

THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

It is Saturday the day of publication of the Locomotive when it will always be ready for subscribers. In no case will we take a copy of the paper from the office before publication day.

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ELDER & HARKNESS.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—In our article last week, we stated that the school house in District No. 3 stood within a half a mile of another school house, before its removal. In this we were mistaken. The house stood within half a mile of Hopewell Church, but there is not now, nor has there been a school there. We either were wrongly informed, or else misunderstood our informant, and hence the mistake. We make this correction now, as we have no object or desire in stating anything that is not correct.

The Wheat Crop of this county is now in, and a better and more definite understanding can be obtained of the crop in this county than could be last week. We are now satisfied that we over estimated the crop last week—that there will not be more than from two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop and perhaps not so many pounds as last year. Some fields are good, and turn out well, but the majority of the wheat in the county is light, and in many places not worth cutting.

Flour is quoted in New York City, on Monday last, as reported by the Tribune, at \$3 85 for superfine Indiana, and \$4 05 to \$4 40 for extra. In Cincinnati, at the same date, it is quoted at \$3 80 to \$3 90 for superfine, and for choice extra from \$4 00 to \$4 40. In Indianapolis, at the same date, it is quoted at \$3 75 to \$4 00, for extra. These are all wholesale prices. According to the above, taking the difference of freight into consideration, Indianapolis is a better market for flour than New York City.

A trial of the new Engine of the Marion Company, resulted to their entire satisfaction. The machine was made at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, by W. Jeffers & Co., and is a first class machine, with side brakes that will accommodate 60 men. All the work on the engine is of the best class, finished up in fine style, and it is strong and will stand good service. It cost, at the Manufactory \$2,400. At the trial it threw four streams, at one time, over the cupola of Robert's chapel, and one stream up to the ball of the Third Presbyterian Church—the highest ever thrown by any engine in this city. The Company have accepted the Machine, and are now ready to do all squirting, if any fire should occur.

WHITE RIVER ACADEMY.—The annual catalogue of this Academy, located at Brownstown, Ind., has just been printed at this office. A list of 206 students are presented, as in attendance during the past year, in the different departments. W. T. Donbs is President of the Faculty, and Proprietor of the Academy.

We are in receipt of the fourteenth annual Catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, at Fon du Lac, St. Joseph county. We notice in the catalogue the names of eight students from this city. Geo. Goldsberry, S. S. C., is Prefect of Discipline. This University is well known to our citizens, and ranks high as an Institution of learning.

There is no news yet of the Telegraphic fleet. The papers are speculating on the success or failure of the enterprise—some announcing that it has proved a failure and the vessels have gone back to England, and others that the vessels may yet succeed in laying the cable. We hope for its success, but are very doubtful of its being realized.

Two frame store rooms, on the north side of Washington street, occupied by Tuttle and Wood, are to be torn down this month to make room for a four story brick business house. The Branch Bank of the State will occupy one room, for a Banking house.

A stable belonging to M. Hug, and the rear of his residence on New Jersey street, was burned to the ground about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. The incendiary company was early on the ground, and saved the adjoining property.

Dr. Stevens, son of the late Judge Stevens, is tearing down the walls of the new, but unfinished building opposite the Court House, on Washington street. This is done for the purpose of erecting, next season, a building uniform with that of Root, Drake & Co., adjoining.

OLD SETTLERS' CAMP MEETING.—The Old Settlers of Indianapolis and vicinity will hold a religious Camp Meeting commencing on Tuesday, the 17th of August, five miles south of the city.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for August, is on our table. It is beautifully illustrated, and well filled with interesting articles. It can be obtained of Messrs. Stewart & Bowen, and of Mrs. Thompson, at the Post Office.

JOHN W. BLAKE Esq., of Clinton County, is nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District. Mr. Wilson, the present Congressman, is the Republican candidate.

Over 1,000 copies of the New York Ledger are regularly received at this Post Office, four hundred of which are for Mrs. Thompson.

A company start from this city on Monday next, on an excursion to Superior City, on Lake Superior.

