Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY B. BEATTY.

VOLUME XLVIII. CARLISLE, JANUARY 5, 1848. NUM. XVIII

Cards.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE

(Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

RESPECTFULLY offers to the public his professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. OFFICE at the residence of his father in S. Hanover street, directly opposite Morrets' (late Roberts) Hotel and the Second Presbyterian Church.

Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

CARD.

DR. JOHN J. MYERS

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DWELLING to the two story brick house adjoining his Drug Store, on West Main Street.

April 14; 1847.

DOCTOR AD LIPPE,

Homoeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman.

Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOOMIS,

DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation; such as *Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c.*, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. ☞ Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

JOSEPH KNOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Pittsburg, Pa,

HAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1847.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq.

July 16, 1845.

JAMES R. SMITH,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE.

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in the rear of the Court House in the room lately occupied by Dr. FOSTER, dec'd

March 31, 1847.

R. A. LAMBERTON,

Attorney at Law

HARRISBURG, PA.

April 28, 1848.—1y.

GEO. FLEMING,

Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.

OFFICE in West Main Street, opposite the Depot.

Carlisle, April 28, 1847.

SURVEYOR AND SCRIVENER.

JOHN C. MITCHELL,

WILL be found at his Office in the rear of the Court House, ready at all times—unless engaged in the business of his profession—to make Surveys of lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of writing.

Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

Four miles west of Carlisle, between the Newville State Road and Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

THE third session (five months) will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 1st, 1847.

The number of students is limited, and every effort made to secure their moral and mental improvement, as well as their comfort and health. During the past year upwards of forty students have been connected with the institution.

The studies embrace all that are requisite for College or any business or profession.—Every effort will be made to secure a continuance of patronage from the friends of education

References, Terms, &c., made known by application personally, or by letter nodressed

R. K. BURNS.

October 6, 1847.—3mo

Morrett's Hotel!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that has taken the well known Tavern Stand

On the corner of South Hanover and Pomfret Sts.,

formerly kept by Mr. Andrew Roberts, where he will endeavor to serve those who may call pon him in the most satisfactory manner.—The house is pleasantly situated, and is furnished throughout with good bedding, and other furniture, and his accommodations are such as will make it a convenient and desirable topping place. No exertions will be spared to make it agreeable in all its departments to those who may favor him with a call.

BOARDERS well be taken by the week month, or year, at the usual prices.

SAMUEL MORRET.

April 14, 1847.

J. P. HARPER,

SURVEYOR,

OFFERS his services to the public. Having had several years experience with his Father, and having in his possession the valuable collection of papers made by him, he hopes by care and punctuality to obtain a share of public patronage.

Office in the public square, immediately in the rear of the Court House.

Carlisle, oct 21

DYEING & SCOURING.

WILLIAM BLAIR,

IN LOUTHER STREET, near the College lives Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited.

Carlisle, September 2, 1846

Highland Plaids, &c.

JUST received, a further supply of Highland Plaids and Plaid Cashmeres, in great variety, by G. W. HITNER.

Carlisle, November 10, 1847.

New Style Calicoes & Ginghams

NOW opening at the store of the subscriber, a great variety of new style Calicoes and Ginghams, at low prices

GEO. W. HITNER

November 10, 1847

MCALLISTER'S All Healing Ointment just rec'd and for sale by J. K. W. B. FLEMING

Habit Cloth.

JUST opened 1 pc Black Habit Cloth suitable for Ladies' Cloaks, with a variety of other goods, by G. W. HITNER

September 1, 1847.

EXTENSIVE

FURNITURE ROOMS.

D. F. & A. C. FETTER,

WOULD respectfully call the attention o Housekeepers and the public to the extensive stock of splendid Furniture, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Centre and other Tables, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, and every variety o

Cabinet-ware and Chairs,

which they have just opened at their new rooms, on the corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets, Carlisle.

They are confident that the superior finish of the workmanship, and elegance of style, in which their articles are got up, together with their CHEAPNESS, will recommend them to every person wanting Furniture. They have also made arrangements for manufacturing and keeping a constant supply of every article in their line, both plain and ornamental, elegant and useful, at prices which they cannot fail to suit purchasers. They would earnestly invite persons who are about to commence housekeeping to call and examine their present elegant stock, to which they will constantly make additions of the newest and most modern styles.

COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, for town and country.

April 21, 1847.

NEW AND CHEAP

Family Grocery!

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general that he has just opened in the house lately occupied by Dr John Armstrong and three doors east of J & D Rhoads' Warehouse a large and general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Chocolate and Spices of every description. Also, a large and well selected

QUEENSWARE,

Willow-ware, Brushes, Buckets, &c. &c. Tobacco of every description, from the common smoking tobacco, up to Woodward's best honey Dew cavendish.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, as he flatters himself that he cannot fail to please them both in price and quality.

N. B.—His friends from the country will find it to their advantage to give him a call; the store is conveniently situated, just a few steps from Mr Rhoads' tavern.

JOS. D. HALBERT.

Carlisle, June 2, 1847.

AFRESH ARRIVAL.

Dr. John J. Myers

Has just returned from the city with a large and carefully selected assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

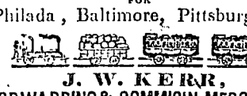
and PATENT MEDICINES, including all the new preparations of the day, together with a general assortment of choice PERFUMES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., which makes his stock full and complete, all of which he will sell LOWER THAN EVER! Call and see for yourselves.

July 7, 1847.

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD LINE.

FOR

Philada, Baltimore, Pittsburg,



J. W. KERR,

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N MERCHANT

HARRISBURG, PA.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that from the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, he has been encouraged to make more extensive arrangements for the ensuing season, and has added two new, largee and splendid Boats to his LINE, and will be fully prepared after the opening of the Canal to forward Produce and Merchandize of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c., at the lowest rates of freight and with the utmost despatch.

Agents for Boats,

Messrs. CARLISLE & GASKELL, Race street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Messrs. GIESE & SON, No. 48 Commerce st. Wharf, Baltimore.

Messrs. CLARK & THAW, } Pittsburg.
J. McFADDEN & CO, }

Agents for Cars,

Messrs. WUNDERLICH & GRIER, No 272 Market st. Philada.

Messrs. CHALORER & REYNOLDS, No. 423 Market st. Philada

Messrs. SITER, JAMES & Co., Broad street, Philadelphia

Pennsylvania and Ohio Line, N. st. Baltimore

March 17, 1847—tf.

New Supply.

THE subscriber has just returned from the c with a lot of NEW GOODS, consisting part of the following articles:

Chambry, Plain Ginghams, Plaid Ginghams, New Style Calicoes, a large lot; White and brown Muslins, White and brown 4-4 and 5-4 Slicetings; Tickings and Checks. Also 25 doz. Cotton Hosiery, all kinds, 200 lbs. white and colored Cotton Yarn, Irish Linens, from 37½ to $1.00, Plain Swiss, Book, Striped and Victoria Muslins. White and Fancy Linens for Gentlemen, Summer Cloth and Cashmaretts, Cassimeres and Vestings, Carpets, &c., &c.

The above new articles united with the old wi make my stock complete. Call at the New Store in North Hanover street and examine

S. A. COYLE.

Carlisle, July 7, 1847.

Superior Old Wines and Brandies,

For Medicinal Purposes.

DR. MYERS has just selected in the city an assortment of the most choice old Wines and Brandies, for medicinal and table purposes. Those purchasing may depend upon them as being pure. Also Champaign, Port, Claret and other summer wines.

July 28, 1847.

Bacon.

20 Hds. Ham, Shoulders and Sides for sale by FUNK & MILLER.

Harrisburg, June 9, 1847.

CLOVE ANODYNE.

AN immediate and perfect cure for that most excruciating disease the TOOTH-ACHE, is to be found at

ELLIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store.

Dec. 30, 1840.

French Merinoes.

A Few pieces of superior French Merinoes Mode and other colors, now opening by

G. W. HITNER.

Carlisle, September 22, 1847.

THE subscriber has 3000 R. DRY YELLOW PINE BOARDS 1-4 inch, for sale.

S. A. COYLE.

Carlisle, Nov. 9, 1847.

In Philadelphia.

