

BY S. B. ROW.

INDIAN SUMMER There is a time, just when the frost repares to pave old Winter's way,

When Autumn in a reverie lost, The mellow daytime dreams away ; When Summer comes, in musing mind To gaze once more on hill and dell,

To mark how many sheaves they bind, And see if all are ripcned well

With balmy beeath she whispers low, The dying flowers look up and give. Their sweetest incense, ere they go. For her who made their beauties live. She enters 'neath the woodland shade Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf, And hear it gently where are laid The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last, old Autumn, rising, takes Again his sceptre and his throne With boisterons hands the tree he shakes, Intent on gathering all his own. Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain, And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim, Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain. And smiles to think it's all for him

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

"You were not here yesterday" said the gentle teacher of the village school, as she laid her hand kindly on the curly head of one of her pupils. It was recess time, but the little girl had not gone to frolic away the ten minutes, not even left her seat, but sat absorbed in what accumed a fruitless attempt to make herself mistress of a sum in long division.

Her face and neck crimsoned at the remark of her teacher, but looking up, she seemed somewhat re-assured by the kind glance that but my sister Nell was."

"I remember there was a little girl, who called herself Nelly Gray, came in yesterday, but I did not know she was your sister. But why did you not come? You seem to love study very much."

"It was not because I did not want to come," was the carnest answer, and then she paused, and the deep flush again tinged that fair brow painful embarrassment, "mother cannot spare both of un conveniently, and so we are going to take turns; I'm going to school one day, and sister next; and to night I'm to teach Nelly all I have learned to-day, and to-morrow night she will teach me all she learns while here. It's the only way we can think of get-

"That is good news," replied the teacher kindly. "Nelly is fond of her books, I see, and I am happy to know that she can have an opportunity to study her books every day." Then she continued, a little goodhumored mischief encircling hereves. But how can your mother spare both conveniently.

"O, yes am'am-yes ma'am, she can now. Something has happened which she didn't expect, and she is as glad to have us come as we are to do so."

Sho hesitated a moment, but her young heart was filled to the brim with joy, and when a child is happy it is natural for it to tell the cause as it is for a bird to warble when the sun shines.

So out of the fulness of her heart she spoke, and told the teacher this httle story.

She and her little sister were the only children of a poor widow, whose health was so delicate that it was almost impossible to support heraelf and daughters. She was obliged to keep them out of shool all winter, because they had no clothes to wear, but she told them if they could earn enough by doing odd chores for the neighbors to buy each of them a new dress, they might go in the spring. Very earnestly had the little girls improved their stray chances, and very carefully laid by the copper coins which usually repaid them. They had each saved nearly enough to buy a calico dress, when Nelly was met her, and answered, "No ma'm, I was not, taken sick, and as the mother had no money before hand, her own treasure had to be expended for medicine.

"O, I did feel so bad when school opened, and Nelly could not go because she had no dress," said Mary. "I told her I wouldn't go either ; but she said I had better, for I could then teach her some, and it would be better than no schooling. I stood it for a fortnight, but Nelly's little face seemed all the time -obut," she continued, after a moment of looking at me on the way to school, and I couldn't be happy a bit; so I finally thought of a way by which we could both go, and I told mother I would come one day and the next I would lend Nelly my dress and she might come, and that's the way we have done this week. But last night somebody sent sister a dress just like mine, and now she can

From the N. Y. "Scalpel." POPERY AND PIG-STIES. THEIR NATURAL AFFINITIES.

The remarkable fact, that just in proportion to the elevation of the Priesthood, is the degradation of the people, who are contemptuously designated Laity-is the theme of this essay. We must first make the fact appear clearly, and then endeavor to trace the cause of such a state of things, accurately.

