# American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY." AT $2 00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 39. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852. NO. 18.



## Mechanicsburg Institute.

*A Select Boarding School, embracing two distinct and separate departments, Male and Female.*

REV. JOS. S. LOOSE, A. M.,

LATE Principal of Preparatory Department, Marshall College, Mercersburg, Principal.

This flourishing Institute will open its winter session under flattering auspices. Measures have been adopted to erect a large and eligible edifice, adapted to the accommodation of scholars of both sexes. It is located in the healthy and pleasant village of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., 8 miles west of Harrisburg, and 9 miles east of Carlisle. The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the place, and renders it very accessible from every part of the State. The educational course of the Male Department embraces the usual studies of a thorough English education, and the preparation of students for any of the higher classes in College. The Female Department shall be so conducted as to afford a thorough collegiate education for young Ladies.—It will be under the care of the Principal, assisted by an experienced and accommplished lady.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ancient Languages, | $12 00 |
| English branches, | 10 00 |
| Modern Languages, German, French, &c., | 10 00 |
| Music on Piano, | 10 00 |
| Boarding, including tuition, | 50 00 |
| Contingent expenses, | 1 00 |

The winter session will commence on Monday, 11th of October, and terminate on the 1st of March.

A weekly lecture will be delivered in the Institute, on Anatomy and Physiology, by J. H. Herring, M. D.

References:

J. W. Nevin, D. D., Marshall College.
P. Schaff, D. D., " "
Prof. W. M. Nevin, " "
Prof. S. C. Porter, " "
Prof. S. Apple, " "
Rev. A. H. Kremer, Carlisle.
Rev. M. Johnston, "
S. B. Keiffer, M. D., "
Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg.
Dr. P. H. Long, "
Dr. J. H. Herring, "
Rev. Geo. Morris, "
George H. Bucher, Esq., Hogestown.

Sept 9, 1852—2m*

## Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR miles West of Carlisle. The Thirteenth Session commences on Monday, Nov. 3, 1852.

This Institution has been in successful operation 7 years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as to render it one of the most commodious and convenient in the State.

In regard to healthfulness it may be mentione that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the Institution since it was founded. Its moral purity is attested by the fact that depraved associations, scenes of vice, and resorts for dissipation have no existence in the neighborhood.

The course of instruction comprises all branches required by the merchant, professional man or collegian. Also modern languages, vocal and instrumental music, &c.

It is the determination of the Proprietor that the Institution shall sustain the reputation it has already acquired for imparting thorough instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the mins of the youth submitted to his charge.

Terms (per session of five months) $50 00.

For catalogues containing references, &c., address

R. K. BURNS,
Principal and Proprietor,
Plainfield P. O., Cumb. co., Pa.

Assisted by Wm. A. Snively, A. B., and Wm. Russ, Esq.

September 23, 1852.

## 100 Piano Fortes.

## T. GILBERT & CO'S

*New York Ware Rooms, 323 Broadway,*

CORNER of Anthony street, and opposite Broadway and Bank and Theatre, where the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated improved Æolean, may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, resulting in many important improvements the Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others. Nearly 2000 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and instruction books furnished at this store at wholesale. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agt.

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $30 to $150. Second hand Æolean Pianos from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $25 to $90. Carhart $55 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c.

August 19, 1852—3m*

## 500 Agents Wanted.

$1,000 A YEAR.

WANTED in every county of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $10 a day profit.

The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular and command large sales wherever they are offered.

DANIELS & GETZ.
Successors to W. A. Leary & Co., No. 138 North Second St., Phila.

Sept 2, 1852—3m

## WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

*3 miles west of Harrisburg, Pa.*

THE Fourth Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Monday the 1st of November next. Parents and Guardians are respectfully solicited to inquire into the merits of this Institution before sending their sons or wards elsewhere. Its location, its internal and domestic arrangements, the course and method of instruction, and the character of the students, it is believed, are such as to recommend it.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding, washing, tuition in the English branches, &c., per session, (5 months,) | $60 00 |
| Ancient and Modern Languages, each, | 5 00 |
| Instrumental music, | 10 00 |

or circulars and other information, address

D. DENLINGER, Principal,
*White Hill, Cumb. Co., Pa*

September 9, 1852.