MR. A. ROOT'S

Gallery of Daguereotype Portraits and Family Groups,

No. 140 Chesnut St., 3d door below Fifth St,

PHILADELPHIA.

(ADMISSION FREE.)

THE pictures taken at this establishment are pronounced by artists and scientific men, unrivalled for depth of tone and softness of light and shade, while they display all the artistic arrangement of the highest effort of the painter.

Citizens or strangers visiting the Gallery, can have their Miniatures or Protraits taken in this unique style, and neatly set in Morocco cases, Gold Lockets or Breastpins &c, in a few minutes. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier:

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

The public journals have at different periods announced, as a remarkable proof of the skill and proficiency of American Artists, that Daguereotypes are now made in this city superior in every respect to those made in any of the European cities. The success of American artists was confirmed in a very gratifying and conclusive manner, by Mr. Barnum's publicity stating at the close of his Tom Thumb exhibition in this city, that Mr. Root had made fifty-one good pictures with only a single failure. In addition to which Mr. R. has been furnished with the following conclusive certificate, signed it will be perceived by the parents of Tom Thumb, by Mr. Barnum, his teachers and secretary, all of whom were with him in Europe:

PHILADELPHIA June 4 1847.

The Daguereotype of Tom Thumb and his family, including his several teachers, footman, driver, equipage &c. and his various costumes and characters, made by Mr. A. Root, (FIFTY-ONE in all) present a degree of accuracy and truthfulness to Nature, with a bold charm of outline, softness, expression, beauty and delicacy of finish and uniform brilliance that we have never seen equalled. They are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind witnessed by us either in this country or in London, Paris or any of the cities of Europe which we have visited. We take pleasure in bedring testimony to the courtesy and skill so uniformly manifested by Mr. Root, the eminently successful Daguerreotypist.

Signed S. E. STRATTON (the Father)
CYNT STRATTON (the Mother)
P. T. BARNUM
(Exhibitor of Tom Thumb in England and America and Proprietor of the New York and Baltimore Museum.
W. W. WEBSTER (Secretary)
THEODORE CATLIN
(Advertiser and Secretary of Tom Thumb in Europe)
H. G. SHERMAN (his Preceptor)

This is certainly very striking testimony in favor of American superiority, coming as it does from those who have examined specimens of the best productions in the art in most of the principle cities of Europe.

July 28, 1847—6mo.

NEW IRON AND STEEL STORE.

THE Subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede Norwegian, Cable and Common English Iron which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also American con, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c.—English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horseshoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from the best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Sheer Steel, &c. all of which they offer at the LOWEST rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, Pig and Bloom Iron received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARP'S & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 N. Water St. and 5 N. Del. Avenue, Phila

July 28, 1847—1y

THE GREAT CENTRAL CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 284 Market street, 9th door above Eighth street, south-side, PHILADELPHIA,

Comprises one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of HATS, CAPS and MUFFS in the Union, and of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of the subscriber, in the best manner, of prime materials, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The assortment embraces a splendid variety of Silk, Moleskin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Nutria and other HATS, of beautiful finish, and a complete stock of all kinds of Cloth, Glazed, Fur and Plush CAPS, of the most desirable patterns, together with a supply of Muffs, Furs, Buffalo Robes &c.

Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which they will find it to their advantage to do before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the Cash system, to sell for Cash only, and at the lowest prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, Jr.

Philapelphia, Dec. 1, 1847—6mo.

Jayne's Family Medicines

AN additional supply of the above valuable Medicines, consisting of

Jayne's Expectorant,
" Tonic Vermifuge,
Hair Tonic,
" Sanative Pills,
" Carminetive Balsam;

Received and for sale by

S. ELLIOTT.
Agent for Carlisle.

July 7, 1847.

Salt and Plaster.

200 Tons Plaster, 500 Sacks G. A. Salt.
50 Sacks Ashton fine do.
100 " Dairy do.

For Sale by

MILLER & FUNK.

Harrisburg, May 26 1847.—tf.

GROCERIES.

20 Bbls. White Sugar; 50 do Brown do.
10 Tierces Honey.
10 " Rice
50 Bags Rice;
5 Kegs Allspice,
5 " Pepper for sale by

FUNK & MILLER.

