S. or accorded in the treaty, being the rights and protection accorded to our citizens, and a pension of some 10 or 12,000 per annum to the King during his life. This treaty was negotiated at the Islands in less than a year, and has been on the file of the State Department at Washington for nearly the same period. The present Whig administration rejected the treaty, or what was tantamount thereto, gave it the go-by; and when called upon, but merely for information on the subject, by a resolution of Col. Waller, U. S. Senator from California, the President declined furnishing the information called for, as it was alleged ground of its "incompatibility with the public

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A New Building Material.

An invention has, it is stated, just been prepared, for the adoption of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving stones, and other articles of general use by builders, &c., can be produced with a perfection, and at a cost which it is expected by the inventor will effect a complete revolution in the building trade. The price at which it is proposed to offer the coke brick to the public is scarcely one third of the cost of the clay brick, while in point of durability it is superior to the best article supplied from the kilns. The manufacturer, according to specification, is effected by means of cast iron moulds, the interior of which are of a exact dimensions of the common brick; in this mould a certain quantity of dust, or waste coal, powdered coke, charcoal, or sand, is placed, and being carbonized, the amalgamated material swells in the exact form required. When taken from the mould, it undergoes a finishing process, which is accomplished by the use of a fine sand, or a mineral substance, which is applied to the end and sides, while wet, and, after being dried, the bricks are finished by being subjected to a steam heat, and the steam is forced through water. The finishing process is only required for particular purposes, and in many instances the coke brick is equally available without it. The material is rendered fire-proof by an extract of alumina, and is impervious to atmospheric influences by the nature of its formation. When articles of brick are required of extraordinary durability, a variation in the filling material, and also an extraordinary amount of compression, are necessary; and then there is hardly any limit to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. It is further stated there is no description of article used in the erection or ornamentation of buildings, but may be produced from the material; this column for interior and exterior use, carcases, capitals of plans or ornaments, can be manufactured and applied in a finished state.

Ireland and the Irish.

The *Colerian* (Irish) *Chronicle*, speaking of the depopulation of that country, reports that the emigration for the last year amounted to 600,000 souls per week. This year that number is nearly 700,000, and the tide is still unbroken. There is no sign of cessation or diminution, but the growth in every port presses on, drawn by friends and hopes beyond the Atlantic, pressed forward by the want and misery of home.

As the thousands upon thousands land upon our shores every month in the hope of participating in the privileges of this great republic, what could their expect should Scott be elected and his darling law enacted, to prohibit them from being Americans? Is it fighting in its arms two years? This could expel or hope for nothing but to live as "strangers in the commonwealth of Israel," as *emigrants* and *interlopers*, debarred from all participation in our government's affairs, rigorously prohibited from having a voice in making the laws to which they must be obedient. This is what Scott whiggery leads to.

SCOTT'S AFFRAY.—We learn that an affray occurred in Halvick township on the 30th ult., between Halvick Dyke and Curtis Galt, in which the latter was seriously stabbed. It seems that Galt had been some time in the employ of Galt, and on the afternoon in question they got into a dispute about an axe, during which Galt ordered Dyke out of his house. Dyke was seized, with a pen knife in his hands, and Galt took hold of him for the purpose of forcing him out. When they reached the door, Dyke fell out, at the same time retaining his hold of Galt, who fell upon him and was seriously stabbed in the breast. Dyke remained at the house until some of the neighbors came in; the same evening a warrant was made out by Esq. Steels, when he was brought into town and placed in jail. These are the circumstances, briefly, as narrated by Dyke himself.—*Crawford Democrat.*

IN 1828 and 1832 the Federalists opposed Gen. Jackson because he was a military man. In 1848 they supported Gen. Taylor because he was a military man. In 1852 they sustain Scott because he is "the biggest man of a military man." They supported Adams and Clay because he were statesmen. They took up Taylor because he was not a statesman. And now they are actively supporting Scott because he is not a statesman—the true test of merit in a Presidential candidate according to the latest edition of whiggery.—*Richard Examiner.*

A THOUGHT.—The irritating grain of sand, which by accident or intention has got within the shell of an eye, incites the living inmate to liberate from its own resources the means of coating the intrusive substance, and thus get under the pearl. And is it not, or may it not be even so with troubled and afflicted hearts, that I, too, may turn even sickness and sorrow into pearls of great price?

THE EDITOR of a Western paper having lent his eye to one of his subscribers, the borrower unfortunately broke off the handle. On returning it the man said:—"You can easily get it fixed."

"Yes," replied the editor, "but it will cost less than you."

WELL rejoined the borrower, "if you ain't rather small for an editor, here's the quarter, but I'll thank you to stop my paper at once."

"The Old Lady."—Whenever a Whig attempts to prove that there are no longer any issues between the two parties, remember that he is paying the highest compliment to Democratic measures and men; and at the same time unobscurely rebuking the policy of his own party. To say that there are no issues between the parties is to admit the utter and irremediable overthrow of the expediency of the Whig party.

ACTIVITY.—Misery is he who slumbers on in idleness. Misable the workman who sleeps before the hour of rest, or who lies down in the shadow while his brethren work in the sun. There is no rest from labor on earth. There are always duties to perform, functions to exercise—functions which are ever enlarging and extending in proportion to the growth of our moral and mental station. Man is born to work, and he must work while it is day.

MOSE LARON.—It is said that the tract of land lately ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, is about 800 miles long by 240 broad—making 12,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as the whole of New England. The whole district is made up of the most fertile land in the world, and will be long among the most productive and valuable portions of the Republic.

DR. BUNNELL of Troy, remarked in a sermon lately that if Franklin's lightning, Professor Morse's telegraph, and the English language, were the only things that had been discovered since the world began, they would be enough to fill the world with happiness and glory.