Information.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS-A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,-TO WHICH LET ME ADD KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.-Bishop Hall,

E. BEATTY. Proprietor.

Boetry.

For the "Herald."

THE AUTUMN-DEATH.

BY EDWARD STILES EGE. 7

"First our pleasures dis—and then Our hopes, and then our fears—and when These are dead, the debt is due, Dust claims dust—and we die too." SHELLEY

The hear-frost soon

For some life's dreams

Shed golden beams,

That he may mark,

Thy soft hand rest

Upon my breast,

In moments dark,

Will glisten on

I know 'tis Autumn time, Mother; The flowers have passed away, Fit emblems of my hopes of earth,

Soon fated to decay. I feel that I must die, Mother-

The valc-clod o'er my breast.

I know 'tis Autumn-time, Mother;

The singing-birds are gone :

I feel so lonely since I've miss'd

I know that I must die, Mother-

And, knowing, feel no pain;

You'll see him when I'm gone, Mother-

You'll give to him this bair, Mother : .

When earth's last pang is past; Then say, I lov'd him e'en in death,

And point my early grave,

The wreck of parsion's wave.

I know I'm dying now, Mother-

I feel my heart-strings rend;
I've quaffed the cup of sorrow's gall,

My trials soon shall end. You'll give to him the hair, Mother—

My dying love thou'lt tell;

Mother, farewell-farewell!

The Morse.

STORIES ABOUT HORSES.

CABLISLE, 1815.

but his master.

hundred yards."

again.

Here is a story of an equine geographer,

who was the cause of saving his master some

distance in traveling. Mr. Cunningham, in

lates the following interesting anecdote of a

Dr. Smith, of the Queen's county militia, Ire-

While he remained in Maryborough, Queen's

universally lay beside the horse.

But death to n.e is gain.

Forgiving to the last.

At morn their joyous tone.

I'm fading now to rest;

#### Cards.

DR. S. B. KIEFFER, Processin North Hanoverstreet adjoining for Woll's store. Office hours, more particularly from 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P.M.

Dr. JOHN 8. SPRIGGS. OFFERS his professional services to the people of Dickinson township, and vicinity.

Residence—on the Walnut Bottom Road, one mile cast of Contreville. feb21 ypd

G. B. COLE, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in the room formerly occupied by William Irvine, Esq., North Hanover St., Carlisle. April 20, 1852.

#### DR. C. S. BAKER

ESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and surrounding country.

Office and residence in South Hanover street, directly opposite to the "Volunteer Office." Carlisle, Apl 20, 1853.

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ, will perform all operations upon the teach that may be rerequired for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to menture set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the monthand irregularities carefully treated. Of lice at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle

#### GEORGE EGE,

TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF Fice at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Instice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.

Carlisle, an 8'49.

#### WILLIAM H. BRETZ, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Carlisle.

TAS just received a large and well selected to the stock of American, French and, English Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. At this store Physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully emopounded.

#### DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

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. & Tollice on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hetel. Dr. L. is abent from Carlisle the last ten days of every month.

#### Fresh Drugs, Medicines &c. &c.

I have just received frem Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing, nearly every srticle of Medicine, one in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Pertimery, Songs, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,—Bruhes of almost every description, with a endelss variety of other articles, which I am dutermined to sell at the very Lowes-prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

S. ELLIOTT,
May 30

Main street. Enrlisle.

F. N. ROSENSTEEL. OUSE, Sign, Fancy and Ornamental Painter, Irvin's (lormerly Harper's) Row, next door to Trout's Hat Store. He will at tend promptly to all the above descriptions of painting, at reasonable prices. The various of graining attended to, such as maho oak, walnut, &c., in the improved styles any, oak, watnut, cc., in the . Carlisle, July 14, 1852—1y.

### CHURCH. LEE AND RINGLAND. TO CARDITISTER IN WATERING STEAM SAW WILL EW CUMBERLAND, PA.

TRANSPORTATION. THE undersigned are now prepared to freight merchandize from Philudelphia and Baltimore, at replaced to the duced rates, with regularity and despatch.