March 26 1847. tf.

Fish! Fish!!

200 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
100 bbls. No. 1 Shad.
100 half bbls. family shad.
100 bbls Herring, for sale by

FUNK & MILLER.

Harrisburg, June 9, 1847.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

A Fresh Barrel of Pure Cider Vinegar received by G. W. HITNER

Carlisle, September 22, 1847.

50 SACKS Ground Alum Salt for sale by G. R. CROOKS.

Carlisle, October 13, 1847.

Thompson's Syrup of Tar.

A large supply of this popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Affections of the Breast, has just been received at the Drug Store of

J. & W. B. FLEMING.

Carlisle, Dec. 8 1846

Poetry.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Ye who would have your features florid,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid,
Adopt this plan—
'Twill make, in climates cold or torrid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet;
Restrain the passions' inwless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not, in Mammon's worship, pleasure,
But find your richest treasure
In books, friends, music, polished leisure!
Let mind, not sense,
Make the sole scale by which ye measure
Your opulence.

This is the science—this is the science—
Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,
That disappoints not man's reliance,
Whate'er his state;
But challenges, with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

Miscellaneous.

OLD-FASHIONED IRISH COURTING.

In the south of Ireland an "Abduction Club" was established, the members of which bound themselves by an oath to assist in carrying off such young women as were fixed upon by any of its members. They had emissaries and confederates in every house, who communicated information of particulars—the extent of the girl's fortune, the state and circumstances of the family, with details of their intentions, and domestic arrangements and movements. When a girl was thus pointed out, the members drew lots, but more generally tossed up for her, and immediate measures were taken to secure her for the fortunate man by all the rest. No class of society was exempt from their visits, and opulent farmers as well as the gentry were subject to these engagements of the clubs, according to their rank in life.

The persons who were most usually concerned in such clubs were a class of men abounding in Ireland called "squireens."—They were the younger sons or connections of respectable families, having little or no patrimony of their own, but who scorned to *demean* themselves by any *useful* or profitable pursuit. They are described by ARTHUR YOUNG and other writers of the day, as distinguished in fairs and markets, races and assizes, by appearing in red waistcoats, lined with narrow lace or fur, tight leather breeches and top boots, riding "a bit of blood;" lent or given them from the stable of their opulent connections.

The glory of carrying off an heiress in triumph from his competitors seem to have been the ruling motive, until opposition or failure excited worse passions. The author gives the following instance of atrocious outrage:

"Catharine and Ann Kennedy were the daughters of Richard Kennedy, of Rathmeadon, in the county of Waterford: their father was dead, and they lived with their mother in much respectability; and they were each entitled to a fortune, under their father's will, of £2000, a large sum, at that time, as a girl's portion in Ireland; but even that was exaggerated, and they were looked upon as co-heiresses of immense wealth, and as such were objects of great cupidity to the abduction clubs. The fortunate persons to whose lot they fell were Garret Byrne, of Ballyann, in the county of Galway, and James Strange, (pronounced String) of Ullard, in the county of Kilkenny. They were young men of great popularity in the country, dissipated, dashing, careless, spirited fellows, but of different dispositions. Strange was irritable, impetuous, and tyrannical, sacrificing everything to accomplish his ends, and little regarding the means or feelings of others.—Byrne, on the contrary, was amiable, and, as far as his pursuits and propensities permitted, of kind and gentle temper, particularly to women, with whom he was a universal favorite. He had attached himself to Catharine Kennedy, whose disposition was somewhat like and congenial to his own.—Strange fixed his regards upon Ann; who, in like manner, resembled him in determination and haughtiness of temper.

"In the intercourse of the country, they had occasionally met at race-balls and other convival meetings, and the men had endeavored to render themselves agreeable to the girls; with such success, that it was reported, or the authority of their confidential maids, that they were actually invited by them to avail themselves of the first opportunity to carry them off, as there were no hopes that their mother and friends would consent to their marrying men of such desperate fortunes.

"While this intercourse was going on, Catharine was but fifteen, and her sister but fourteen. They were both very lovely girls, but Anne was most distinguished, and her form and face gave promise of something eminently beautiful.