## HARDWARE.

THE subscriber having just returned from the east with another large addition to his former stock, making it the most complete assortment of Hardware, to be found in the county, would invite the attention of all desirous of getting bargains to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

I return my sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same.

HENRY SAXTON.

July 22, 1852.


## Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in a proceeding in partition between Robert Eckels and Amanda his wife, late Amanda Huston, and John Q. Thornton and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Huston, John W. Huston, Isabella Huston, Margaret Ann Huston, Jacob Beelman and Caroline his wife, late Caroline Huston, David W. Huston and Emma Huston, widow of Jonathan Huston, deceased, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Dickinson township, on Saturday the 9th day of October, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that certain tract of land situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, on the Walnut Bottom road, about 8 miles west of Carlisle, bounded by lands of Samuel Huston, Wm. Woods, Samuel Carothers, David Claudy & others, containing 12 Acres, strict measure, having thereon erected a small LOG House, &c.

Terms of sale: One-half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, and possession to be delivered on the 1st day of April, 1853.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sept. 16, 1852—3t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county.

The Carlisle Bank vs. Jacob M. Haldeman. } No. 4, Novembr. Term, 1852. To Jacob M. Haldeman.

You are hereby notified that the following writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and of which I am directed to give notice by publication.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's office, Carlisle, Sept 9, 1852—6t

## NOTICE.

*Cumberland county, ss.*

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cumberland county, Greeting:

If the Carlisle Bank make you secure of presenting their claim, then we command you that you summon by good and lawful summoners, Jacob M. Haldeman, late of your county, yeoman, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Carlisle, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held the 8th day of November next, to show wherefore, whereas they the said defendant and plaintiff, together and undivided do hold as tenants in common certain tracts of land situate in Southampton township, Cumberland county, containing together about four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven acres and ninety-seven perches and allowance, partition whereof defendant doth gainsay, and the same to be done, do not permit, very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, &c.

And have you there the names of those summoners and this writ. Witness the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of our said court, at Carlisle, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1852.

GEORGE ZINN, Proth'y.

## Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Nancy Hanna, late of Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register in and for the said county, to the subscriber who resides in the said township of Lower Allen. All persons having having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted will make payment to

JOHN C. DUNLAP, Admr.

August 26, 1852—6t*


## Mount Joy Academy.

MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

THE winter session of this Institution will commence on the first Tuesday of November. The elementary and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Languages are thoroughly taught.

For circulars containing references, terms, &c., address the Principals.

E. L. MOORE,
J. W. SIMONTON.

Sept 23, 1852—6t


## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Adam Bitner, administrator of John Lucas, deceased, to and among the respective creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at the public house of John M'Cord, in Carlisle, on Thursday, the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

JOHN GOODYEAR, Jr.

Sept 23, 1852—3t

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Christian Titzel, administrator of John M. Smith, alias Monosmith, late of Hampden township, deceased, among the creditors of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Shiremanstown, when and where all parties interested may attend and present their claims if they think proper.

W. D. SHOOP, Auditor.

Sept 23, 1852—4t

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in a proceeding in partition between James Kennedy and Maria his wife, and Wm. Barr, Wm. Bratton, and Rev. Robert M'Cachren, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 11th day of October, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

*A LOT OF GROUND,*

situate in the borough of Newville, bounded by the Big Spring, a lot of John M. Davidson, Main street, and containing about 1 Acre, more or less.

The terms of sale are: One half of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by the court, and balance on the 1st April, 1853.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept 16, 1852—3t

TO the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Joseph Culp, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased.