DEPOTS. Buzby & Co., 345 Market Street, Phila. George Small, "Small's Depot," 72 North Sreet, Baltimore.
an2t WOODWARD & SCHMIDT.

JOHN W. BELL. BENJ. DARBY JOHN W. BELL & CO.,

THEORE GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HOWARD STREET,

BALTIMORE

## TRANSPORTATION.

THE undersigned are now prepared to freigh merchandize from Philadelphia and ducod rates, with regularity and despatch. DEPOTS.

Freed, Ward & Freed, 315 Market Street,
Philadelphia
A. II. Burnitz 76 North Street, Baltimore.
Michael Herr, North Street, Baltimore.
sop226m J. & D. RHOADS.

## 10.000 PIECES!

HAVE just opened the largest assortmen of WALL PAPERS ever opened in Car lislo, consisting of about 0,000 pieces of the latest French and American designs, ranging in price from 5 cts to \$1.75, also Window Papers and Fire Screens, Plain Green and Blue Papers, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above can save at least 25 per cent by calling at JOHN P. LYNE'S Hardware Store, West Side of North Hanove Street, Carlisle.

# Carlisle Female Seminary. MISSES PAINE will commonce the SUMMER SESSION of their Seminary on the second Monday in April, in a new and commodous school room, next door to Mr. Leonard, a, North Hauover street. Instruction in the languages and rawing, no extra charge.

extra charge.

to taught by an experienced teacher, at Gas Fixtures and Lamps.

EIDRICK, HORNEY & BRO., No 221 N. 2d Street, near Vine, Phila, having had many years practical experience in the business and all work sold by us is manufactured under our immediate supervision, we are enabled to offer to purchasers superior articles in overy branch of our trade. At our Store may be found in every variety of style and finish. Gas & Lamp CHANDELLERS, PENDANTES, PENDANTES, STOE BRACKET'S for Halls, Churches, &c; the Improved Pine oil Lamps, together with a fine assortment of Fluid, Lard, and Oil Lamps, Girandoles Parlor Night and Reading Lamps, Boquet Helders, etc. On hand Lamp Glasses, Globes, Wicks, slandes etc. All work warranted, or no sale. Factory No. 36 Noble street, near Fourth. Remember—Store No. 221 N. 2d St., next door to J Stewn Depuy's Carpet Store.

sibly be to his groom. The doctor would go to the stable, accompanied by his dog, put the bridle upon his horse, and, giving the reins to the former, desire him to take the animal to the water. They both understood what was to be done, when off trotted Cæsar, followed by the horse, who frisked, capered, and played with the dog all the way to a rivulet, at the back of the town, about three hundred yards distant from the stable, and after the horse same playful manner as they had gone out.

and quenched his thirst, both returned in the The doctor frequently desired Cosar to make the horse leap over this stream, which might be about six feet broad; the dog, by a kind of bark, and leaping up towards the horse's head, intimated to him what he wanted, which was quickly understood; and cantered off, preceded by Casar, and took the leap in a neat and regular style. The dog was then desired to bring him back again, and it was speedily done in the same manner .-On one occasion, Cresar lost hold of the reins and as soon as the horse 'cleared the leap, lie

hold of the bridle and led him through the way ter quickly. White, in his Natural History of Selborne proves the sociable disposition of the horse by the two following anecdotes, and adduces the first as exhibiting a striking instance of an association between animals totally dissimilar in their organization :--

immediately trotted up to the dog, who took

"Even great disparity of kind does not always prevent social advantages and mutual fellowship; for an intelligent and observant person has assured me, that in the former part of his life, keeping but one horse, he happened also on a time to have but one hen. These two incongruous animals spent much of their time together in a lonely orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. By degrees an apparent regard began to take place be tween these sequestered individuals; the fow would approach the quadruped with notice o complacency, rubbing herself quietly against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest care and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion. Thus, by mutual good offices, each seemed to console the vacant hours of the other; so that Milton, when he puts the following sentiment in the mouth of