The highest culmination of grandeur and greatness, for the Pope and his Priests, has passed. For this assertion, we have an abundance of proof, and the authority of one of the ablest, if not the very ablest of Papal authorities, Cardinal Wiseman. We heard him assert this in his four great Discourses on the Dogmas of the Catholic Church-since published. Of course the admission was humiliating to the Cardinal, but it was also creditable. The three great causes of the reduction of the Pope and the Priests, from their former colossal grandeur, to their present retrenched and dilapidated condition, were : 1st. Martin Luther, and the consequent Reformation. 2d. The invention of the art of printing, and the translation and diffusion of the Bible. 2d. The French Revolution, and the Emperor Napoleon

If the Pope had the satisfaction of seeing the Emperor deposed, he must, and did confess, that he himself had first been subdued. After Napoleon put his Imperial foot on the Papal neck, it was never strong enough to carry its head very high. The whole of the Papal spine has been very weak ever since, and all the strychnine in the world, is unable to set it straight and strong-though it may some day make it stiff.

Before the events to which we refer, the peoole, universally, were at the feet of the Pope and the Priests. Now, millions of them are aiming at their throats, and in due time will fasten on them with such thorough devotion. that no power will be able to shake them off. They have had their glut of gorgeous processions, and imposing ceremonies, and are doubtful of the value of their solemn services. er-maid, in order to save his holy throat from being cut. Even now, with the pious and potent protection of ten thousand French troops, he is not safe from poison one hour. Still the Pope lives in a palace, and his Cardinals and Archbishops live in the style of princes. The inferior clergy live by some means, like gentry ; and the clerical portion of the Roman Catholics, form the Catholic Church. Now it must not be supposed that the respectable, educated classes, consisting of proessional men, merchants, and shopkeepers, are the main supporters of the Pope and the Priests. It is the lower orders of society, that prop up Popery. There are more pig-sties in Ireland, devoted to the cause of Poperv, than to the sustentation of the peasantry. For a peasant to starve, may be lamentable ; but for Priest to suffer, would be sacrilege. What would an Irishman be, without his Priest? The Democracy of this country are by no means particular who the persons are that vote for and support them. If one of the Democratic politicians can get into office--that is, can get pay-he does not inquire too narrowly by whom, or by what means. Perhaps he would have no objection to swear that he was appointed by God, to his office-if that were necessary to secure it-since he does swear to a he equally great, that he is elected by the people. The Priesthood of the Roman Church appear to be just as indifferent as to who supports them. All that they ask is, that they be supported. If the tattered tenants of cabins and shanties, or even the inhabitants of pig-sties, are their means of support, it will do. Be upported they must and will.

and groggeries. The affinity of the Church to

them-or of them to the Church-is very manifest. Piety and putrescence seem to be akin ; worship and whiskey appear to agree. Ropery and pig-sties have evidently some relation. The archiepiscopal residence of 'His Grace,' is very appropriately located amid the most devout and faithful of the flock. Who will doubt the ardent piety of the inhabitants of Mott, Mulberry, and Prince streets? The "Dead Rabbit" organization is composed of the most devoted friends of the Church.

When Mass is performed-we mean celebrated-when the holy and delicious incense of the Church ascends to the "throne of Grace," odorating with divine aroma the olfactories of "Sancta, que Beata Maria"-she of "the Immaculate Conception"-how refreshing, reviving, and invigorating, must be to her-"the ever-blessed Virgin"-the accompanying odors, ascending from the aforesaid piggeries and groggeries! Who can tell their value, reeking with a saturated solution of the exudations and excrements of close confined Pigs and Paddies-both turned out together, for the same purpose, of enjoying the sunshine and the sewer !

of Mozart, or Raphael! We ought to have another Mass in E flat-and a new picture of the Virgin, by an "Irish American" artist! Now we have not the slightest doubt that much, and good pay, comes from the aforesaid piggeries and groggeries, and that they are more useful and reliable allies of the Church, than a whole square of good, substantial, cultivated, and refined persons! Popery and pig-sties are more nearly related than their alliterative cognomens indicate.