Take notice that by order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, I will hold an inquest to divide, part or value the real estate of said deceased, on Friday the 15th day of October next, on the premises in said borough, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sept 23, 1852—3t

## Wood Wanted.

WANTED by the subscriber, at his brick yard, in Carlisle, **200** cords of Oak Wood, & **50** cords of Pine, to be delivered during the coming winter or early in the spring. The cash will be paid for the wood when delivered.

PETER SPAHR.

September 23, 1852—4t


## Limeburner's Coal.

300 TONS Lyken's Valley Nut Coal, a superior article for burning lime, receiving and for sale by W B MURRAY Agt.

July 29, 1852—6m


# Political.

### Great Enthusiasm.

"The fires of 1840 Rekindled,—Unparalleled enthusiasm among the masses!"—Such are the high sounding words which we find in certain Whig papers, intended to convey to the People the idea that the nomination of Gen. Scott has been enthusiastically received at places where attempts have been made to get up a demonstration in his favor. But from all the evidences that has been presented to our senses, the nomination has fallen still born upon the country. In Pittsburg, where his professed friends number more than twice the number of his avowed political opponents, their grand (?) demonstration very little exceeded in number that of the Democrats held in the same place. We have heard how the demonstration passed off in Cincinnati; where a friend solemnly assures us that they were barely able to raise two or three very feeble huzzas. Indeed there is no place in the country where there has been an enthusiastic demonstration—except in the columns of such papers as the Washington Reporter, and the Pittsburg Gazette, the editors of which are always ready to do battle against any doctrine, or any man, presented by the Democratic party, however pure and unexceptionable may be either the man or the doctrine.—*Pitts. Post.*

### All the Decency.

One of the most popular songs now sung by the Scott Whigs contains the following beautiful verse:

D—n the Locos,
Kill 'em—slay 'em!
Give 'em h—ll!
With Scott and Graham.

From the Pittsburg Post

### ANOTHER WHIG OFFICER SPEAKS.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:

I send you a letter addressed to me by a valued personal friend, Captain PRESLEY NEVILLE GUTHRIE, late of the 11th Regiment, U. S. Army, disbanded after the termination of the Mexican war. Captain Guthrie distinguished himself in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico. He was seriously wounded in the dreadful carnage at Molino Del Rey, and was brevetted for gallant conduct in the battle of Cheru busco.

From his youth up, he has been an ardent Whig, and I embrace the medium of your valuable journal, to express my thanks to him for his spontaneous and magnanimous tribute to the talent, bravery and lofty patriotism of Gen. PIERCE.

I have the honor to be, truly,
Your obedient servant,
WILSON M'CANDLESS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10, 1852.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have, as you are fully aware, since I have had the privilege of voting, always voted for and advocated whig measures and men; and I intend to advocate them until I shall be convinced that they are wrong. But, in the present presidential question, I am fully convinced of the honest, integrity and ability of Gen. Pierce; for I have known him personally, and feel satisfied that he is too good a patriot and lover of his country to allow any *party feeling* to influence him contrary to his good judgement, in the exercise of his prerogatives if elected, to the detriment of his country. I admire General Pierce for his ability and modesty, and shall, if I live, give him my vote and do all in my power to get others to do the same.

Gen. Scott's laurels as a hero are enough to satisfy the vanity of any other man living; and, although the country is indebted to him for some of its military glory, it has acknowledged the fact by placing him at the head of that branch for which nature has so eminently befitted him. Further than this, I cannot go for Gen. Scott.

As for Gen. Pierce's military capacity, that is of no importance now. He was not long enough in the service to be spoiled by it; and I think, from what little I saw of the two men, that Gen. Pierce is by far the best fitted of the two for the Presidency of these United States.

If I am wrong, it is not by desire to do injustice to Scott. I would not attempt to lower him in the estimation of his countrymen; but I would raise Gen. Pierce to the Presidency in preference to Gen. Scott, because I think he (Scott,) is now as high as we can make him, and that, too, on the ladder adapted to his peculiar talent.