Adam, seems somowhat mistaken : " Much less can bird with beast, or fish with

We will relate some instances of the memory of the horse. One belonging to a gentleman of "So well converse, nor with the ox the ape. Taunton strayed from a field at Corfe, about "Many horses though quiet in company, three miles from thence. After a long and will not stay one minute in a field by them troublesome search ho was at last discovered selves; the stongest fences cannot restrain on a farm at Beauscombe, in Devon, a distance them. My neighbor's horse will not only not of twenty-three miles, being the place where stay by himself abroad, but he will not bear he was fealed; altogether it is certain that the animal had not been there for ten years, having the utmost impatience, and endeavoring to brake the rack and manger with his fore fee session of the gentleman who then owned He has been known to leap out of a stable window after company; and yet, in other re-

The other is not less remarkable :--- a gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, The following anecdote is given on the authirty miles from home, and to a part of the thority of Dr. Macdonnel, of Belfast, wel country where he had never been before. The known for his great talents as a naturalist :-

road was a cross one, and extremely difficult "A gentleman with whom the doctor wa to find; however by dint of perseverance and acquainted, bad a horse; which had been ob inquiry, he reached his destination. Two years served to disengage his head from the halter, afterwards he had occasion to pursue the same then to open the door of the stable, and go out rout. He was benighted three or four miles in the middle of the night only, and regale from the end of his journey. The night was himself upon corn in a field at a considerable so dark that he could scarcely see the horse's distance. The horse returned to his stall be head; he had a black and dreary moor and fore the break of day, and had continued thi common to pass, and had lost all traces of the practice for some time without being detected proper direction he was to take. The rain He adrollly opened the door, by drawing began to full heavily. Here he contemplated string fastened to the latch, with his teeth the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am and, it is said, that on returning to the stable I," said he to himself, "far from any house, he shut the door."

and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I Between the years 1750 and 1760, a Scottish know not which way to direct the course of lawyer of eminence made a journey to London my steed. I have heard much of the memory of At that period such journeys were usually the horse, and in that is now my only hope." He three the reins on the animal's neck, and might either ride post, or if willing to travel encouraging him to proceed, found himself economically, he bought a horse and sold him safe at the gate of his friend, in about half an at the end of his journey. The gentleman hour. It must be remarked that the horse above alluded to, who was a good judge of could not possibly have been that road with the horses, as well as an excellent horseman, had exception of the time before mentioned at two chosen the latter mode of travelling, and had years' distance, as no Jerson ever rode him sold the steed on which he rode from Scotland as soon as he arrived in London. With a view to his return, he went to Smithfield to pur chase a horse. About dusk a handsome on was offered to him at so cheap a rate, that he his amusing account of New South Wales, rebut as he could discover no blemish, he became horse:—A friend of mine in the habit of rid- the purchaser.

ing a good deal found, that whenever he ap-Next morning he set out on his journey proached a gully, his sagacious animal invarihis horse had excellent paces, and the few first ably opposed his wishes, to cross at the particmiles, while the road was well frequented, our ular spot he had been accustomed to, always endcavoring to lead off to another part of the traveller spent in congratulating himself on his good fortune, in having made so good a gully, where no passage was known to exist bargain. On Finchly Common, and at a place by the rider. Resolving to see whether the where the road ran down a slight ascent and cunning rogue would go, he gave him the rein, and soon found himself carried over the gully up another, the traveller met a clergyman by a rout he had never before followed. Still, driving a one horse chaise. There was no body within sight, and the horse by his ma however, thinking that the former was the nearest, he was curious enough to have both nœuvre plainly intimated what had been the measured, when he found the horse's judgment profession of his former owner. Instead of correct, that way being the nearest by several passing the chaise, he ran close up to it, and stopped it, having no doubt but his rider would embrace so fair an opportunity of ex In the story we are now about to relate, we ercising his vocation. The clergyman never hardly know whether most to praise the inteldoubted the identity of the equestrian, proligence of the dog or the docility of the horse. duced his purse unasked, and assured the astonished lawyer that it was quite unnecesland, had a beautiful hackney, which although sory to draw his pistol, as he did not intend extremely spirited, was at the same time wonto offer any resistance. The traveller rallied derfully docile. He had also a fine Newfoundhis steed, and with many opologies to the land dog, named Cosar. These animals were mutually attached, and seemed perfecty ac- gentleman he had so innocently and unwit-

