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TOWANDA:

Chursday Morning, March 12, 1857.

[From the Annual Gift.]

LONGING FOR HOME.

office.

much

am.

ing.

house was far behind us.

and twenty hours !"

took on board the western mail.

replied not yet holding any fear.

clamation of fear from the passengers

"Good heavens !" cried one of the guard

and trees, flew by in one undistinguished mass.

and the carriages now swayed fearfully. I

started to my feet, and met a passenger on the

platform. He was one of the chief owners of

our road, and was just on his way to Berlin.

"Sir," he gasped, "is Martin Kroller on the

"Holy Virgin ! didn't you know him ?"

neer. We had no one to run on the engine,

He was pale aud excited.

" Ves " I told him

Our Northern hills are cold and bleak, And chilling is the air, But dear to me is every peak-Would now that I were there. Stern Winter crowns with glittering gems The mountain's stately height ; Majestic look their diadems, Flashing in sunbeams bright.

Our forest trees are old and grand, And beautiful, I ween, When Spring comes forth with fairy hand, And decks their limbs with green I wandered o'er, when but a child, Each bleak hill's rugged brow, And through the forest wild-Would I could wander now.

Among those hills and vales my home Is nestling 'mid the snow, The Mecca strine, to which my heart Still turns, where'er I go. Years have passed, and friends have flown. And I have roamed afar ; But one is there to cheer me on, Life's own bright guiding star.

My Mother ! youthful love e'er throws A halo round thy brow : Kind sympathizer in my woes, Would I were with thee, now. I long to come, my mother dear, And rest me by thy side, To meet familiar faces, where Love lights the ingleside.

This world is very lone and drear, And sadly do I roam ; Mother, thy child is weary here-Take me, O ! take me home ! And mother, fold me to thy heart, And mouner, is of yore ; Securely as of yore ; And mother, say we ne'er shall part, M. C. L.

Miscellancous.

[From the report of a Prussian Engineer.] The Crazy Engineer.

My train left Dantzic in the morning generally about eight o'clock ; but once a week we had to wait the arrival of the steamer from Stockholm. It was the morning of the steamers arrival that I came down from the hotel and found that my engineer had been so seriously injured that he could not run. A railway carriage had run over him and broken one of his legs. I went immediately to the engine house to procure another engineer, for 1 knew there were three or four in reserve there, but I was disappointed. I enquired for Westphal, but was informed that he had gone to Steegen to see his mother. Gondolpho had gone to Konigsberg, on the road. But where neer. was Mayne? He had leave of absence for and-

"You took him !" interrupted the man .two days, and had gone no one knew whither. Here was a fix. I heard the puffing of the "Good heavens, sir, he is as crazy as a man teamer in the Neufahrwasser, and the passen-

carriage with the most exact nicety. I had all else arose the demoniac shouts of the mad seen enough to assure me that he was thorengineer.

oughly acquainted with the business, and I felt "Merciful heavens !" gasped the guardsman composed once more. I gave my engine up to "there's not a moment to lose, Schwartz is the new man, and then hastened away to the close by. But hold, he added, let's shoot Word was passed for all the officers to him."

take their seats, and soon afterward I waved my hand to the engineer. There was a puff-At that moment a tall, stout German student came over the platform where we stood, a groaning of the heavy axeltrees-a trembling and we saw that the mad man had his heavy of the building-and the train was in motion. pistol aimed at us. He grasped a heavy stick I leaped upon the platform of the guard carof wood, and, with a steadiness of nerve which riage, and in a few minutes more the station- I could not have commanded, he hurled it with In less than an hour we reached Dirsham, pistol from the maniac's hand. I saw the where we took up the passengers that had movement, and on the moment that the pistol come on the Konigsberg railway. Here I fell, I sprang forward and the German followwent forward, and asked Kroller how he liked ed me. I grasped the man by the arm, but I should have been nothing in his mad power the engine. He replied that he liked it very had I been alone. He would have hurled me "But," he added, with a strange sparkling from the platform, had not the student at that of the eye, "wait until I get my improvement, moment struck him on the head with a stick and then you will see travelling. By the soul of woo of the Virgin Mother, sir, I could run an enof wood which he caught up as came over the

gine of my construction to the moon in four Kroller settled down like a dead man, and on the next instant I shut off the steam and I smiled at what I thought his faint enthuopened the valve. As the freed steam shricksiasm, and then went back to my started, soon as the Konigsberg passengers were all on board, and their baggage attached, we started board, and their baggage attached, we started tirely overcome by the wild emotions that had tirely overcome by the wild emotions that had siasm, and then went back to my station. As ed and howled in its escape, the speed began raged within me, we began to turn the river, connected with the new accession of passenand before I was fairly recovered the fireman gers, I went into the guard cariage, and sat had stopped the train in the station-house at down. An early train from Konigsberg had Schwartz.

been through two hours before reaching Brom-Martin Kroller, still insensible, was saken berg and that was at Little Oscue, where we from the platform ; and, as we carried him to the guard-room, one of the guard recognised "How we go !" uttered one of the guard, some fifteen minutes after we had left Dirshtwo weeks before.