There was a certain scandalcus controversy. some time ago, on the subject of the acquired and accumulated wealth of one John Hughes, who signs himself with a t as Diocesan of New York. The allegations were to the effect that the said John † had obtained possession, and kept possession of some property, worth millions of dollars, the same being the property of the Church. If all that was alleged were Even the present Pope, "Pio Nono," had to true, we see no reason why the Bishop is to be truth of the old adage about the course of true run away from "the faithful," disguised as a blamed. The Pope has always acted upon the rinciple that the Church was the Priests, and they have always said that the Pope was their head, and their all in all. Now, for an Archbishop to get hold, and keep hold of the dio. cesan property of the Church, was very proper. It was only a layman, and he not of "the true Church." who thought such conduct in a Bishop was "most tolerable, and not to be endured." The piggeries and groggeries had done what good Catholic piggeries and groggeries were bound to do-to support the Church-and John † had done what a true Catholic Archbishop ought to do. He had taken care of what belonged to the Church. One of the inhabitants of these piggeries and groggeries, may, and ought to cheat a heretic like us; but he must, and does pay the clergy and the Bishop, from his birth to his burial.

IN A BAD FIX.

We were told a few days ago, a joke on a young man not a thousand miles from Cedar county, Iowa, which, as we have never seen it in print, we consider worth relating. The circumstances happened some time ago, but-will loose nothing by its age. It was told to us by one who knew, and who vouched for its truth. A certain young man in search of a wife, being out on a courting expedition, as is customary with young men, came late on Sunday evening, and in order to keep his secret from his young acquaintances, determined to be at home on Monday morning bright and early, so

that his absence would not be noticed. But his affianced resided several miles from the town in which he so journed ; and so, to overcome the distance, required the use of a horse. Mounted on his horse, dressed in his fine white summer pants, and the other "fixins" in proportion, he arrives at the residence of his inamorata, where he is kindly received, and his horse properly taken care of, by being turned into the pasture for the night. The evening, yea the night passed away, but how to the young man is nobody's business. Three o'clock in the morning arrived. Our hero was awake-nay, he had been so all night-but it What a subject of inspiration for the genius matters not, three o'clock was the time for him to depart, so that he might arrive at home be-

fore his comrades were stirring. Not wishing to disturb the family of his lady love who were then wrapped in the arms of morpheus, he sallied forth to the pasture to catch his horse; but here was a difficulty-the grass was high and covered with dew. To venture in with his white pantaloons, would rather take the starch out of them, and lead to his detection. It would not do to go in with his white unmentionables, so he quickly made his resolve. It was three o'clock in the morning, and nobody stirring, so he carefully disrobed himself of his whites, and placed them on the fence, while he gives chase, with unscreened pedals, through the wet grass after the horse. But the steed was fond of clover, and had no notion of leaving it. But our hero was not to be thwarted, although he began to realize the love, &c., and finally the horse was captured.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Correspondence of the New York Times. Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 9, 1857 .-- The lafe returns are somewhat more Pro-Slavery than those first given us, and the Lecomptonites are claiming a majority in both Houses from the figures. Brown, Nemaha, Atchison and Doniphan Counties they feel sure of, and we grant them all but the last, which may yet be doubtful. In Franklin County they had no County Commissioners whose daty it is to appoint voting precincts, beside the county seat. Therefore, the people in convention decided to vote at several other places. Now, it proves that all the votes cast in the county except those polled at Centropolis, the county seat, will be thrown out. Here was a county of over a thousand voters, with only one precinct granted them, while Johnson County, on the border, where we cannot have over from two to four hundred legal voters, has seven or eight legally appointed precincts for the spocial accommodation of Missouri. These are some of the beauties of the arrangement provided us by that party which claims to be the incarnation of Squatter Sovereignty.

Some of the returning outlanders passed through here yesterday on their way back to Missouri with negroes even in attendance. A train from New-Mexico also came through our town, and some of the families said this was the first town they had seen for seven years.

One of our most reliable public men in Kansas is just in from kickapoo, who says he was there on the day of election, and saw the elephant. Gov. Walker was there in person with a company of dragoons. Now mark the sequel. It was apparent to all that a large force of imported voters was there from Missouri, and Walker was applied to, and asked to interfere to prevent it. What followed ? A majority of 500 Pro-Slavery votes were cast in a town of about 200 legal voters, and instead of Walker giving us protection as a high-minded and honorable dispenser of an important public trust he permitted the invaders to indulge their most unscrupulous propensities for voting and worse still, he told the soldiers to vote, and they did vote, in violation of a law of Congress. This is a most unparalleled outrage. Now let us see who will attempt an apology

ting along, and we want to study very much, so as to sometime keep school ourselves and take care of mother, because she has to work very hard to take care of us."