tingly affrighted, pursued his journey. quainted with each other's actions. The dog The horse next made the same suspicious was always kept in the stable at night, and approach to a coach, from the windows of which a blunderbuse was levelled, with de When Dr. Smith practised in Dublin he visinunciations of death and destruction to the ted his patients on horseback, and had no rider, though sackless, as he used to express other servant to take care of his horse, while in their houses, but Crosar, to whom he gave it, of all offence in word or deed. In short the reins in his mouth. The horse stood very after his life had been once or twice endangered quietly, even in that crowded city, beside his by the suspicions to which the conduct of his friend, the dog. When it happened that the horse gave rise, and his liberty as often doctor had a patient not far distant from the threatened by peace officers, who were dis place where he paid his last visit, he did not posed to apprehend him as the notorious think it worth wile to remount, but called to highwayman who had formerly ridden him, be his horse and Cresar; they both instantly found himself obliged to part with the inauobeyed, and remained quietly opposite the spicious animal for a mere trifle, and to purdoor where he entered, until he came out chase at a dear rate one less showy, and o inferior action, but of better moral habits.

county, the horse seemed to be implicitly non-The world is governed too much for its obedient to his canine friend as he could post own good.

## CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. 1853.

### A Railway Incident. A RIDE WITH A MADMAN.

In the month of August, 18-, it was incum bent upon me to take a journey to a town at some distance from my own residence. The time being no object with me, and the country through which my route lay very beautiful, I resolved to take it in what was to me the most enjoyable way; but after diligent inquiry for any thing in the shape of a stage, I found that the mail-coach had ceased running the week before; so that "the rail" was my only chance of getting to my place of destination. Where upon I made a virtue of necessity-submitting, though with the worst grace in the world; for my habitual dislike to this mode of traveling was increased by one of those unaccountable fits of reluctance to taking a journey which sometimes seizes one, and which is usually set down to the score of nervousness. So I tried

to explain mine; which as the time drew near,

rose to a complete dread of it, to my no small

annoyance, for I had a contempt for omens and

presentiments; and zonlously, but vainly, I tried to pooh! pooh! myself out of it. The morning broke, dull, wet, oppressive with apparently half a score of thunder-storms in reserve for my especial use; and at six o'clock I jumped up from an uneasy dream, in which I was struggling with some nondescript wild beast, to find I had only half an Lour left to make my toilet and get to the station. Of course everything went wrong; strings slipped into knots-buttons flow Never was there such confusion. I could not\_be quick; I was in such a hurry. Hastily swallowing a cup of tea, (part of which, to crown my mishaps, went the wrong way,) I ran to the station. I reachedit; found the time had been altered; got my ticket, and sprang into a carriage, which temp ted me as containing only occupant; \* and the huge mass slowy took its way from under, acres surely, of glazed roof, and speedily left

it behind. The rain ceased as we got into the oper country; a fine breeze sprang up, which blew away my fidgets, and L began internally to laugh at myself for having been such a foolnot forgetting to congratulate my better self on its having triumphed over the nervous fears that had beset me. It really became almost pleasant. It was a mail-train, so that I was secure from the plague of frequent stoppages, and their consequent fresh starts. There was an exhilerating atmosphere—the dark clouds that had spoken of thunder when I rose, now betraying no such obstreparous intentions, but quietly taking themselves off as fast as they could. The weight on my spirits was removed -yes, I began to be susceptible of a modified sort of enjoyment, and in the gayety of my heart I told my fellow traveller that it was a fine day-a remark to which he vouchsafed me no answer, save such might be called the turning on me a pair of eyes that looked vastly like live coals. They almost made me start; but I considered it was no business of mine The gentleman's eyes were his own, and l doubted not that mine, owing to a short, sleepless night, were as much too dull as his were too bright; so I whisked my pocket-kerchief across them, by way of polishing them a little, took out a newspaper, sank-into a cozy corner and prepared to read or sleep, as the case may be. In the very drowsiest part of a long speech, I was just going off into the most luxurious slumber imaginable, when I was roused by the restlessness of my companion, who, as I waked thoroughly, seemed laboring under some strong and inexplicable excitement. He looked agitated, changed his-seat frequently moved his limbs impatiently, borrowed my paper, and in a trice returned it with some unintelligible observation; then peered anxiously out of the window, through which he thrust himself so far as to induce me to volunteer a caution, which he received pleasantly, stared