In respect to the person who impeach the courage and valor of Gen. Pierce, I would say that most of them either did not serve in Mexico, or serving there sustained rather equivocal reputations.

The story of Gen. Pierce having fainted is a contemptibly twisted and over wrought one. And although he *may* have fainted, it is no evidence of want of courage; for I saw an instance on the same field and on the same day, when it is said Pierce fainted, which I think good evidence that the truest and bravest men may faint from pain and suffering.

Our lamented townsman, Lieut. Irons, aid-de camp to Gen. Cadwallader, whose courage no man has ever or ever will doubt, was taken sick on his horse, and was lifted from it, exhausted and insensible, by (I think) Capt. W. H. Irwin the ex Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and myself.

But it is folly to talk about such things. I do not believe that there was a single man, officer or private in the campaign of Mexico, who, himself a *brave* man, would cast any such imputation upon General Pierce, if he know him; and if he did not know him, of course he could not.

Gen. Pierce is a kind hearted, pleasant and affable man, and in his manner, easy of approach, totally void of hauteur or vanity.

So now you have my opinion of Gen's. Scott and Pierce, as also my intention to vote when the time comes, and I still call myself a Whig.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
P. N. GUTHRIE.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq.
Pittsburg, Pa.

From the Keystone.

### The Traveling Candidate.

As Gen. Scott progresses, the thin veil of public business thrown over his electioneering tour, appears to be thrown aside, and he stands before the people in his proper position, a candidate for the Presidency, appealing in person to them for their suffrages, and endeavoring, by his presence to excite that interest and enthusiasm which his name, his character, and qualifications, have failed to excite.

It was bad enough to present the commander-in-chief of the army as a candidate for the Presidency, while still in possession and the enjoyment of the honors, emoluments and influence of his office, but we think the people of the United States will deem it considerably worse, to see that commander-in-chief, leaving his official duties, while receiving his official pay, and devoting his time and *their* money to the promotion of his own interests as a candidate for the Presidency.

It will not do for the whig editors to say that this is not the object of Gen. SCOTT's present tour, that these receptions are merely accidental, the spontaneous tributes of the affections of the people to a brave old soldier—the whole thing was obviously preconcerted. HORACE GREELEY telegraphs ahead that Gen. Scott, "will *consent* to public receptions;" due notice is given of his arrival at every station, important and unimportant; and at every point, whether a stopping place, a wood and water station, or a mere station to take on or let off way passengers, the General and his committee are prepared to be received and to address the people.

We have already said that this is the first time in our political history that such a scene has been witnessed, and that we think the success of the experiment will not be such as to induce any party to hazard a repetition of it. There is nothing in the deportment of Gen. Scott calculated to conciliate or attract the masses, nothing to reconcile them to this strange departure from propriety. There is evident effort in all his attempts to be gracious; in all his condescentions. He is out of his element among the people, and nothing can be more ungracious than his movements through a crowd to whom he is undergoing the process of introduction. Go where he may, if the longed for enthusiasm does not exist, his presence will not create it.

His appearance in Pennsylvania, just at this time, is a tacit acknowledgement that the whigs despair of carrying the State, and deem some extraordinary effort necessary to secure it.

Having made up their minds to make this desperate effort, they should have spared no pains to make it as successful as possible; but "whom the Gods will to destroy, they first make mad," and hence the electioneering tour has been so managed as to make it even more unsuccessful here and more disastrous in its consequence elsewhere than it need have been. Having made up his mind to "consent to public receptions," they should have taken the General to Lancaster, then he would have been at Hollidaysburg at the mass meeting, and have made his entree into Pittsburg in day light, instead of at midnight, when sensible people were in their beds, and there was no body about to receive him.