"On the 14th of April, 1779, the girls accompanied their mother, aunt, and some friends, to a play enacted at Graiguenamna, a small town in the county of Kilkenny; and before the representation was concluded, a notice was conveyed to them that Byrne and Strange had formed a plan to carry them off that night from the play, and had assembled a number of adherents around the house for the purpose. In great alarm, the girls, with their mother and aunt, left the theatre, and retired to another room in the same house, accompanied by several gentlemen, their friends, who resolved to protect them. They bolted and barricaded the door, and remained for two hours without any attempt being made on the room. At length a violent rush was felt at it, the door gave way, and the party outside entered. There was a bed in the room, and the girls hastily retired behind the curtains, and endeavored to conceal themselves, and impress on the minds of the rioters that they had escaped from the apartment, and were no longer in the house.—For an hour or more the men seemed irresolute, and used no violence; but at the end of that time they rushed to the bed, and threw the girls from their concealment. They now displayed arms of all kinds, swords and pistols, with which they were provided, and in spite of all the opposition of the girls' friends, whom they fiercely attacked and threatened with instant death, they dragged them into the street, where they were surrounded by about an hundred armed men, with shirts covering their clothes, by way of disguise, the then common costume, in which originated the name of 'White-boys.'

"Two horses were ready and saddled.—Catharine was first to mount one, and placed before Byrne, and Anne was placed upon the other before Strange; in this way, surrounded by a desperate body of men, sufficient to intimidate and overawe the country, they were carried off from their friends. To allay the terrors of the girls, it was proposed to send for other females who would be their companions. They received the proposal with joy; and they were speedily joined by some women, who proved, however, to be sitsers and near relatives of the abductors, and prepared and in readiness to promote their criminal views. They rode all night, surrounded by a strong, armed guard of Whiteboys, to a place called Kilmashane, fifteen Irish miles from Graiguenamann.—During the journey they were repeatedly solicited to consent to marry the men, and threatened that if they did not, they should be carried to a distant country, where they never would see either mother or friends again. The women who had joined the party urged the same thing, and threatened, if they persisted in their refusal, to abandon them, and leave them to whatever treatment the men chose to give them. In this place they obtained some refreshment, and continued for a considerable time, subject to the constant importunity of the party. At length a man was introduced, who was reported to be a priest, before whom Byrne and Strange took a solemn oath that they would harass them, night and day by riding through the country with them, till they should be exhausted with fatigue and suffering; but if they consented then to be married by the priest, they should be immediately restored to their friends. At length, terrified and subdued, they became passive, and a short form of ceremony was read, and an extorted assent was given.

"They then claimed the promise to be immediately restored to their friends, but it was evaded till night came on. The girls refused to retire to rest till solemnly assured by the females that one should sleep with each of them; they, however, abandoned them at midnight, and the men took their places.—From this house, which appeared to be a waste place, and belonging to no master, they again were set on horseback as before, and, accompanied by their lawless patrol, they rode on to Borris, where they passed the next night. The exhausted girls entreated to be allowed to sleep with the females, but this was refused.

"After various wanderings, by riding night and day with a whole cavalcade of armed ruffians, they were brought to the house of another priest, who undertook to persuade them to submit to their fate, and be reconciled and obedient to their husbands. They still persisted in their remonstrances against the violence offered to them, when it was threatened to carry them to Castlecomer, and bury them there forever in the coal-mines: and Strange, in a paroxysm of anger, struck Anne in the face with a pewter pot. This brutal violence sunk deep into her mind, and rankled with an inextinguishable resentment never to be forgotten.