at the wheels, as though be were calculating their revolutions, and then resumed his seat. His perturbation was manifest. I could not imagine what possessed the man; but at last, noticing the agitated mapner with which he often glanced through the window, as though to see whether we followed, I determined that he must be some gentlemanly rogue, to whom speedy flight was indespensable, and that his fear of pursuit—a fear that seemed to me one of those vain ones peculiar to the wicked, for we were then nearly at the ultimatum of railway speed, and did not expect to stop before reaching our destination, still at a consideradistance. His whole manner and appearance

course,) I resumed my paper. The next minute he was opposite me. I heard a light movement, and raised my heada strong knife, such as is used in pruning prepared. That moment he sprang on me, and the death-struggle began. I grappled Holy Scriptures. with him, and attempted to secure his right arm; while again and again, as I strained human face!

#### would have saved me, as unattainable as the we were in a desert. I quivered, as turning aside thrust after thrust, dealt with exhaust less and frenzied violence. I doubted not the

the next must find its way to my heart. My strength was rapidly failing; not so that of alone the fear of such a death could enable a man to do, and, my hands, gashed and bleeding, at last wrenched the knife from his hold, and flung it through the window. Then I first seemed to breathe; but not yet was I safe .--With redoubled rage he threw himself at my throat, crushing it as with iron fingers; and as I felt his whole frame heave and labor with the violence of the attack; for one dreadful

moment I gave up all for lost. But, surely then some unseen power strengthened me .-Half-strangled, I flung the whole weight of my body upon him, got him down and planting my knee on his breast, by main strength held him, spite of his frantic efforts to writhe him self from under me. My hands were bitten and torn in his convulsive rage, but I felt not -heeded it not. Life was at stake, and hardly I fought for it.

The bitterness of death was upon me, and awfully clear and distinct, in that mortal strugsinful past, and the dread, unknown, avenging eternal future. How were the joys and sorrows of years compressed into that one backward glance, and how utterly insignificant did they appear as the light of life seemed fading from them. Fearfully calm and collected was my mind, while my body felt as though dissolving with the terrible strain to which all its powers were subjected. And yet consumed as was with mental and physical agony, I will remember my sensation of bliss, for such it was when the cool breeze for a moment blew upon my flushed and streaming brow, which felt as though at the mouth of a furnace.

But this could not last long. My limbs shook and were fast relaxing their gripe-a mist swam before my eyes-my recollection waved, when, thank heaven, I became sensible of a diminution of our speed. Fresh strength inspired me, I dashed my prisoner down as soon as he attempted again to free himself .-Then the welcome sound of letting off the steam-the engine stopped, the door opened, and I was saved!

My companion was quickly secured, and presently identified as a lunatic who escaped from confinement. To it he was again consigned; and I, from that day to this, have curity. never entered a railway carriage with only one passenger in it!

\* It is perhaps proper to remark that in England, where the occurrence here describ-ed took place, the railway carringes are very differently constructed from our own. They closely resemble a conch, and are intended to accommodate but six passengers each.

# Miscellaneous.

GIRLHOOD ess in the morning at A witching laughter in the woods group of maidens everywhere, Vith glowing cheeks and flowing hair, And not a sorrow or a care

Within their dainty hoods. An acile fleetness in their limbs. ... A tint of morning on their brows, Their postures full of girlish whims; Along the silver lakelet brims, Beneath the dripping boughs!

They are a suthless, romping sout Marauders of each nook and glen; They disappear with song and shout, They beat the forests all about, and ferret timid flowers out, Then come in glee again

Such knots of flowers, and knots of girls, . With beauty in their busy eyes! One plaits a cluster with her curis, another in her fingers twirls A nosegay rich with liquid nearls. A tell-tale in disguise.

Oh! girlhood is a guerdon fale That still is left a recreant race; There's witchery in its wayward air Sprinkling the sunshine everywhere; Alas! that later years impair . Its simple, guilcless grace !