Then, again, whatever might be the effect of the tour upon the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio, it was certainly not necessary that it should be so managed as to produce injurious effects anywhere else; but by a singular fatuity, Gov. Johnston was brought on from Pittsburg to figure at the the reception of Gen. Scott at Hollidaysburg, and then, that there might be no mistake as to *his* identification with the General, he hastens back to Pittsburg to preside at the meeting there which was to be addressed by him. The effect of this identification upon the interests of Gen. Scott in the south, may, as the newspapers say, "be more easily imagined than described." It was about the only thing that could have been desired to have rendered his prospects in that region more hopeless than they were before, the most effectual means of rendering it certain that he will not receive the electoral vote of a State south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The sagacity of the General himself must have been sadly at fault when he allowed himself to be introduced even to the people of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of a man whom they had so emphatically repudiated last fall.

On the whole then, we do not hesitate to pronounce this last grand deplorable expedient to revive the dormant energies of the Whig party, and create the Scott enthusiasm which would not grow spontaneously, a failure, and an experiment that will not be repeated.

### Very Much Like a Defaulter.

Just before the close of the session of Congress, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of Merriwether, adopted by the Senate, made a report from the records, showing the amounts of public money received by Scott and Pierce. It exhibits a very ugly account against Gen. Scott, and exhibits him as a defaulter to the Government.—Pierce's account includes his pay as a Senator and Member of Congress, and as U. S District Attorney.

The following figures will show the whole matter at a glance:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Regular pay and allowance to Gen. Scott.* | |
| Thro' 2d auditor's office, | $201,509 71 |
| " 3d auditor's office, | 49,776 99 |
| | $251,286 70 |
| *Extra allowance to Gen. Scott.* | |
| Thro' register's office | $2,539 79 |
| " 2d auditor's office | 14,737 93 |
| " 3d auditor's office | 1,254 54 |
| | $18,532 26 |
| *Am't withheld without warrant of law* | 7,885 19 |
| " *unaccounted for* | 12,873 03 |
| | $290,577 18 |
| *Regular pay and allowance to Gen. Pierce.* | |
| Thro' the register's office | $17,190 70 |
| " 2d auditor's office | 3,182 62 |
| | $20,373 40 |
| *Extra allowance to Gen. Pierce.* | |
| Thro' register's office, *nothing.* | |
| " 2d auditor's office, " | |
| " 3d auditor's office, " | |
| *Amount illegally withheld,* " | |
| " *unaccounted for,* " | |
| | $20,373 40 |

We here have Gen. Scott holding on to the sum of $7,885 19, without authority of law, besides having as yet failed to account for another sum of $12,873,03. In relation to the first, the Whig Secretary uses this language:

"In applying this act [the act of March 3, 1849,] to particular cases, doubts arose whether the clause allowing compensation applied to contributions levied elsewhere than at ports and in the form of duties on imports. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited on this question, and on the 12th day of March last, that officer gave an opinion in the negative. According to this interpretation of the act of March 3, 1849, General Scott was not authorized by that act to retain the above sum of $7,885 19, as the collections or contributions on which the charge was based were not made at a seaport, but in the interior."

Now, if this does not present Gen. Scott very much like a Defaulter—unlawfully retaining in his own pocket, money which legally belongs to the Government Treasury—we would like to know what constitutes a Defaulter.

### "The British Candidate."

Most of the federal papers have shown themselves mean enough to attempt to excite prejudice against Gen. Pierce, because the London *Times* and some other British papers published in England, (not any of those published in this country,) have spoken well of him. On this account they call him the "British candidate," and appeal to the Irish to vote against him on that ground. At the same time the same papers are parading the testimony of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Normandy, and other British nobles and Frazer's Magazine, a British periodical, all in support and defence of Scott! Pretty consistency, truly. The Ohio *Statesman* well remarks upon this, as follows:

And in what instance, pray, do these British lords and editors discover the great civil qualifications of Gen. Scott? Nothing else than the part he played in the Aroostook boundary question—in the settlement of which the people of this country know well enough that not only our territory was sold off at scarcely more than a fourth its value but that in the we lost some of the most valuable territory thus parted with, military sites alongour whole north-eastern boundary.

