

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. LX.

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 8 NORTH STREET,
BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.
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THE OLD TURNPIKE.
We hear no more of the clinking hoof,
And the stage-coach rattling by;
For the steam king rules the traveling world,
And the old plow is left to die.

And the steam king rules the traveling world,
And the old plow is left to die.
The grass greets us on the stony path,
And the steed's daisies tread;
Where once the stage horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron head.

No more the weary stage driver,
The toll of coming road;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn.
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And the bright-eyed children play
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more do we hear the crackling whip,
Or the strong whiff's rumbling sound;
And lo! the water drives us on,
And an iron horse is found!
The coach stands rustling in the yard,
And the horse has sought the plow,
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.

The old turnpike is a pile no more,
Wide open stands the gate;
We have made a road for our horses to stride,
And the steam king rules us now.
We have filled the valley and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain's side,
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge,
Fearlessly now we ride.

Oh! with a haughty front,
A puff, a shriek and a bound—
While the tardy oxen wake too late
To babble back the sound.
And the old plow runs in left alone,
And the steam king rules us now.

We have cleared the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.
For the intelligencer.

FLOWERS.
J. REMONDON CONVEYER.
Flowers, bright, beautiful flowers,
Filling with joy my saddest hours,
Chaining me here with mystical powers,
Flowers, bright flowers,
Daisies and violets joyfully springing,
Hose bells and lily's tiny bells ringing,
Hose bells perfume our no flinging,
Flowers, bright flowers,
Over the old house silently creeping,
Down by the little stream joyously leaping,
Flowers, bright flowers,
Emblems of beauty, emblems of sorrow,
Tints of the rainbow ever they borrow,
Filling with joy each coming tomorrow,
Flowers, bright flowers,
In the night-time flows their slumber,
In the bright morning glow their number,
Chasing away despair's gloomy number,
Flowers, bright flowers,
When the cold winds are sadly repeating
Stories of beauty transient and fleeting,
Then back to earth in sorrow retreating,
Oh, the bright, beautiful flowers that died,
Mourner joy, Lancaster County.

An Interesting Bridal Trip.
The train from Grafton, due here at 11.40 A. M., under the management of that gentlemanly, amiable, popular and efficient conductor, Captain Scott, a few days since stopped at one of the way stations to take on a newly married pair. Both were young, and were verdant; having been raised in the wilds of Western Virginia, neither of them had ever been fifty miles away from home. They had heard of railroads, locomotives, steamboats and hotels, but had never experienced the comforts of any of the afore-mentioned institutions. Jeems and Lize had determined on this, the most important event in their lives, to visit the city and see the world, particularly that portion of it known as Parkersburg. No wonder that they were amazed and delighted when the locomotive, steaming and snorting, with the train of beautiful crimson cars following it came in sight.

"These your trunks," said the baggage-master.
"Well, I sorter calculate theirs 'em," Jeems.
The trunks (a spotted hair trunk and a very old-fashioned wicker) were sunk in the baggage-car, followed by Lize and Jeems.
"I'll be darned if railroads ain't a fine thing," said Jeems, seating himself on his luggage and carefully holding up the tails of his tight-bodied tunic, adorned with resplendent, gleaming buttons, out of the dust.
"Lize set here by me."

"Come out of that," said the baggage-master; "you are in the wrong car."
"The h—l I am! D'y'e 'spos'd I don't know 'em 'bout? These is my traps, and I calculate to stay where they are.—Keep quiet, Lize; they say we've got to fight our way through the world anyhow, and that chap with the cap on won't say anything, 'y' I'm his man. Don't want any of yer foolin'!" roared he!

Here the Captain interposed and explained matters, inasmuch that Jeems consented to leave his traps and follow the Captain. What was his delight when he surveyed the magnificentness of the first class passenger car, into which he was ushered. His imagination had never, in its wildest flights, pictured anything half so gorgeous. He was aroused from the contemplation of the splendor around him, by the shriek of the iron horse.

"Joe whilkens, what in the thunder's that?" exclaimed Jeems.
"That's the horse squealing when they punch him in the ribs with a pitchfork to make him go along," said a sleepy looking individual, just behind him.
"Look here, stranger," said Jeems, "I'm 'low you think I am a durned fool; may I be I am, but there's some things I know, and one of 'em is, you'll get your money broke, if you don't keep it set. I don't say much—just at this moment they found themselves in Egyptian darkness, and that was heard a scream, almost equal to that of the engine from Lize, as she threw her arms around the neck of Jeems.