## ORIGIN OF TEXTS.

The taking of a text seems to have originaanxiety and excessive disturbance arose from ted with Ezra, who accompanied by several Lovites, in a public congregation of men and women, ascended a pulpit, opened the book point, and related the following incident:-he of the law, and after addressing a prayer to said that just before leaving the theological the Deity, to which the people said "amen," school he was sent to a certain Baptist church read in the law of God distinctly, and gave in New Hampshire to supply for a single Sabthe sense, and caused them to understand the bath, and was directed when he arrived to call confirmed this view of the case. I presumed reading. Previous to that time, the patriarchs on one of the members—an old farmer—with his evil conscience had conjured up a "special delivered in public assemblies either prophe- whom it was expected he would put up. When engine" at our heels, and, after a few ap- cies or moral instructions for the edification he arrived the old farmr received him cordialpropriate moral reflections, (to myself, of of the people. It was not until after the re- ly, and immediately commenced conversation turn of the Jews from Babylonish captivity, as follows:--during which period they had almost lost the . Farmer-(Eyeing him very closely,) "you language in which the Pentateuch was written, have come to preach for us, have you?" that it became necessary to explain as well as. trees was open in his hand; and, with eyes to read Scripture to them--a practice adopted verily scintillating, his startling address, in a by Ezra, and since universally, followed. In verily scintillating, his startling address, in a by Lera, and since the book of Moses was thus read moss?" tone, the coolness of which strangely contrast in the synagogue every Sabbath day. To this Student—"I do." you!" The horrible truth flashed upon me at custom our Saviour conformed, and in a Synaonce: he was insane, and I alone with him, gogue at Nazareth read passages from the I'll speak to the people myself first; we want shut out from all possibility of human help! Prophet Isaiah; then closing the book returned a man that can open his mouth, and have the Terror gave me calmnes. Fixing my eye upon it to the priest, and preached from the text Gospel flow like water gushing out at the tail of him, so as to command his movements, and The custom, which now prevails all over the 'a saw mill, and that will melt the hearts of the perhaps control him, I answered, quickly and Christian world, was interrupted in the dark firmly, "No, you are not." It was well I was ages, when the ethics of Aristotle were read in many churches on Sunday, instead of the

## THE COMING CENTURY.

every nerve to accomplish this purpose, did HMr. Everett said in his recent speech-"The that accursed blade glitter before my eyes, for pioneers are on the way; who can tell how has mainly stocked her own towns, but has my antagonist was my superior in muscle and far and how fast they will travel! Who that been constantly sending off swarms to other weight, and armed in addition with the de- compares the North America of 1758, but a States. Of the 814,120 persons residing in monical strength of madness, now expressed in century ago, and numbering but a little over the State when the census was taken, 280,every lineament of his inflamed and distorted a million of souls of European origin; or still 066 were American born, and of these 282,086 countenance. What a sight was that not super- more, the North America of 1653, when there were born in the State. But besides these, was certainly not a fifth part of that number there were in other States nearly 146,000 per-Loudly and hoursely I called for help, but —who that compares this with the North sons born in Vermont, she having received we were rushing along thirty miles in the America of 1853—its twenty-two millions of from them not quite 42,000, of whom 84,088 hour, and my cries were drowned amid the European origin, and its thirty-one States, came from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. ronr of wheels and steam. How horrible were will venture to assign limits to growth-will About 29,000 born in Vermont have gone to my sensations! Cooped up thus, to be man- dare to compute the time table of our railway those two States. Most of the rest have gone gled and murdered by a madman, with means progress, or lift so much as a corner of the to New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. of rescue within a few feet of me, and yet that curtain that hides the crowded events of the Not many have gone into the Southern part of of rescue within a few feet of me, and yet that current that help, that communication with my follows that coming contury ? 