With genuine delicacy, Miss M. forbore to question the child further, but sat down beside her, and in a moment explained the rule over which she was puzzling her young brain, so that the difficult sum was easily finished.

"You had better go out and take the air a moment : you have studied very hard to day said the teacher, as the little girl put up her slate.

"I had rather not : I might tear my dress ;] will stand by the window and watch the rest." There was such a peculiar tone in the voice of her pupil as she said "I might tear my dress, that Miss M. was led instinctively to notice it. It was nothing but a ninepenny print of deep blue, but it was neatly made, and had never ret been washed. And while looking at it she remembered that, during the whole previous fortnight Mary Grav had attended school regularly, that she had never seen her wear but that one dress.

""She is a thoughtful little girl," said she to herself, wand does not want to make her mother any trouble. I wish I had more such scholars."

rister occupied her seat. There was something so interesting in the two little sisters. the one 11 years old and the other 18 months younger, agreeing to attend school by turns, that Miss M. could not forbear observing them very closely. They were pretty faced children, of delicate forms and fairy like hands and feet; the older with dark, instrons eyes, and the munger with orbs like the June sky, her white neck veiled by a wreath of golden ringlets. She observed in both the same close attion to their studies, and as Mary had tarried during play time, so did Nelly, and upon speaking to her as she had to her sister, she received the same answer, "I might lear my dress."

Again the reply caused Miss M. to notice the garb of the sister. She saw at once it svas the same piece as Mary's, and upon scruzinizing it closely, she became certain that it . was the same dress. It did not fit so closely on Nelly, it was too long for her, and she was avidently not at case when she noticed her teacher looking at the bright flowers that were so thickly set on the dark ground.

The discovery was one that could not but interest a heart so traly benevolent as that which puisated in the bosom of that village teacher. She ascertained the residence of their mother, and though sorely straightened herself by a parrow purse, that same night, having tound at the only store in the place a few yards of the same material, purchased a dress for little Nelly, and sent it to her in

such a way that the donor could not be detect-Very bright and happy looked Marry Gray

on Friday morning, as she entered the school at an early hour. She waited only to place her book neatly in her desk, ere she approached Miss M. and whispering in a voice that laughed in spite of her efforts to make it low coming to school every day and oh, I am so hundred million dollars to put down thesur- person, Archbishop Hughes, ministers-we that can be named, because it stimulates with-

come too. O, if I only knew who it was, would get down on my knees and thank them, and so would Nelly. But we don't know, and ve have done all we could for them-we've raved for them ! and oh, Miss M. we are all

o glad now. Ain't you too ? "Indeed I am," was the emphatic answer. And on the following Monday, when little Nelly in the new dress entered the schooloom, her face radiant as a rose in the sunshine, and approaching the teacher's table, exclaimed in tones as musical as those of a freed fountain- I'm coming to school every day now, and I am so glad !" Miss M. felt as she had never before felt-that it was more Fessed to give than receive. No millionare,

when he saw his name in public prints, lauded for his thousand dolkr charities, was ever half so happy as the poor school-teacher, who wore old gloveshalf a summer longer thad she ought, and threby saved enough to buy that little fatherles girl a calico dress.

Ain Poison .- Peoplehave often said that no difference can be detected in the analyzation of pure and impure ir. This is one of the vulgar errors difficult o dislodge from the ordinary brain. The fat is that the condensed air of a crowded roomgives a deposit, which, The next merning Mary was absent, but her if allowed to remain a w days, forms a solid, thick glutinous mass, hwing a strong odor of animal matter. If examined by the microscope, it is seen to affergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a egetable growth, and the is followed by the production of multitude of animalcules-a decisive proof that it mus contain certain organic beings. A writer inDickens' Household Words, in remarking upol this subject, says that this was the result arred at by Dr. Angus Smith, in his beautiful speriments on the air and water of towns, when he showed how the lungs and skin gave of organic matter, the most devout and bigoted. which is, in itself, a deadly hison, producing headache, sickness, diseaser epidemic, according to its strength. Whilf a few drops of the liquid matter, obtained y the condensation of the air of a foul locary, introduced into the vein of a dog, can prince death by the usual phenomena of typhuspver, what incalculable evils must not it prince on those human beings who breathe it ain and again, rendered fouler and less capablof sustaining life with every breath drawn ! uch contam-