"He came," said the guard, " and swore "The new engineer is trying the speed," that an engine which stood near here was his. He said it was one which he had made to go But ere long I began to be fearful that he to moon in, and that it had been stolen from was running a little too fast, the carriages be-We sent for more help to arrest him, him. and he fled." gan to sway to and fro, and I could hear ex-

"Well," I replied with a shudder, "I wish that he had approached me in the same way ; but he was more cautions at Dantzic."

coming in at that moment, "what is that fellow doing? Look sir, and see how we are go-At Schwartz 1 found an engineer to run the ngine to Bromberg : and having taken out the western mail, for the next northern train I looked at the window and found that we to take along, we saw that Kroller would be were dashing along at a speed never before travelled on that road. Posts, fences, rocks properly attended to, and then started on.

The rest of the trip we rau in safety, though could see that the passengers were not wholly at ease, and would not be until they were entirely clear of the railway. A heavy purse was made up by them for the German student, and he accepted it with much gratitude, and I was glad of it; for the current of gratitude to him, might have prevented a far different current, which might hove poured upon my head, for having engaged a madman to run a

"Know?" I repeated somewhat puzzled, "what do you mean? He told me that his name was Kroller, and that he was an engirailroad train.

This is not the end ; Martin Kroller remained insensible from the effects of that blow upon the head nearly two weeks, and when he insanity was all gone. I saw him about three weeks afterwards, but he had no recollection JAS. BUCHANAN.

fully execute the office of President of the conducted on railroads and canals, on noble United States, and will, to the best of my ab- rivers and arms of the sea, which bind togethilizy, preserve, protect and defend the Consti-tution of the United States. In entering up-on this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to grapical lines of jealousy and hostile States, execute its high and responsible duties in such and you destroy the prosperity and onward such force and precision, that he knocked the a manner as to restore harmony and the an- march of the whole and every part, and incient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love of the Constitution and the Union, which still ani-

mates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which I feel an humble confidence that the kind Pro-Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

ful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presibut when the people proclaimed their will, the

sense and sober judgment of the people .-

will be conclusive on this point.

We at present enjoy a free trade through FELLOW-CITIZENS : I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faith-as the world never witnessed. This trade is er the North and the South, the East and the invader ? In case of a war with a naval powvolve the whole in one common ruin.

But such considerations important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terriffic evils which would result from disauion to every portion of the Confederacy-to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because roads. It might also be wise to consider whe vidence which inspired our fathers with wis- mates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific Coast Having determined not to become a candi- dom to frame the most perfect form of govern- may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal date for re-election, I shall have no motive to ment and union ever devised by man, will not influence my conduct in administering the Gov- su9er it to perish until shall have been peaceernment except the desire ably and faithfully fully instrumental, by its example, in the exto serve my country and to live in the grate- tension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintainence of dential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest de-preserving the Government. Public virtue is cal mode in which the Government can lend preserving the Government. Public virtue is cal mode in which the Government can lend gree by questions of deep and vital importance ; the vital spirit of Republics, and history its aid in accomplishing this great and necesproves that when this has decayed and the sary work. I believe that many difficulties in tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.— love of money has usurped its place, although the way, which now appear formidable, will, The voice of the majority, speaking in the the forms of free government may remain for in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearmanner prescribed by the Constitution was a season, the substance has departed forever. est and best route shall have been satisfactorihim, and told us that he had Le.n there about heard, and instant submission followed. Our Our present financial condition is without a ly ascertained. own country could alone have exhibited so paralell in history. No nation has ever before It may be right that, on this occasion, I grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity been embarassed by too large a surplus in its should make some brief remarks as to our of man for self government. What a happy Treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth rights and duties as a member of the great of man for sett government. What a nappy freasity. This annost necessarily gives birth lights and dates as a memoer of the great to extravagant legislation. It begets wild family of Nations. In our intercourse with schemes of expenditures and produces a set of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exof Domestic Slavery in the Territories ! Con- erted in contriving and promoting expedients never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, gress is neither to legislate Slavery into any to obtain the public money. The party, thro' commerce and friendship with all nations, and Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom ; but to leave the people thereof perfect- fully, is suspected, and the Government suffers ing our own national interest, but in a spirit ly free to form and regulate their domestic in- in the estimation of the people. This is in or Christian benevolence toward fellowmen, stitutions in their own way, subject only to itself a very great evil. The natural mode of wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomathe Constitution of the United States as a relief from this embarassment is to appropri- ey should be direct and frank, neither seeking natural consequence. Congress has also pre-scribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be recei-be found in the constitution. Among these I ved into the Union with or without Slavery, might mention the extinguishment of the pub tempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of as their Constitution may prescribe at the time lic debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, of their admission. A different opinion has which is at present inadequate to the protec- by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid arisen in regard to the time when the people tion of our vast tonnage afloat-now greater of a Territory shall decide this question for than that of any other nation, as well as the policy ever since the days of Washington, and themselves. This is happily a matter of but defense of our extended sea coast. It is belittle practical importance, and beside it is a yond all question the true principle that no short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit judicial question, which legitimately belongs more revenue ought to be collected from the to all nations, and require justice from them to the Supreme Court of the United States, people than the amount necessary to defray in return. It is our glory that while other nabefore whom it is now pending, and will, it is the expenses of a wise economical and efficient tions have extended their dominions by the understood, be speedily and finally settled.— To their decision, in common with all good good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatrecovered from that he was sound again-his ever this may be, though it has been my indi- complished in such a manner as to do as little brave kindred, and independent people to blend vidual opinion that under the Nebraska Kan- injury as may have been practicable to our do- their destinies with our own. Even our acquisas act, the appropriate period will be when mestic manufactures, especially those necessa- sitions from Mexico form no exception. Un-