If Gen. Scott's civil qualifications are so great, they did the country but little good when he did so much as the whigs claim, in procuring the sale of our territory to the British. Nor do we see an illustration of his great military astuteness in thus yielding to British demands commanding military locations, especially when we reflect that we were giving up those defences to "our ancient enemy," the British.

Lord Normandy and Frazer's London Magazine may well compliment an American commander under whose management, or mismanagement, England acquired such an advantage over our nation.

The whigs are not likely to make much by their motion, in reminding the public thus of the party sympathies and recollections which bind them and their candidates to the hearts of Lord Normandy, and others of the noblesse. Our opponents may make all they can against the democrats, by charging that we approve that policy which would give to the English poor cheap bread and which, if it always prevailed, would have saved milions of Irishmen as well as Englishmen from starvation. But be it remembered, while the whigs are ridiculing thus the benevolent effects of the free trade, their own theory of protection is that contended for by the tories of England—and that protection is opposed there by the liberal party. In other words, the tories of England are the protection party there—the whigs of the U. States are the protection party here.

When the whig press, then, prate about the sympathies of parties in England and in this country, and the opinions which Englishmen entertain of American generals and statesmen, let the people enquire the grounds of that sympathy and of those opinions.

# Poetical.

### THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY WINNIE WOODFERN.

My school desk!—it is many a year
Since in this little room,
I lingered o'er my tiresome task,
And longed for noon to come,
Or watched the lengthening shadows creep
Along the dusty floor,
And tried to catch one golden gleam
Of sunlight through the door.

Here in this place I cut my name—
I fondly hoped 'twould last!
Another's hand has quite effaced,
The records of the past;
But on the time worn window sill,
The very words remain,
In which I strove to paint my love,
For charming "Mary Jane."

Methinks I see the fairy now,
With curls of golden hue;
A mouth all dimpled into smiles,
And eyes of softest blue;
I have a sunny curl I stole,
Of that same golden hair,
Alas, romance! for Mary now,
Is "forty, fat and fair!"

My schoolmates! they are scattered far,
And some have "gone before!"
"Oh, would I were a happy child,"
Beside that desk once more?
Where is the man who would not live
His boyhood o'er again?
Who has no memory in his heart,
Of some sweet Mary Jane!

# Miscellaneous.

### POWER OF A MOTHER'S NAME.

A YOUNG MAN ENTERING PRISON.

A writer in the Boston Times describes a visit to a penitentiary at Philadelphia, and gives the following sketch of an interview between Mr. Scattergood, the humane warden of the prison, and a young man who was about to enter on his imprisonment. Few will read it without deep emotion.

We passed on to the ante room again, where we encountered a new comer, who had just reached the prison as we entered. He had been sent up for five years on a charge of embezzlement.

He was attired in the latest style of fashion, and possessed all the *nonchalance* and careless appearance of a genteel rowdy. He twirled his watch chain, looking particularly knowing at a couple of ladies who chanced to be present, and seemed utterly indifferent about himself or the predicament he was placed in. The warden read his commitment, and addressed him with:

'Charles, I am sorry to see thee here.'

'It can't be helped, old fellow!'

'What is thy age, Charles?'

'Twenty three.'

'A Philadelphian?'

'Well, kinder, and kinder not!'

'Thee has disgraced thyself sadly.'

'Well, I ain't troubled, old stick.'

'Thee looks not like a rogue.'

'Matter of opinion.'

'Thee was well situated?'

'Yes, well enough.'

'In good employ?'

'Well, so, so.'

'And thee has parents?'

'Yes.'

'Perhaps thee has a mother, Charles?'

The convict had been standing during the brief dialogue, perfectly unconcerned and reckless, until this last interrogatory was put. Had a thunderbolt struck him, he could not have fallen more suddenly than he did, when the name of "mother" fell on his ear! He sank into a chair—a torrent of tears gushed from his eyes—the very fountain of his heart seemed to have burst on the instant. He recovered partially, and said imploringly to the warden:

'Don't you, sir, for God's sake, don't call her name in this dreadful place! Do what you may with me, but don't mention that name to me!'