ination of the air, and conseque hot-bed of fever and epidemic, it is easily wain the power of man to remove. Ventilath and cleanliness will do all, so far as the abition of this evil goes, and ventilation and chaliness are not miracles to be prayed for, bleertain results of common obedience to e laws of God.

nFMnrderers may congratulatenemseives apon the fact, that the hemp factor inBrooklyn have stopped business and dischged their hands.

Some women vote in Kentuck Every widow having a child between six a filteen years, can enjoy that privilege.

The London Times says it will st five rection in India.

The lazzaroni of Italy and Naples, and the bandits of Southern France and Spain, are the devotees of the clergy. In Ireland, the ragged, the wretched, and the homeless, are

The most ignorant and degraded of the Peasantry of France, are the persons most attached to the Church. The lower orders in cities have their wits too much sharpened to be led as blindly as the country. They see more behind the scenes of the Church, and are too much aware of what stuff the clergy are made of, to worship them.

Indeed, an army of beggars and fools is requisite to sustain the Pope and the Priests, and is quite as effectual a defense against the inroads of property and knowledge, as an army of bayonets. Let any one go into a Roman Church, and observe who are the most thorough devotees, and bead-counting kneelers. Of such are the faithful.

The expense of such a tribe of spiritual loafers as Priests and Monks, involves the consequence of a beggared and befooled mass of people. Who that has been at Rome, at Naples, at Paris, or at Brussels, can see the masprayers, this can be done better, and cheaper, by machinery.

dral where that most reverend and dignified at meals than any form of wine, brandy or beer

How the devout heart of the aforesaid John t Hughes must rejoice, when he finds so many of his devoted followers from the land of St. Patrick, reverently copy his most holy example, by signing their names with an X.

There are some movements begun toward erecting a new Catholic Cathedral up town. The location is one that was famous for Irish and German Catholic piggeries. The attraction of affinity is strong in nature; and no less strong in social and religions matter, than in organized or even unorganized matter. An ordinance of the Corporation drove the pigs up-town, and they, not naturally, but spiritually, attract the Church after them. Pork and Potatoes, and Popery and Pig-sties, all begin with P. Who is there in Ireland, that does not know the formidable letters, P. P.? Herealter, let them stand for Popery and Pig-sties.

----THE VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE .- A few months since, the partner of a commercial house in New York city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous, his firm had cleared \$1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at \$2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day, and is now said to be utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was one thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease, at \$140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the instalments, \$800,-000. The same property sold lately at public sale at \$50,000. All this occurred within eighteen months-the prosperity, the insanity, the decease, and the insolvency.

PEPPER is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coatings of the stomach ; red pepper excites, but does not irritate, consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use in the ses of unproductive and devouring Priests, East Indies from time immemorial, as it cor-Monks, and Nuns, without asking : "What rects that flatulence which attends the large use are they ?" If they say that they repeat use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food; but to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is ma-

But let us come nearer home. The Cathe- nifold more healthful to use cayenne pepper

Returning to the fence where he had safely suspended his lily white unmentionables-what

a horrible sight met his eyes ! The field into which his horse had been turned, was not only a "horse pasture," but a "calf pasture" too. and the naughty calves, attracted by the white flag on the fence, had betaken themselves to it, and, calf like, had almost eaten them up !--only a few well chewed fragments of this once valuable article of his wardrobe now remained -only a few shreds-just sufficient to indicate what they had once been. What a pickle this was for a nice young man to be in !