California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the er much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route acoss the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that while the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Beside, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military ther the love for the Union which now anito provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear, for the present, from expressing

any, unless this shall be imperatively required entangling alliances has been a maxim of our its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In can be. He turned his brain over a new plan of me. He remembered nothinff of the past the number of actual residents in the Territo- ry for the defense of the country. Any dis- willing to take advantage of the fortune of ries shall justify the formation of a Constitu- crimination against a particular branch for the war against a sister Republic, we purchased a sum which was considered at the time a fair shall be imposed upon again by a crazy eugi-neer. the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and indepen-ought to govern in the adjustment of a reven-be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a money sinks into comparative insignificance, as right to interfere or to complain if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy .---Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath pre cribed by the Constitut on, while humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

gers would be on hand in fifteen minutes. I for applying steam power I saw him at the ran to the guards and asked them it they knew station, but did not recognize him, as I was What was to be done?

who were going on by rail came flocking up to the station. They had eaten breakfast on me. The speed of the train was increasing board the boat, and were all ready for a fresh every moment, and I knew that a few more start. The baggage was checked and register- miles per hour, would launch us all into deed, the tickets bought, the different carriages struction. I called to the guard, and then pointed to the various classes of passengers, and the passengers themselves seated. The train was in readiness in the long station house, | and there stood Kroller upon the engine board, and the engine was steaming and puffing away impatiently in the distant firing house.

It was past nine o'clock.

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Come, why don't we start ?" growled an old fat Swede, who had been watching me narrowly for the last fifteen minutes.

And upon this there was a general chorus of anxious inquiry, which soon settled to downright marmuring. At this juncture some one touched me on the elbow. I turned and saw a stranger by my side. I expected that he was

going to remonstrate with me for my backwardness. In fact, I began to have strong temptations to pull off my uniform, for every anxious eye was fixed on the glaring badges which marked me as the chief officer of the train

However, this stranger was a middle-aged man, tall and stout, with a face of great enerlife of me gaze steadily into it; and his lips which were thin, seemed more like polished marble than human flesh. His cress was black throughout, and not only set with exact

You want an engineer, I understand," he gazing quietly about him as though he wanted no one to hear what he said.

"I do," I replied. " My train is all ready, and we have no engineer within twenty miles place.

"Well sir, I am going to Bromberg-I must go, and I will run the engine for you.'

will run as far as Bromberg ; and I will show hurled into eternity in one fearful crash. I

"pt the man's offer at once, and so I told him. He received my answer with a nod and a smile. went with him to the house, where we found e iron horse in the charge of the fireman, and all ready for the start. Kroller got upon

where there was an engineer, but they did not. in a hurry. Just now one of your passengers I then went to the firemen and asked them if told me that your engineers were all gone this any one of them felt competent to run the en- morning, and that you found one that was a gine to Bromberg. No one dared to attempt stranger to you. Then I knew that the man it. The distance was nearly one hundred miles whom I had seen was Martin Kroller. He had escaped from the hospital at Stettin .-The steamer stopped at the wharf, and those You must get him off somehow."