"I know it! I know it!" exclaimed the sleepy looking individual, "we're all just 'y'er mother's son of us. We can just

prepare now to make the acquaintance of the gentleman in black, who tends the big fire below."
"Oh, Lord! Jeems what will become of 'y' I felt skeery about gettin' on the outlandish thing, at frust."
"Keep quiet, Lize; hollerin' won't do you any good now. If you know any prayer, now's your time to say it for both of us."
"What's the matter here?" said the astonished conductor, coming up as the train emerged once more into the light.
"That's just what I'd like to know, said Jeems when he saw that Lize and himself were still alive."

"We've just passed through Eaton's Tunnel," replied our polite Captain. "How far are you going?"
"Wall, reckon we'll stop at Parkersburg."
"Show your ticket if you please."
"Sartinly, Lize, you got some with you? Let this gen look at 'em."
Lize drew a piece of white paper from her reticule, and, with a smile, handed it to our friend, the Captain, who reads:

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

"What's this?" said the Captain.
"Why, that's one of the tickets to our wedding, that's what you asked for haint it?" asked the somewhat surprised Jeems.
"Whaw! haw! haw! haw! haw!" was the discordant sound that arose from the seat of the sleepy looking individual.

A bland smile passed over the face of the Captain as he explained his meaning to our nervous friend. He had no ticket but willingly said his fare, and the train got on toward its destination. But wonders did not cease here—presently our port newboy, Billy, entered the car, and stepping up to Jeems, he asked—
"Have a 'Sun, sir'?"
"Wal, if I have my way about it, the fun's on will be a son sartin," said Jeems. Lize blushed.

"Don't count your chickens afore they're hatched!" said Billy, as he hastened on to the next car.
In due time the train stopped at the big depot, in this city. Amidst confusion of strange noises, and a babel of discordant voices, our friends landed on the platform. "Buss, said 'y' Buss, said—'y' for the United States?" said the sable porter of our uptown house. "Lady, take a buss, sah!"

"Wal, I rather 'spos'd she won't from anybody but me—reckon I'm able to do all in that line she wants, and more too." "Go to the Swan House, sah; right 'cross the street—best house in the city.—This way, sah! any baggage—have it sent to your room in a few minutes."

In a short time Jeems and his bride found themselves in one of those comfortable rooms on the second floor of that well ordered establishment, the Swan House. The baggage was sent up with the usual promptness, and our friends were soon making their toilet for dinner. Jeems had his boots and coat off in a jiffy, and Lize's hair fell gracefully over her shoulders.

"That's a duced pretty—'torse!" said Jeems, eyeing the bell cord, "wonder what it's for?" catching hold of it; "look, it works up there on some sort of thing-umbler. I'd like to have that torsel put on my horse's head on next muster day; see how it works," said he, giving it a pull.
Presently the door opened, and the sable face of one of Africa's sons was thrust into the room, with the inquiry of, "King, sah?"

"King, ring what? you black ape! of you don't quit looking at my wife and make yourself scarce, I'll wring your head off!"
"Stop a minute," said Lize, "What's the name of the man that keeps this tavern?"
"Mr. Conley, mahm."

"Well, tell his lady that she needn't go to any extra fixins on our account, for we're plain people," said the amiable bride.
"As they used to say in our debatin' society," interrupted Jeems, "I'll amend that mon, by sayin' you can tell 'em to give us the best they've got. I'm able to pay for it, and I don't keer for expences."
"Tee hee! Tee hee!" was the only audible reply from the sable gent, as he hurried down stairs.

Dinner came and was dispatched with a relish. Jeems and his bride took a stroll over the city, seeing the lions and other sights until supper time, which being over they retired to their room. The gas was lit up by the servant, who received a bright quarrel for his services. Jeems was the last in bed, and according to the custom in such cases, had to put out the light, which he did with a blast from his lungs.

The noise in the street had died away, and quiet reigned in the Swan House. The young man on the watch dozed in his chair. The Clerk (rather corpulent) was about to retire, when he thought he smelt gas. Some one came down stairs and said "The guests (the guests of some of them) woke up and smelt gas. Much against his will, the Clerk proceeded to find where the leak was. It seemed struck by the neighborhood of the room occupied by the bride and groom. Clerk concluded to knock at the door of their room.