It was now day-light, and the industrious farmers were up and about, and our hero far from home, with no covering for his traveline aparatus. It would not do to go back to the house of his lady love, as they were now all up, and how could he get in without exhibiting himself to his fair one, which might runn the match? No, no, that wouldn't do. Neither would be go home in that plight. There was only one resource left him, and that was, to secrete himself in the bushes till the night: and then get home under cover of the darkness. This he resolved to do, and accordingly hid himself under a thick grove of bushes. Safely hid, he remained under the protection of the bushes for some lime; and it may be imagined that his feelings towards the calf kind were not of the most friendly character : but ere long seclusion was destined to be intruded upon. The family of the fair one, seeing his horse still remaining in the pasture, enquired of the lady what she had done with her lover. She was non-plussed. She only knew he had left about three o'clock in the morning. Things didn't look right : if he

had gone, why did he leave his horse ? Suspicion was awakened. By and by, the boys, who had been out to feed the calves, returned with the remnants of the identical white garments which had adorned the lower limbs of their late visitor. They were mangled and torn to shreds ! An inquest was immediately held over them. Some awful fate had befallen the unfortunate young man. The neighbors were soon summoned to search for his mangled corpse, and the posse set out with all speed, with dogs and arms, to the search. The pasture was thoroughly scoured, and the adjacent thickets, when lo ! our hero was driven from his lair by the keen scent of the dogs, all safe, alive and well, but minus the linen. An explanation then ensued at the expense of our hero; but he was successful in the end, married the lady, and is now living comforta-

bly in one of the flourishing little towns of Iowa. He has, however, an aversion to calves the most incorrigible thieves in San Francisco. and white pantaloons, ever since his adventure California, were recently exhibited on the when he first went courting.

SHIP CANAL .- The Legislature of New York has incorporated a company to build a ship canal round Niagara Falls, capable of receiving ships of war, and vessels of the largest size. Congress is to be solicited to aid this an improved yellow metal for sheathing of great national work. Wheat can thus be sent direct from the Lakes to Liverpool.

The cholera now extends over nearly the whole northern continent of Europe. At Gluckstadt, four per cent of the population without pepper, or soup without salt; but have died.

for it.

P. S .- A messenger just in from Lecompton states that several gentlemen have arrived there from Johnson County, with official returns, and they claim to have carried the county by 1,800 majority. If true, it gives them all the members in both Houses for this district. I do not wonch for its correctness, but it is probably true. RANDOLPH. This pretended "1,800 majority" is sent in from a county in which not a hundred white men live, and these are there in violation of treaties and in defiance of our laws. If this bogus "1,800 majority" is to be treated as any thing but a joke, the Pro-Slavery yoke is again fastened on Kansas, and by frauds more barefaced, if possible, than the original. Shall this villainy be allowed to prosper ?

The Germantown Telegraph says that the operations of cotton and woolen mills, print works, dr, ing establishments, machine shops, foundries, furnaces, &c., were never so restricted, perhaps, as at the present time. At Manayunk, Frankford and other manufacturing localities, the works are either entirely closed or running but half time. A large number of hands are concequently thrown out of employment, either wholly or partially ; and unless they have provided for a rainy day, which we hope many have, there is suffering awaiting them. The Wakefield mills at Germantown are also closed. The extensive woolen mills at Crescentville are partially closed; and those along the Wissabiekon, with scarcely an exception, have ceased operations. The number of workmen thrown out by all these suspensions is very large.

A MAN TURNED TO STONE .- A report has een spread through our town for several weeks past, that a man residing somewhere in Perry county, was turned to stone, as a visitation on him, for blasphemy. We have not learned whether he has become marble, limestone, or a "perfect brick." Some sav he is a fair specimen of marbleized iron. Now, if he had turned to gold, he would have been of use during the suspension; his friends could have chopped up his fingers and toes into small change, and discounted the balance of his corporation on time; in that case one would consider his hand "good for sixty days," But if the man has turned to marble, we don't see he is of any use, except to make tombstones for the dying Banks and business people .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION .- About twenty of Plaza by the police. They were fastened two by two to a rope, which extended about thirty vards, and the exhibition was attended by about three thousand of the citizens.

A RICH INVENTOR .--- Muniz, patentee of ships, recently died in his and, and left personal property, wholly irrespective of his real estate, amounting to \$8,000,000.

ITA beardless kiss is like a beelsteak either will do in a "tight squeeze."