The whole fearful truth was now open to made my way forward as quick as possible. I reached the after platform of the after tender his hat and coat off, his long black hair floating wildly in the wind, his shirt unbuttoned at the throat, his sleeves rolled up, with a pis tol in his teeth, and thus glaring at the fire-

man, who lay motionless upon the fuel. The furnace was stuffed till the very latch of the door was red hot, and the whole engine was quivering and swaying as though it would shiver in pieces.

"Kroller ! Kroller !" I cried at the top of ny voice.

The crazy engineer started, and caught the pistol in his hand. Oh ! how those great black eyes glared, and how ghastly and frightful the face looked.

"Ha! ha! hal" he yelled demoniacally, glaring upon me like an enraged lion.

"They swore that I could not make it !-But see ! see ! My new power ! See my gy and intelligence. His eye was black and new engine ! I made it, and they are jealout rilliant-so brilliant that I could not for the of me. I made it, and when it was done they stole it of me. But I have found it ! For years I have been wandering in search of my great engine, and they swore it was not made. But I have found it ! I knew it this morning when I saw it at Dantzic, and I was de nicety, but was scrupulously clean and neat. termined to have it. And I've got it ! Ho !

said, in a low, cautious tone, at the same time ho ! ho !--we're on the way to the moon, I say! By the Virgin Mother, we'll be in the moon in four and twenty hours. Down, down, villain ! If you move I'll shoot you.

This was spoken to the poor fireman, who at that moment attempted to rise, and the frightened man sank back again.

"Ha !" I uttered, "you are an engineer ?

"I am, sir-one of the oldest in the country; and am now on my way to make arrangements for a great improvement I have invented the application of steam to a locomotive. like lightning. I knew that if the officers here My name is Martin Kroller. If you wish I had turned the switch as usual, we should be

saw a flash-it was another engine-I closed You running that is running." Was I not fortunate? I determined to acmy eyes ; but still we thundered on. The officers had seen our speed, and knowing that we would not head up in that distance, they

had changed the switch so that we went on. But there was death ahead if we did not stop. Only fifteen miles ahead was the town

the platform, and I followed him. I had nev- of Schwartz, on the Vistula, and at the rate r seen a man betray that peculiar aptness amid we were going we should be there in a few mothe machinery, that he did. He let on the ments for each minute carried us over a mile. flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind." on other States and sections. Even descend- endowed in an ample manner with the war- he was alive !

ear, not even his mad freak on my engine.

A STREET INCIDENT .- A full-rigged maid of dent expression of his opinion by his vote .fashion, with hoops all boldy set, moved up This sacred right of each individual must be the side-walk gaily, observed of all she met. preserved. This being accomplished, nothing The walk was very wide, but the hooped skirts | can be fairer than to leave the people of a terwas much wider, and 'twere useless e'en to ritory free from all foreign interference to de think of walking up beside her. Her cheeks cide their own destiny for themselves, subject were "red as roses," her face was all a-smile; only to the Constitution of the United States. and her tread was as dainty as though earth was all "too vile." It was her hour of triumph, tled upon the principle of popular sovereignty may be wise to grant portions of them for the and she didn't seem to know that a coasting leigh was coming at a speed not very slow But it came, and cre she knew it, her "props" were knocked away, and she was going down for adjustment, because that all agree that un- tual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We treet with a boy, upon his sleigh. The wind it blew quite roughly, turned all the hoops back and of partly smothered screams there wasn't any lack ; while the maiden didn't know what in it exists. May we not then hope that the dustrious citizens, but shall secure homes for she was or war't about, her person much resembling an umbrella inside out. The passers stopped and wondered, as the swiftly speeding sleigh devoutly kept onward, rushing past and fast away; the boy cried "road," and liked it, and safely "shied" his sled, with his own feet pointing backwards and the maid's thrown out cd from this question to others of more press. the country. They have proved faithful both ahead. They gained the level safely, and the maiden, full of wrath, looked back in angered the whole progress of this agitation, which has they are entitled, under the Constitution and silence upon their traveled path "You good-for-nothing scamp," she said, "I've a mind to shake you well." "Your face was covered up mem, and you know I never'll tell," said been the prolific source of great evils to the the coasting lad quite boldly, and in a jo-vial mood, he bowed and said, "Gool morning mem ; you hold your feet up good-you did."-Springfield Republican.