"Who's there," came from inside.
"Open the door, the gas is escaping."
"Gas! what gas?" said Jeems, opening the door.
"Why, here in this room. How did you put your light out?"
"Blowed it out, of course."
"You played h—l!" Our amiable clerk came very near saying a bad word, but remembering that there was a lady in the case, or rather in the bed, he checked his rising temper, and having lit the gas, proceeded to show Jeems the mystery of his burning as follows:

"You see this little thing here? well, when you want to put it out, you give it a turn this way; and when you want to make it lighter you give it a turn this way. Serious consequences might have resulted if it had not been discovered. Now be careful next time."
"Much obliged. But how the devil did I know the durned stuff was scaping?" responded Jeems.
"Didn't you smell it?" asked the Clerk.
"Pears to me I did smell," says Jeems.
"But Lize, I'll be durned if I don't think it was you, kase I never slept with a woman afore."

"Well, Jeems, I thought it was you that smelt that way all the time. I was just wonderin if all men smelt that way.

It peared strange, but then I didn't know nothing about it," was the response of Lize, as she turned over for a nap.
The red in our clerk's face grew smilingly redder as it reflected the light from the burning jet, and a roguish twinkle lurked in the corner of his eyes, as he turned off the gas and all was dark, and our friends were left alone in their glory.
A song of suppressed mirth was heard in the reading room for a few minutes, and then all was still.

GRAND EUROPEAN BATTLES.
At Lodi, in Lombardy, on the 10th May, 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, the most desperate combat having been at a wooden bridge over the Adda.
At Arcole, a little village of Northern Italy, on the 17th November, 1796, Napoleon gained a great victory over the Austrians, but with terrible slaughter on both sides, the Austrians having 18,000 killed and wounded.

On the banks of the Trebbia river, in Italy, 10 miles from Genoa, the French army, under Marshal Macdonald, on the 10th of June, 1799, fought an allied Austrian and Russian army, in a battle which lasted three days, and in which the French lost 12,000 men, and the allies an equal number. It was in this vicinity that, 218 years before Christ, Hannibal fought a great battle and defeated the Romans.

In the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Appennines, 14 miles from the strong Sardinian fortifications at Alessandria, in 1799, the French, under Marshal Jourdan, were defeated by the combined Austrians and Russians, under Suwarow. Each army had upward of 7000 men killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

At Engen, in Baden, the French defeated the Austrians on the 3d of May, 1800, the loss in killed and wounded on each side being set down at 7000 men.
At Hohenlinden, a village in Upper Bavaria, on the 3d Dec., 1800, a great battle was fought between the French and Bavarians, under Moreau, and the Austrians, under the Archduke John. The Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men. The French loss was 9,000.

At Austerlitz, on the 2d Dec., 1805, Napoleon gained a great victory over the allied Austrian and Russian army. The allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French lost 12,000 men.

At Maida, a small town in Naples, on the 4th of July, 1806, was one of the most remarkable battles on record. A small English force under Sir L. Stuart, defeated a greatly superior French force. The French out of 7500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3000 and 4000 wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The British lost 44 killed, and 284 wounded.

At Jena, in Central Germany, in the Duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the 14th October, 1806, the grand French army under Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians, led by their King and the Duke of Brunswick, the latter of whom was killed in the battle. The Prussians, lost 30,000 men killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French had 14,000 killed and wounded.

In the terrible battle of Eylau, on the 8th of February, 1807, the French gained a victory over the allied Russian and Prussian army, but at a vast sacrifice of life. The allies lost 25,000, and the French 30,000 men.
At Friedland, in Prussia, the French again defeated the allied Russians and Prussians on the 16th June, 1807. The allies lost 17,000 men in killed and wounded, the French 8000.

At Wagram, a village of Lower Austria, eleven miles from Vienna, Napoleon fought a great battle with the Austrians, on the 6th of July, 1809. The French lost each 25,000 men in killed and wounded, but the French remained masters of the field.
At Talavera, in Spain, on the 27th and 28th July, 1809, the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdan and Soult. The British and Spanish lost 6268 men, and the French 8796 killed and wounded.

At Albuera, in Spain, on the 16th May, 1811, the British and allies, under Gen. Bachelot, gained a victory over the French under Marshal Soult. The French loss was 8000; that of the allies nearly 7000, the British alone having lost 4300 out of 7500 engaged. When the muster of one British regiment was called after the battle, only three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

On the heights, four miles from Salamanca, in Spain, the English and Spaniards, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont, on the 22d July, 1812. The allies lost 5200 men, and the French 16,000.