There were tears in other eyes besides the prisoner's, and an aching silence pervaded the group which surrounded the unfortunate convict.

The black cap was drawn over his eyes; he was led to an adjoining appartment and stripped, and shortly afterwards he re appeared on the corridor.—He passed silently in charge of a deputy keeper to a lonely cell in a distant part of the prison, the door creaked on its hinges, he disappeared, the chain dropped from the outside bolts, and Charles was a close prisoner for five years to come.

We left the prison with heavy hearts, relieved however, by the reflection, that this was one of the best devised institutions of its kind in the world, (notwithstanding the libels of *Charles Dickens.*) and that its administration in the hands of Mr. Scattergood secured to its unfortunate inmates the most "equal and exact justice."

### On Listening to Evil Report.

The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to these rules:

1. To hear as little as possible what is to the prejudice of others.

2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it.

3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others.

5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

A very interesting session of the American Board has just closed at Troy, N. Y. The former debt has been cancelled; men are now wanted more than money.

Large numbers are emigrating from England to Australia, many of whom are men of the first character.

☞ The following is from 'Revenge,' a new novel, by the author of the 'Smiling Axe,' and 'The Sanguinary Crow Bar:'

"His eyes were ripped from their sockets, and melted lead poured in—and the fiend yelled again—'Ha! furies! wretch! fiend! demon!—blood! daggers! phrenzy! parricide! fratricide! matricide!—suicide! murder!—villian! pirate! robber! rascal! scoundrel!—Revenge! Ha, ha, he, he, ho!—ho—oh, oh,—o—o—!!" and he died!"

Well, we guess he did.

There it a letter addressed to 'Modesty,' lying in the Baltimore post office, and there being no claiman for it in that city, the postmaster has advertised it.

### OBSTINACY.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed of an error, it is like a devil, only cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like the drunken man, he never loose, though it do but help to sink him the sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible, impregnable both by art and nature, and will hold out till the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and stick as fast to any thing it lays hold on. His skull is so thick, that it is proof against reason, and never cracks but on the wrong side, just opposite to that on which the impression is made, which surgeons say do not happen very frequently. The slighter and more inconsistent his opinions are, the faster he holds them, otherwise they would fall assunder of themselves; for opinions that are false ought to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owners before they are aware. He delights most of all to differ in things indifferent, no matter how trivolous they are, they are weighty enough in his weak judgment; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freehold for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter color. He is resolved to understand no man's reason but his own, because he finds no man can understand his but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French proverb says is tied faster before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that fast though they have no footing. His understanding is hardened, like Pharaoh's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.

### Buried Alive.

A late number of the London Weekly Times relates the following singular story:

An officer of artillery, a man of gigantic stature and robust health, being thrown from an unmanageable horse, received a very severe contusion upon the head, which rendered him insensible at once. The skull was slightly fractured, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Trepanning was accomplished successfully. He was bled, and many other of the ordinary means of relief were adopted. Gradually, however, he fell into a more helpless state of stupor; and finally it was thought that he died. The weather was warm, and he was buried with indecent haste in one of the public cemeteries. His funeral took place on Thursday.

On Sunday following, the grounds of the cemetery were, as usual, much thronged with visitors; and, about noon, an immense excitement was created by the declaration of a peasant, that while he was sitting upon the grave of the officer, he had distinctly felt a commotion of the earth, as if occasioned by some one struggling beneath. At first, little attention was paid to the man's assoveration, but his evident terror, and the dogged obstinacy with which he persisted in his story, had at length their natural effect upon the crowd.

Spades were hurriedly procured, and the grave, which was shamefully shallow, was in a few minutes so far thrown open that the head of its occupant appeared. He was then seemingly dead; but he sat nearly erect in his coffin, the lid of which, in his furious struggles, he had partially uplifted. He was forthwith conveyed to the nearest hospital, and there pronounced to be still living, although in an asphytic condition.