"It will hardly be believed that for *five weeks* they were paraded, night and day, accompanied by their lawless cavalcade, and resting at miserable houses, through the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, and so on to the north of Dublin, where they stopped at Rush, a small fishing town, within a few miles of the metropolis. In this place they were put on board a vessel, accompanied by the whole party, and sailed to the town of Wicklow; here, with a perfect feeling of indifference and security, some of the party went on shore; but while they were absent, the vessel was boarded by a Mr. Power, accompanied by an armed party, who rescued the harassed girls, and restored them to their friends. In the mean time Byrne and Strange made their escape to Wales; but they were instantly pursued and apprehended at Milford, on the 6th of July, and lodged in the jail at Caernarvon.—It was long doubtful whether they would not claim the girls as their wives; and a belief was entertained that no prosecution would ensue. Catharine was said to be strongly attached to Byrne, who had always treated her with affection and gentleness, except in the manner of her abduction; but Anne's animosity to Strange was irreconcileable, and the brutal indignity of the blow was only to be effaced by his death. Though so young, a mere child, her energetic resentment overcame the reluctance of her elder but more yielding sister; her resolution was confirmed by a near relative of her own, distinguished by the number of duels he had fought—a Mr. Hayes. It was by his unshaken determination that the men were brought to trial. The joint deposition of the girls were taken before the Lord Chief Justice Annaly, and Byrne and Strange were tried at the Kilkenny Lent Assizes, on the 24th of March, 1780. Letters were produced from the young ladies, containing the most tender expressions of affection, and inviting their respective lovers to carry them off in the way usual to the country, to which they were ready and willing to consent. These letters, however, were clearly proved to be forgeries by the sister of Byrne, who was heard to boast she could perfectly copy Miss Anne Kennedy's hand-writing. Others were read, really written by the girls, speaking of the men in an affectionate manner, and calling them their dear husbands; but these were proven to have been dictated under the strong impression of threats of terror. The men were found guilty and sentenced to death.

"It was supposed the sentence would never be executed. Their respectable rank in society—connected with the gentry of the country—their actual marriage with the girls, and the frequency of the act of abduction, that caused such a marriage to be considered a thing divested of all criminality, created a strong feeling in their favor. The intercession of powerful friends, including amongst others the Minister from the court of Vienna, was earnestly urged in their behalf. But Scott, afterwards Lord Clonmel, was then at torney-general, and conducted the prosecution. He openly declared in court, that if this abduction was suffered to pass with impunity, there would be no safety for any girl, and no protection for the domestic peace and happiness of any family; and he called upon the government to carry out the sentence.—His remonstrance was attended to, and the unfortunate gentlemen were hanged, to the great astonishment of their numerous friends and admirers. So strong and general was the excitement among the peasantry, that a rescue was greatly feared, and an extraordinarily large force of horse and foot was ordered to attend their execution; and such was the deep sympathy for their fate that all the shops were shut up, and all business suspended, in Kilkenny and the neighboring towns.

"The subsequent fate of the girls was melancholy. Whenever they appeared in the towns of Waterford, Kilkenny and the vicinity, they were assailed by the hissing and hooting of the mob, who followed them with execrations through the streets. They both had a pension from government, settled on them as a remuneration for their sufferings and their conviction of felons. This the people considered as the price of blood, and could not conceal their abhorrence whenever they were seen. They were however respectably married. The eldest, Catharine, married a gentleman named Sullivan; but even he could not escape the superstitious credulity of the country. He was a worthy but weak man, and fancied himself haunted by the spectre of Byrne, frequently shouting out at night, when waking from a frightful dream, and declaring that he stood before him. He always kept a light burning in his room, as a protection against this apparition. His handsome wife fell in flesh, and preserved but little of that comeliness which attracted the lover, and she sought, it was said, the indulgence of smoking, to drown reflection!

The fate of Anna was more severe. She fulfilled the promise of her youth, and became a magnificient beauty. She was married to a gentleman named Kelly. Her married state was miserable, and she died an object of great commiseration—sunk, it was said, in want and degradation. The common people declared her fate a judgment, and continued to execrate her whilst living, and her memory when dead. The very act of a man hazarding his life to carry her off, was deemed a noble act, her prosecution a base return, and her misfortunes nothing but the vengence of Heaven visibly visited upon her.

Another awful catastrophe of this kind occurred in a different part of Ireland, about the same period, which is perhaps the most interesting and melancholy on record. John McNaghtan, a native of Derry, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, after a series of extravagances and the loss of his wife, paid court to a Miss Knox, who had a large fortune independent of her father; and as she was too young to marry, he obtained a promise from her to become his bride in two years. Her father was opposed to it, and he was interdicted the house.