At the battle of Smolensk, in Russia, in 1812, the French loss was 17,000, and that of the Russians 10,000. The French lost 7000, the British alone having lost 4300 out of 7500 engaged. When the muster of one British regiment was called after the battle, only three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

At Lutzen, in Russian Saxony, on the 2d May, 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian forces were defeated by the French under Napoleon, the French losing 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men.
At Bautzen, in Saxony, on the 21st and 22d May, 1813, a battle took place between the allies and the French, in which the French loss was put down at 24,000, and that of the allies 15,000.

At Dresden, in Saxony, on the 26th and 27th August, 1813, the allies were defeated by the French. The loss of the allies was about 25,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that of the French about 12,000.

At Leipzig, in Saxony, in October, 1813, a desperate battle was fought, which lasted three days, and the French were totally defeated by the allies. Napoleon lost 20,000 men, the French 17,000, and the allies about 40,000 men.
At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 21st June, 1813, the English and French fought a battle, in which the French lost 7000, and the English 5180 men.
At Toulouse, in France, Wellington defeated the French under Soult, on the 10th April, 1814. French loss, 4700; allied army's loss, 4680 men.

At Paris the allies lost 9038 men, and the French about 4500.
At Ligny, in France, a battle occurred between the Prussians and French, on the 16th June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, in which the Prussians lost 16,000 men, and the French 6,800.
In the indecisive battle at Quatre Bras, in Belgium, on the 16th June, the day before that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 11,400.
At Waterloo, the total loss of the allies was 16,838 men. Napoleon's was about 40,000.

Neither the Austrians nor Prussians can derive much encouragement from history to engage in war with France. The French troops have only been matched in these wars by the English, the Spaniards and the Russians, scarcely by the last named.

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A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.
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The thirty-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of July, 1862. The thirty-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of August, 1862. The fortieth volume will be published on the 1st of September, 1862. The forty-first volume will be published on the 1st of October, 1862. The forty-second volume will be published on the 1st of November, 1862. The forty-third volume will be published on the 1st of December, 1862. The forty-fourth volume will be published on the 1st of January, 1863. The forty-fifth volume will be published on the 1st of February, 1863. The forty-sixth volume will be published on the 1st of March, 1863. The forty-seventh volume will be published on the 1st of April, 1863. The forty-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of May, 1863. The forty-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of June, 1863. The fiftieth volume will be published on the 1st of July, 1863. The fifty-first volume will be published on the 1st of August, 1863. The fifty-second volume will be published on the 1st of September, 1863. The fifty-third volume will be published on the 1st of October, 1863. The fifty-fourth volume will be published on the 1st of November, 1863. The fifty-fifth volume will be published on the 1st of December, 1863. The fifty-sixth volume will be published on the 1st of January, 1864. The fifty-seventh volume will be published on the 1st of February, 1864. The fifty-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of March, 1864. The fifty-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of April, 1864. The sixtieth volume will be published on the 1st of May, 1864. The sixty-first volume will be published on the 1st of June, 1864. The sixty-second volume will be published on the 1st of July, 1864. The sixty-third volume will be published on the 1st of August, 1864. The sixty-fourth volume will be published on the 1st of September, 1864. The sixty-fifth volume will be published on the 1st of October, 1864. The sixty-sixth volume will be published on the 1st of November, 1864. The sixty-seventh volume will be published on the 1st of December, 1864. The sixty-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of January, 1865. The sixty-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of February, 1865. The seventieth volume will be published on the 1st of March, 1865. The seventy-first volume will be published on the 1st of April, 1865. The seventy-second volume will be published on the 1st of May, 1865. The seventy-third volume will be published on the 1st of June, 1865. The seventy-fourth volume will be published on the 1st of July, 1865. The seventy-fifth volume will be published on the 1st of August, 1865. The seventy-sixth volume will be published on the 1st of September, 1865. The seventy-seventh volume will be published on the 1st of October, 1865. The seventy-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of November, 1865. The seventy-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of December, 1865. The eightieth volume will be published on the 1st of January, 1866. The eighty-first volume will be published on the 1st of February, 1866. The eighty-second volume will be published on the 1st of March, 1866. The eighty-third volume will be published on the 1st of April, 1866. The eighty-fourth volume will be published on the 1st of May, 1866. The eighty-fifth volume will be published on the 1st of June, 1866. The eighty-sixth volume will be published on the 1st of July, 1866. The eighty-seventh volume will be published on the 1st of August, 1866. The eighty-eighth volume will be published on the 1st of September, 1866. The eighty-ninth volume will be published on the 1st of October, 1866. The ninetieth volume will be published on the 1st of November, 1866. The hundredth volume will be published on the 1st of December, 1866.