After some hours, he revived, recognised individuals of his acquaintance, and in broken sentences spoke of his agonies in the grave. From what he related, it was clear that he must have been conscious of life for more than an hour while inhumed, before lapsing into insensibility. The grave was carelessly and loosely filled with loose, porous soil, and some air was necessarily admitted. He heard the footsteps of the crowd overhead, and endeavored to make himself heard in turn. It was the tumult within the grounds of the cemetery, he said, which appeared to awaken him from a deep sleep; but no sooner was he awake than he became fully aware of the horrors of his position.

### The Little Giant.

The Little Giant of the West, Senator Douglas, has come within an inch or two of being a great man. He stood a better chance for the Presidency, six months ago, than any other man in the Union. He is rather under the average stature, but stoutly framed. His countenance is amply full and ruddy. His hair is dark, and worn somewhat long behind; but his face, if we remember aright, is innocent of mustache or whisker. He was dressed with the utmost plainness, having, generally, a tough, rough and ready, farmer like and serviceable air. He speaks with perfect readiness and self-possession, and is evidently nowhere so entirely at home as on the stump. He has an agreeable and effective voice, and gesticulates with grace. Here we turn to Redfield's "Men of the Time," and learn therefrom, that Mr. Douglas is a Vermonter by birth, and that his career has been eventful. He was once a cabinet maker's apprentice in his native State. Then he removed, with his mother, to Canandalgua, in New York, where he went to school and studied law. In Illinois, the State which he now represents in the Senate of the United States, he began his career as an auctioneer's clerk. He afterwards kept school awhile, studying law in the evenings and mornings. In 1835, he was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was appointed Attorney General of the State, before he completed his twenty second year. In 1835, he was elected to the House of Representatives; in 1837, appinted by President Van Buren to be Register in the Land Office; in 1840, Secretary of State for Illinois; in 1841, Judge of the Supreme Court; in 1843, elected again to Congress; in 1847, a Senator; in 1852, prominent candidate for the Presidency; and only thirty nine years old.

☞ The following good yarn was spun more than thirty years ago; but as many of the old fashions are now among the choicest new ones, we do not see why an old joke should not pass muster—especially if really good:

'Well, Peter, what's the news?'

'Nothing particular, massa, 'scept Bob's lame.'

'Bob lame! what's the matter with Bob?'

'He hurt himself trying to stop de horses, massa.'

'Horses! what horses?'

'Old massa's horses run away wid the carriage.'

'Horses run away with the carriage! What started them?'

'Cannon, massa.'

'What was it firing for?'

'To alarm de folks and make um cum to put the fire out.'

'Fire! what fire?'

'Your big new house burnt down.'

'My new house burnt down?'

'To catch fire while we all gone to de fun'ral.'

'Funeral! who's dead?'

'Your father dead, massa, 'cause he heard de bad news.'

'What bad news?'

'De Bank fail, massa, and he lose all de money.'

'You rascal, why didn't you tell me all this bad news as once?'

'Cause massa, I 'fraid it too much for you at once, so I tell you little at a time.'

☞ A merchant who died suddenly, left in his desk a letter written to one of his correspondents.—His clerk, a son of Erin, seeing it necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom:—'Since writing the above I have died.'

☞ The following question is now exercising the Debating Society of the Piscirctum Institute: "If a dollar is equal to a hundred cents, how many *scents* is a dead horse equal to?" We shall issue the decision in a 'yaller extra.'

WHO SCOTT QUARRELED WITH.—He quarreled with Gen. Wilkinson, with John Quincy Adams, with Gen. Jackson, with De Witt Clinton, with General Gaines, with President Polk, with Generals Pillow, Worth, Duncan, the dauntless Taylor, Gov. Mercy In fact, he got into a broil with every one who had official business with him for any length of time.