As long as we permit the Journal to abuse us, week after week, and month after month, without retaliating, it is all right; but as sure as we allude to that paper the cry is raised of an attempt to abuse and vilify it. Once before the editor of that paper put a serious construction on an article of ours, written without intention to injure, and the consequence was that we were forced to justify ourselves. And now a small item in our last week's paper, based on information from prominent citizens, asking how much black-mail was levied for an article in the Journal, brings down the wrath of that paper on us, calling us "fool," "liar," &c. If we are a fool, or asked a foolish question, it appears to have hit a vulnerable point, and the vindictive wrath poured out upon us forces us, in justification of ourselves, to place the whole matter on different grounds than a simple question, giving it an importance before the community that will force the Journal to either exonerate itself, or admit that it is a corrupt venal press. We had no desire to take this course—it is farthest from our wishes, but we are forced into it by the assaults of the Journal, made in its paper of Monday.

The Journal prides itself on the justice of its article in the Athlon case, and quotes part of our article to prove it. We admit all it claims, and can say that it was a much fairer article than was expected from it. It is generally conceded that that case was urged on partly for political effect, by some of the political friends of the Journal, and before and during the trial it was expected that the Journal would stand by its friends. But it took another course, fully exonerating the defendant. If there is any truth in the question we asked, the "material" motives that led to that course, and the necessity for their being employed (the mere idea that any citizen should feel that he could not get a fair statement from that paper of a public trial, and be influenced by pecuniary considerations), are anything but creditable. If the Journal is a corrupt venal press, as was intimated to us, it is right that the public should know it.

The Sentinel, of Monday, comes up to the defense of the Journal, in a very dignified, and altogether gratuitous and uncalculated article, concluding with the expression "that there is nothing to justify the insinuation." This is very singular in the Sentinel, and it will be so considered by the public, when we tell them that we asked the question on information we received in conversation with one of our leading citizens, who gave, at the time, as his informant and authority, JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, of the State Sentinel. Now if there is nothing to justify the "insinuation," why did Bingham start a false report against his neighbors—if there is sufficient "to justify the insinuation," why did he come forward so uncalculated, to defend the Journal and censure us? If he had acted the man in this matter, we would not feel compelled to take the course we now do.

We leave this case for the worthies of the Journal and Sentinel to settle between themselves—they have always been ready to make common war on us. Mr. Bingham certainly told our informant there was "sufficient to justify the insinuation," giving him circumstances in detail corroborating it. We leave him to justify himself by making his "insinuations" good.

Several correspondents of the daily papers are agitating the subject of shade trees on our streets, urging the great beauty and benefit of them, and suggesting various plans by which they can be more generally planted. There is no question but they are right, but the course they pursue is not the proper one, in our judgment, to get the trees—nor will public meetings do it. We do not object to public meetings, or any other plan that will agitate the importance of trees, but the time of meeting is spent in talk—discussion—and seldom results in organized and effective action. It can only be done uniformly, and systematically, by the citizens along each street combining together, as they do in street improvements, and getting the whole street planted at once. This was done by C. Fletcher, this spring, on Pennsylvania street, and a few years will show as fine a shade on that whole street, as on any square in the city. Nearly all our present trees, and particularly the locusts, will soon die off. There is a great want of care in our citizens, and others, of public trees, and even our City Council, only a few months ago, directed a fine shade tree, of some fifteen years growth, to be cut down in front of the present Blackford Block. Around the Court House, and East Market square, the trees are being killed—horses are hitched to them, the bark destroyed, and the ground tramped solid around the roots, to their injury. We will heartily second any move that will add shade trees to our wide and beautiful streets, but in our judgment it can only be done by the property owners on each street taking a just pride to have their street well shaded. If a proper spirit of emulation is stirred up between streets, this object all desire can be easily accomplished. In another column we publish a well written communication of T. B. E. on the subject.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—We call the attention of our readers to the semi-annual statement of the Etna Insurance Company, in another column. This old and reliable company presents a sworn statement of its assets, showing \$1,666,140.10—over one and a half million over its liabilities. One great feature of the Etna Co. is that it has complied with the requirements of the Indiana laws, and deposited securities with the State Auditor against losses in the State, and agreed to acknowledge process in our own State, so that persons meeting loss here can recover it at home, if a resort to law is necessary; but it is never necessary when the agents are satisfied fraud has not been perpetrated. Our policies in the Etna date back six years, and every year we renew it with increasing confidence in its reliability. W. Henderson, Esq. of this city, is the Agent.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.—The trial of the Reapers and Mowers, entered for the premiums offered by the State Board of Agriculture, took place at Laporte, on Wednesday and Thursday last. Twenty-four machines were entered, and the contest was fairly and honorably conducted, to the satisfaction of the spectators and competitors. All the machines were good, and worked well, without a single break or accident. By the rules laid down by the committee for the trial, the award goes to the best machines for practical use—such as the committee would buy for their own use—and not to the machine that would hurry through the grain fastest, and perhaps save the least. The award, under these circumstances, is valuable to the manufacturer, and the public. The following are the awards:

Mowers.—1st premium to Autman & Miller's National Mower, manufactured at Canton, Ohio.