"One day the lovers found themselves alone, with no companion but a little boy, when McNaghtan took from his pocket a prayer book and read himself the marriage ceremony, prevailed on Miss Knox to answer the responses, which she did, adding to each, 'Provided my father consents.' Of this ceremony McNaghtan immediately availed himself and when he next met her at the house of a friend he openly claimed her as his wife. Again he was forbidden the house by the indignant father. He then published an advertisement in all the newspapers, declaring the young lady was married to him. By a process, however, in the spiritual court, the pretended marriage was entirely set aside.

"To detach his daughter from this unfortunate connection, Mr. Knox resolved to leave the country and introduce her to the society of the metropolis; and in the beginning of November, 1861, prepared to set out for Dublin. McNaghtan and a party of his friends having information of his intention, repaired to a cabin a little distance from the road, with a sack-ful of fire arms. From hence one of his party was despatched to the house of an old woman who lived by the way-side, under the pretence of buying some yarn, to wait for the coming up of Mr. Knox's carriage. When it did arrive, the woman pointed it out, named the travelers it contained, and described the position in which they sat. They were Mr. Knox his wife his daughter and a maid servant. It was attended but by one servant and the smith.—The scout immediately ran before and communicated to McNaghtan what he had heard. The carriage was instantly surrounded by him and three other men. McNaghtan and one of his accomplices fired at the smith, whom they did not kill, but totally disabled. The blinds of the carriage were now close drawn, that the persons inside might not be recognized. McNaghtan rode up to it, and either by accident or design, discharged a heavily loaded blunderbuss into it at random. A shriek was heard inside. The blind was let down and Mr. Knox discharged his pistol at the assassin. At the same moment another was fired from behind a stack of turf, by the servant who had concealed himself there. Both shots took effect in the body of McNaghtan. He was however held on his horse by his associates, who rode off with him. The carriage was then examined.—Miss Knox was found dead, weltering in her blood. On the first alarm, she had thrown her arms around her father's neck, to protect him, and so received the contents of the murderers fire-arms: five balls of the blunderbuss had entered her body, leaving the other three persons in the carriage with her unhurt and untouched by this random shot.

"The country was soon alarmed, and a reward of five hundred pounds offered for the apprehension of the murderers. A company scoured the district, and amongst other places were led to search the house of a farmer named Wenslow. The family denied all knowledge of McNaghtan, and the party were leaving the house, when the corporal said to one of his companions, in the hearing of the countryman who was digging potatoes, that the discoverer would be entitled to a reward of three hundred pounds. The countryman immediately pointed to a hay-loft, and the corporal running up a ladder, burst open the door, and discovered McNaghtan lying in the hay. Notwithstanding his miserable wounded state, he made desperate resistance, but was ultimately taken and lodged in Lifford gaol. Some of his accomplices were arrested soon after. They were tried before a special commission at Lifford, and one of them was received as King's evidence. McNaghtan was brought into court wrapped in a blanket, and laid on a table in the dock, not being able to support himself in any other position. Notwithstanding acute pain and exceeding debility, he defended himself with astonishing energy and acuteness. A singular trait of Irish feeling occurred in the course of the trial. One of his followers, implicated in the outrage, named Dunlap, was a faithful and attached fellow, and his master evinced more anxiety to save his life than his own. As a means of doing so, he disclaimed all knowledge of his person.

"Oh, master, dear," said his poor fellow beside him in the dock, "is this the way you are going to disown me after all?"

On the day of execution, McNaghtan was so weak as to be supported in the arms of attendants. He evinced the last testimony of his regard to the unfortunate young lady he had murdered, of whom he was passionately fond, and whom he mourned as his wife. The cap which covered his face was bound with black; his jacket was trimmed with black, having black jet buttons, with large black buckles in his shoes. When lifted up the ladder, he exerted all his remaining strength to throw himself off, and with such force that the rope broke, and he fell gasping to the ground. As he was a man of daring enterprize and profuse bounty, he was highly popular, and the crowd made a lane for him to escape, and attempted to assist him. He declined their aid, and declared he would not live; he called to his follower, Dunlap, for the rope which was around his neck, the knot of which was slipped and placed round his own. Again he was assisted up the ladder, and collecting all his energies he flung himself off, and died without a struggle. His unfortunate but faithful follower stood by, wringing his hands as he witnessed the sufferings of his dear master, and earnestly desired that his own execution might be hastened, that he might soon follow him, and die by the same rope.