#### WALK ALONG JOHN.

Jack Mills is one of the boys. He hails, from Galveston, in the State of Texas, and is a "butcher by trade." Jack is getting ambitious, and proposes to cut the slaughter my antagonist. I struggled desperately, as are no go in Texas. When a man wants no office, he mounts the stump and says so. He cries aloud, and spares not. He proclaims his principles, and gives his views of matters and things in general. He defines his position and asks the "freemen and witnesses" to walk up and vote for him. Jack Mills is on the stump, and the address with which he makes his bow to the voters is unique. We don't see how Jack can be beat, if anything like principle shall guide the constituency to whom he appeals. He goes for everybody and everything, and goes with a rush-hear him : To the Voters of Galveston County:

I have been strongly urged by my numerous friends ("all A No. 1,") to become a candidate to represent you in the next legislature. Like a true patriot, I have consented to sacrifice my-private interests to the public good. Without vanity, I may say, and all who know me will admit, that if elected, I will originate and execute many acts in Austin that no one gle, were the past and the future—the human, of the candidates before you will attempt. I pledge myself that I will keep a watchful eye over the morals of legislation and legislators. No one who knows me will doubt, if I choose to exercise the power, that members will be compelled to observe the rules of propriety, instead of indulging, as I fear is too often the case, in nocturnal revels, at improper places and unseemly hours. Reform is necessary, I am the man to effect it-in fact, the only man that can and will do it.

I am a Jeffersonian, Jackson democrat. In truth. I was so born. I am a progressive. I may say a fast one.

I go for the greatest good to the greatest I am in favor of giving homes to the homeess, and houses to the houseless.

I advocate the education of the masses by tax upon wealth. I believe that earth, air and water is a gift of the good God to all, . That all are entitled

to as much as is necessary for their use. More than this is a monopoly, and I oppose all monopolies. I am in favor of banks, if a plan can be invented to establish one to loan money to the

poor, industrious, honest man without se-I am a "Young American." I adopt their boundary-east by the rising and west by the setting sun; north by the Arctic expedition, and south-as far as we please. This is a great country, and less than this would not suit our purposes I abhor old fogies, whether as politicians, warriors, husbands or lovers. wish this distinctly understood.

I disavow the creed of "all things unto all men," but adopt it decidedly as regards the

ladies. I am for women's rights on the largest scale. refuse to multiply and replenish the earth, as they have threatened to do. And every unprejudiced mind must admit that they become our wives not to please themselves, but us. I am too modest to enumerate all my good qualities and qualifications for office. I leave all self-praise to my competitors. I-think, however, without vanity, I may say that, if elected, I will be more distinguished than any representative you have had. You will be proud of me. My name will be familiar to all, and daily seen in the public prints.

I am an old Texan; one of the founders of Galveston. I have shed much blood for the good of the people. I have done the State some service. I ask, in return, your votes. I will see most of you before the election, and will address you before the public.

I am opposed to the practice of treating, but when invited, will be happy to take a glass with any one. In this particular I make no distinction in politics.

JOHN MILLS. P. S .- I forgot to say that I am in favor of

## the next war.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

There are some people who, at this late day. dislike exceedingly to listen to a preacher who makes use of written sermons. A minister gave a little of his early experience on this

Student-"Yes sir, I have come with thatexpectation."

Farmer-" Do you make use of written ser-

Farmer-" You do? then we don't want you. people like honey on a rock!"

A MIGRATORY PEOPLE. -- A table of the last census shows where the inhabitants of the different States were born. It is curious to see how migratory a people we are. Vermont shows herself a regular bive. She not only the Union.

## **VOLUME LI11. NO 51**:

#### THE NEW POET.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following personal description of young Alexander Smith, whose name and fame ire now so current in England, as well as in our own country: ..