2d premium to H. F. Mann's improved great Western Iron Mower, manufactured at Westville, Laporte county, Ind.

Reapers.—1st premium to Mann's Reaper, with Wilt's improvement, manufactured at Dublin, Wayne county, Ind.

2d premium to J. J. Mann & Son's Reaper, manufactured at Westville, Laporte county, Ind.

Combined Machines.—1st premium to Kirby's Harvester, manufactured at Buffalo, New York.

2d premium to Eterly's Reaper and Mower, manufactured at Whitewater, Wisconsin.

NEW AND OLD ASSESSMENTS.

To the Assessor and Auditor we are indebted for the following facts and figures in relation to the assessment of value of personal property and improvement on real estate, for the past ten years; also we give the number of polls each year, which embraces all white males over 21 and under 60 years of age. The year 1851 was the time when the re-appraisal of real estate was made by special assessors. The new law having gone into effect at that time, requiring tax-payers to make oath to the amount of their personal property, it will be noticed that the amount assessed is very materially increased:

Personal Prop.	Imp. on Real Estate.	Polls
1849—\$430,808	\$29,420	1291
1850—459,187	83,480	1456
1851—1,212,146	Real Estate re-appraised.	1886
1852—1,104,711	111,165	1517
1853—1,309,268	71,620	1568
1854—1,778,391	334,859	1618
1855—1,830,455	69,415	1871
1856—1,838,308	72,740	2189
1857—2,666,672	631,040	2777
1858—2,798,858	608,765	3312

The improvements assessed do not include those of Railroad Companies or Churches, or those of a public character. They include only fixed improvements to real estate, which form part of such real estate when completed. In other words, they embrace brick and frame buildings and the permanent fixtures connected therewith. These improvements have mostly been made inside the city limits. This year, not \$5,000 is returned from outside the city and suburbs. The heaviest improvement in this year's return is Fitzgibbon & Co.'s business block—\$25,000. The smallest is \$100, with one or two exceptions. Next year the improvements, if completely assessed, will be represented by still larger figures; for then the Blackford, Alvord, Butsch, Atna Insurance Co., Root, Hill & Spotts, Stevens, Hubbard, Brady and Kitchen, and other buildings will be completed. The Government building will, we suppose, not be counted in.

The increase of the number of polls, it will be observed, has been steadily progressive, with the exception of one year, when the enumeration was doubtless imperfect.

We ascertain from the returns for 1858 in the Auditor's office, that all the eight out Townships contain 830 polls less than Center. Here are the figures for this statement, and also to represent the amount of personal property, which is \$1,219,829 less in the whole eight townships than in center:

Out-Townships.	Polls.	Per. Property
Decatur.....	205.....	\$145,519
Lawrence.....	322.....	207,209
Warren.....	306.....	180,852
Wayne.....	406.....	263,662
Washington.....	350.....	218,807
Pike.....	275.....	180,829
Perry.....	307.....	213,676
Franklin.....	311.....	168,775
	2482.....	\$1,579,329

It will be noticed how the amounts assessed from year to year, and especially of improvements, vary. This is the result of incompetency and competency, carelessness and faithfulness of different assessors.

Assessor Curtis, who has had fine opportunities for judging, sets down our population inside the city limits at 23,000 in rough numbers; and including the immediate suburbs, he sets it down at full 26,000. This, we should think, a fair calculation.

When the legislature shall have performed their duty by passing a new Appraisal Law, any one can easily imagine how the assessment on real estate will be increased. If city tax-payers grumble now, what will they say then?