"The circumstances and character of the parties in this affair rendered it one of the deepest interest. The young lady was but fifteen, gentle accomplished, beautiful, greatly attached to the unhappy man, devotedly fond of her father, and with the strongest sense of rectitude and propriety, entangled in an unfortunate engagement from simplicity and inexperience. The gentleman was thirty-eight; a man of the most engaging person, and a model of manly beauty. His manners were soft, gentle, and insinuating, and his disposition naturally generous and humane; but when roused by strong resentment, his passions were most fierce and uncontrollable. His efforts on his trial were not to preserve his life, which became a burden to him after the loss of her he loved, but to save from a like fate a faithful follower, and to exculpate his own memory from a charge of intended cruelty and deliberate murder."

WATER.

Water has had many eulogists, but few have spoken its praises more eloquently than Mr. Quincy, in his address at Boston, a short time since, on laying the corner stone of the reservoir. He remarked:

"The corner stone is laid of churches of a particular faith—of monuments of past events of general but not universal interest—of hospitals, of whose benefits a small number only will partake—of colleges, where the fortunate few alone derive immediate advantage. But this is of univeral interest—there is nothing sectarian, nothing national, nothing exclusive about it. It is monopolized by no party in politics or sect in religion. It is an equal blessing to the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the just and the unjust. It will aid the poor woman, toiling for her children at the wash tub—and it will administer to the proud beauty in the luxury of her chamber—it will cool the fevered brow of disease, and be a cordial to the parched lips of the intemperate—it will promote moral as well as physical well-being, for cleanliness, according to Whitefield, stands next unto Godliness. Its treasures will preserve our habitation from fire—will impel the giant strength of the steam engine—will accompany our navigators to the remotest climes—will dedicate the infant at the altar—will give beauty to the cheek of the youth—strength to the arm of manhood—comfort to the decline of age. Nor will the blessing be confined to man; nothing that enjoys animal or vegetable life will exist on this peninsula for centuries without sharing its benefit. The gift of water, to cool earth's fever and cleanse its stains, as a blessing is second only to the revelation of that living water, of which if a man drink he shall never thirst."

CORPORATIONS.—The Prejudice against corporations, arising from the real or fancied abuses sometimes charged upon them, has great effect in the way of preventing their existence. Gov. BEEB, of Ohio, in his late annual Message, declares that "in all truely democratic governments, where the policy of the law is to distribute, not concentrate estates, and where there are consequently few rich men, associated wealth and effort become indispensable to the accomplishment of great enterprises. It is thus that corporations emanate from and exist as the efficient instrumentalities of republican institutions; and are multiplied in direct proportion to the enterprize and freedom of States and Nations."

The vast extent to which internal improvements have been carried in the United States illustrates the wonderful efficiency of associated means and labor. Individual isolation cannot do much in any pursuit.

There are frequently instances in the large cities of associations among mechanics, carpenters, masons and others, who combine their labors in building houses upon leased ground, and realize handsome profits by such operations. It is thus that industry and enterprize are availed of to supply a want of capital. The progress of civilization may be expected to develope many other useful appliances of the principle of combination, in proportion as individual activity under the influences of education and social improvement, becomes conscious of its own energies and of the aids it can derive from co-operation of others in joint undertakings for mutual advantage.

"Why dont you limit yourself?" said a physician to an intemperate person, "set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther."

"So I do," said the toper, "but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it."

Hook, being told of the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed, "I am very glad to hear it." Then suddenly, with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness, "And yet, I dont see why I should be, poor fellow, he never did me much harm."

"Have you any cold victuals?" said a little urchin to a young lady, who had opened the door in obedience to his rap. "Oh no," she replied jocosely, "they are all hot." "Then please, Miss," replied the boy, "I'll wait until they are cold."

"Hard times! and we must make the most out of what little we have!" As the man grocer said when he watered the vinegar.