POOR RICHARD'S VIEWS OF TIME .--- If time mnst be the greatest prodigality, since lost time is never found again; and what we call time Time is a great corrective. The political subenough always proves little enough. Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so the public mind have passed away and are now by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but Indus- tic Slavery is of far greater importance than try all easy ; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business "Here's Little Oscue right at hand !" cried at night: while laziness travels so slowly, that out one of the guard. But even as he spoke poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy busithe buildings were at hand. A sickening sen ness, let not that drive thee ; and early to bed sation settled upon my heart, for I supposed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, that we were gone now. The houses flew by and wise.

WHAT HE WANTED .- " Fellow citizens !" said a stump orator, " we have the best country in the world, and the best government. -What people on the face of the globe enjoy more priv.leges than we do ? Here we have liberty to speak, and liberty of the press, without onerous despotism. What, fellow citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more, my countryman ?"

"Yes sir-ree !" sang out a red-faced loafer, tions from its dissolution and of the compara-

But I remembered it, and I remember it tion with a view to its admission as a State in- purpose of benefiting favored corporations, in- these possessions under the treaty of peace for still ; and the people need never fear that I to the Union. But, be this as it may, it is dividuals, or interests, would have been unjust

ue-tariff-but the squandering of the public temptation to corruption, when compared with he squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as that we enjoy in the public lands. In The whole Territorial question being thus setadministering this important trust, while it improvement of the remainder, yet we should -a principle as ancient as free Government itself-everything of a practical nature has never forget that it is our cardinal policy to been decided, and no other question remains reserve these lands as much as may be for acshall thus not only best promote the prosperider the Constitution Slavery in the States is

beyond the reach of any human power, except ty of the new States, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and inthat of the respective States themselves wherelong agitation on this subject is approaching our children and our children's children, as well its end, and that the geographical parties to as for those exiles from foreign shores who which it has given birth, so much dreaded by may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of ing and practical importance. Throughout in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, laws, to be placed on perfect equality with nascarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, while it has been productive of tive born citizens, and in this character they no positive good to any human being, it has should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from master, to the slave and to the whole country ; the States to Congress to certain specific powit has alienated and estranged the people of ers, and the question whether this grant shall the sister States, from each other, and has be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or even seriously endangered the very existence less, divided political parties from the beginof the Union. Nor has the danger vet entire- ning. Without entering into the argument, I ly ceased. Under our system there is a reme desire to state at the commencement of my be of all things the most precious, wasting time dy for all mere political evils in the sound administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is jects which but a few years ago exasperated the only true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised nearly forgotten ; but this question of Domesby Congress, they have never failed to produce any mere political question, because, should injurious and unhappy consequences. Many the agitation continue ; it may eventually ensuch instances might be adduced if this were danger the personal safety of a large portion the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary of our countrymen where the institution ex- for the public service to strain the language of ists. In that event, no form of Government, the Constitution, because all the great and usehowever productive of material benefits, can ful powers required for a successful administracompensate for the loss of peace and domestic tion of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. While deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it the recent legislation of Congress, is without clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money toward the contimes that men have undertaken to calculate struction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the defense of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution Congress has which would result to different States and secpower to declare war, to raise and support arJAMES BUCHANAN.

A SINGULAR FASCINATION .- An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence :--- " One of the most singular instances in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man, who not very long ago visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer, and watched with great interestlits regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thick black sheets ; the supply becoming exhausted, at length it only descended on a polished anvil. still the young man gazed intently on its motion, then he followed its stroke with a corresponding motion of his head ; then his left arm moved to the same tune ; and finally, he deliberately placed his fist ubon the anvil, and in a second it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he made, was that he felt an impulse to do it, that that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequence in a misty kind of manner, but that he still felt the power within above sense and reason-a morbid impulse in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand."

tor In Memphis, Tennessee, the other day. countryman stood gazing in Mansfield's windows, where two skeletons hung suspendedone being that of a man, the other a boy. A stranger coming up-

"Whose skeleton is that ?" asked the countryman pointing to the larger.

That is Shakspeare's" said the stranger. " And whose is that ?" continued the countryman, pointing to the smaller.

That is Shakspeare's, too," answered the wag

How can it be ?"

"Why, that's him when he was a boy !" was the rejoinder.

" Oh ! I never thought of that."

And our country friend walked away, wonmies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to dering how them "queer cusses," the doctors, ' this is dy work. I want a suck out of that tive injuries which such an event would inflict call forth the militia to repel invasion. Thus got the bones out of Shakspeare's body when

security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since any legitimate object. It is an evil of the

the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages

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