If you have a fair equalization, the burden will not fall so heavy on us. This should be looked to.—Citizen

Can not something be done to rid our streets of the loathsome creature who stands in the hot sun most of the day, near the Post Office, begging coppers to buy opium with? Municipal arrangements that will tolerate such a mendicant, are greatly at fault. There are provisions for the decent maintenance of all such unfortunate. Will not some one see to it?—American.

This poor creature has been in our poor house several times, but as she can not get opium there she will not stay. We are informed by the proper authorities she will at once be taken back, and kept there. It is no act of charity to give to this woman, or any street beggar, as our Trustees, and Benevolent society, will provide for all proper cases, on application.

The following items are all we see worthy of notice from the last meeting of the Council.

The monthly report of the Treasurer shows the receipts for June, including a balance of \$54 60, to be:

Receipts.....	\$829.80
Expenditures.....	717.36
Balance.....	\$112.44

The Clerk reported the amount of orders out standing as follows:

Orders outstanding June 1, 1858.....	\$19,638.26
Orders issued in June.....	8,076.46
Total.....	\$27,714.82

The City Sexton reported 34 interments for June—2 from the country.

The Captain of the Night Police reported 79 arrests for June—25 for intoxication; 17 for prostitution, &c.

A despatch from St. Louis gives in brief the conditions agreed upon at the conference of the Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. McCulloch and Powell, and the Mormon leaders. The Mormons agree that the federal civil officers shall not be interrupted in the performance of their duties; and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land. On the other hand, the Mormons avail themselves of the general pardon for past offences extended by the President. The Mormons, however, notwithstanding their apparent pacific intentions, do not seem disposed to fraternize with the Gentiles. It is stated that all the houses in Salt Lake City, except one occupied by the Governor and his family, were closed against both the federal officers and strangers who accompanied them.

For a pure article of Catawba Wine, go to J. Traub's, one mile west of the city. Mr. Traub has an extensive vineyard, in Charleston, in this State, and manufactures wine that he warrants pure and good.

HANDSOME BOUQUET.—For a very handsome bouquet, comprising a great variety of flowers, some of which were very rare and all beautiful, we are under many obligations to Mrs. W. M. MARTIN, of "West side." A compliment of this kind is valued highly.

The Democrats of the 4th Congressional district have nominated W. L. Holman, of Dearborn County, and the Republicans nominated P. A. Hackleman, of Rush County, as their candidates for Congress.

The Republican Convention last Saturday appointed thirty-seven delegates to the congressional Convention—21 from this township, and two from each of the out townships except Franklin which has one, and Wayne three.

Toussay & Bryant's Dry Goods Store was entered last Saturday night, through the back building, and silks to the value of \$1,300 taken. No clue has yet been obtained to the thieves. A reward of \$600 is offered for their arrest, and the recovery of the goods.

The Baptists of this city have purchased the lot adjoining the residence of J. S. Spann, on Pennsylvania street, for \$100 a foot front, and intend erecting a handsome church on it.

The front of Mr. Hubbard's new building, on Meridian street, is being put up with pressed brick, made in this city. They are not of as good color as the Blackford brick, but are as solid and smooth.

SHALL THE STREETS OF INDIANAPOLIS BE PLANTED WITH SHADE TREES?

Your two correspondents say "yes." So say I, and hundreds of others who gladly echo the answer. Does any one ask, what is the use of street shade trees? The benefits are various, and cannot be too highly prized. They embrace the three great essentials of a happy life, health, comfort and beauty.

First, as to health. Every city that is not properly protected by sanitary regulations is a great poison manufactory. The larger the city, and the more unprotected, the greater the amount of poison. Every gutter, cess-pool and drain; all the sloppings from the stables, garbage from the kitchen, decomposing animal and vegetable matter from our shops and manufactories; every stagnant pool pond, ditch or canal—all of these generate a poisonous malarial greater or less, according to the amount of decomposition. This malarial, if it remained where it is made, lying quietly upon the surface of the earth, would do little mischief; but it will not be motionless. It has a tendency to rise, and for this purpose unites with watery vapor and ammonia and carbonic acid gases. The poison as contained in these gases floats with the air we breathe, into our streets and houses. Shall we consume this poison, or shall we dispose of it in some other way? ourselves and our children inhale it in sufficient quantities we shall sicken and die. By a kind provision of nature these poisonous gases are the proper food for plants. Vegetation flourishes and thrives upon them. We cannot plant our streets with corn, potatoes, cabbages and sunflowers, but we can plant trees and let them feed upon this poison and thereby, to a considerable extent, save our citizens from malarial diseases.