London, Aug. 3d, 1853. A few evenings since I was invited to a friend's house, where a company of literati were to assemble, for the purpose of meeting the youngest and most enchanting of the English bards. About nine o'clock the crowd of ladies and gentlemen thickened towards the door, and expectation stood on tiptoe. Few present had ever looked upon the youth who had taken captive so many hearts and heads among the admirers of song. "Genius is always eccentric," said a tall, thin, wiry, straight-haired curate, " and Smith will startle us, I dessay, with his manner." "He will soon be here," replied the lady of the house, "and we shall see." Ten o'clock, and the white headed servant bowed and called out distinctly at the drawing room door, "Mr. Smith!" Every voice was hushed as the footsteps in the entry grew louder and neared the entrance avenue. I must acknowledge to considerable curiosity on my part as Mr. Smith came forward and extended his hand to Mad----. I observed a slight tremulousness on the part of our hostess, usually so calm and collected. She too felt the magic resence of genius, and instinctively turned pale, and faltered somewhat in her manner. I have seen her bow to a Duke, and extend a finger to a Duchess, without the quiver of a muscle. I have seen her recognized by and return the salutation of a half dozen Earls and their Countesses, at a sitting, with scarce a change of color, but now her trial hour had come indeed. Like a true London-bred hostess, however, she soon resumed her wonted coolness, and Mr. Smith was out on the floor for examination. A pallid face set on a back ground of raven hair; eyes now bright, now anguid, of ebon blackness; lips apart and eager; a form frail as the bush that bears the pendant lily; and Alexander Smith is before us. He looked hungry and immediately called for a sandwich and something liquid to moisten its journey down his waiting throat. I have seen pantaloons in all their various stages of patched decay, but never such a pair as encased that night the lengthy lower members of Alexander Smith. They had seen better days. The same may be said of his coat and the sum total of his apparel. But if his garments were båd, his manners were brilliant. He neither looked nor acted like an ordinary man. His whole bearing was magnificent, and every eye followed him with admiration.

#### sighed in a tone like the western wind-O. let me live To love, and flush, and thrill— Or let me die!

One of his first requests was that to have the

windows thrown open wider, that he might

gaze upon and hold conversation with the

stars. He spoke to no one else, declining all

olicitations or introductions. His breast-pin.

large cameo representation of Mark Antony,

ay, like an emperor, upon a very dingy shirt

bosom. This he frequently clutched with a

onvulsive energy. I wished very much

hear the sound of his voice, and once only

during the evening was I gratified. As the

servant handed him the tray of ices, he seized

one with both hands, swallowed it with a

struggle, threw the glass out the window, and

I'wo waiters immediately rushed forward and ore him to a divan, round which thirty seven white-armed damsels immediately hovered preathless. At half past eleven they laid him n a cab, and I saw him no more.

In the will of the late Mr. Jas, Sergeant of the borough of Leicester, (Eng.) is the following singular clause:

"As my nephews are fond of indulging hemselves in bed'in the morning, and I wish them to prove to the satisfaction of my executor that they have got out of bed in the morning, and employed themselves in business or taking exercise in the open air, from five to eight o'clock every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning from the 10th of October to the 5th of April, being two hours every morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven years to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuso them in case of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well; and if they will not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property. Temperance makes faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It s temperance and exercise united that can alone insure the fittest state of mental or bedily exertion."

A FREE FIGHT. - The following is a description of a free fight in Western Virginia, as related by one of the eye witnesses thereof .-Premising that there was but one blow struck. in answer to an interrogatory as to who was

hit, the narrator replies:
"I recken he was from low down on Guyan. omewhar. Jesus they war jawin, a chap roda up on a claybank hoss—I recken he was Messinger stock, a scrowgin anemil, a leetle blind o' both eyes-a peert looking chap enougho' both eyes—a peert looking chap enough—
an' when he got fernent the place, ses he, 'Is
this a free fight?' an' they told him it war'Well,' says he, gitting off an' hitching his oldclaybank to a swinging limb, 'count me 'in'?'
He hadn't more'n got it out afore some one
fetched him a lick, an' he drapt. He riz drecly with some defichulty, an' ses he, "Is this a
free fight?' an' they told him it arr. "Well,"
says he, unhitchin' his hoss, an' puttin' his
left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' an' then he marveled."

A FAST PEOPLE. - The St. Paul Minnesotian of the 25th ult., is responsible for the follow-ing. It is a fast way of doing business, and

one of Miss E———'s pupils, a young lady, stepped into the school room the other moraing, and commenced gathering up her books, stating that she was sorry that she was compelled to leave the school.

"For what reason?" mildly inquired the astonized teacher.

astonished teacher. "Oh, I was married last evening, that's

"Why did you not inform me before ?!" "For the simple reason," replied the bloom-ing bride, "that I did not know it myself until during the same afternoon—he never asked me till then."