Trees are the scavengers of the air. They consume its miasmatic constituents, its poisonous exhalations. Let us then plant them, and purify the atmosphere, so that we may live healthier, happier and longer.

Trees properly planted along our streets would add greatly to the comfort of our citizens. They would moderate the heat of summer, and the cold of winter. They would afford us a delightful shade in the hot season, and at the same time cool the air by the radiation of heat and the evaporation of moisture from their leaves. In the winter they would afford some protection from the chilling north and east winds, and their trunks and branches, being then warmer than the surrounding air, would lead by radiation, in a limited degree, to raise the temperature.

If trees bordered all our streets the families of our citizens would be more in the open air enjoying the refreshing shade, a more genial social influence would pervade the city. Indianapolis would become more beautiful from year to year. Our park-like streets, wider and of easier grade than those of any other city on the continent, except Washington, would become the pride of every citizen, and an attraction to strangers. Let us commence an organized system of planting trees, and our citizens would not be backward in giving it all the aid in their power. Let us organize "T. B.'s Ornamental Tree Association at an early day so as to be ready for the fall planting.

The material is cheap, abundant and at hand.—There are no exotic trees more beautiful, or fitter for the street, than are our indigenous forest trees, which grow in every deadening and woods. I would instance, as appropriate and beautiful street trees, the broad headed maple, both soft and sugar, sycamore, walnut, ash, oak, linden, cherry, and poplar or tulip-tree.—But perhaps no tree of our forest is more beautiful, or better adapted for the street, than the broad spreading elm, with its far-reaching branches protecting by its shade and enlivening the eye with its light green foliage.

I observe a shade-tree correspondent, in the Sentinel, this morning, suggests that there be a meeting of citizens interested in this subject, held at the Court House on Saturday next, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Let us meet then and there, and take, if it is thought best, initiatory steps for forming an association, and at the proper time I am very sure our citizens will organize for action.

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Wabash Academy of Science, on the 12th of July, at Crawfordsville, the initiatory steps for the formation of a State Institution were taken. By universal consent Henry S. Lane was called to the chair, and on motion, James R. Challen appointed Secretary of the temporary organization.

Prof. Wm. Twining read a series of resolutions, as follows:

1. We, the undersigned, hereby organize, under the name of the Indiana Association for the Advancement of Science.

2. The object of this Association shall be to secure the united action of all the persons in the State who desire to promote the interests of sound learning, including Intellectual and moral philosophy, Physical Science, Literature and Ethnology.

3. Every one interested in the objects of the Association is invited to meet us at Indianapolis, in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday of the State Fair, (October 6th), at seven o'clock P. M.

A committee of five shall be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted to the meeting at Indianapolis.

4. A President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Vice Secretary, shall be appointed as temporary officers of this Association until other officers are elected under the constitution to be adopted hereafter.

On motion, the resolutions were taken up *seriatim*, discussed and passed.

The Constitutional Committee was made to consist of—Tingly, of Greencastle; James R. Challen, of Indianapolis; Wm. Twining, of Crawfordsville; Kirkwood, of Bloomington;—Boughman of Franklin.

This Committee was empowered to appoint a speaker to deliver the opening address on the evening of the 6th of October.

The officers elected for the next meeting are: President, Dr. J. S. Bobbs, Indianapolis. First and Second Vice Presidents, Dr. R. T. Brown and S. T. Bowen, of Indianapolis; Third Vice President, Prof. Thompson, of Hanover. Secretary, John B. Dillon, of Indianapolis. Vice Secretary, James Ferguson. The Secretary will act as Treasurer.

MEMBERS.—R. T. Brown, Wm. Twining, S. Sawyer, J. A. Veal, J. L. Campbell, A. M. Hadley, S. S. Thompson, E. C. Johnson, W. M. Steele, E. O. Hovey, Caleb Mills, Charles White, J. G. Atterberry, J. H. Johnson, E. J. Peck, M. A. Jewett, T. S. Milligan, J. Fairchild, A. Thompson, J. S. Jennings, J. A. Carnahan, T. W. Fry, M. M. Post, J. P. Campbell, D. Hart, C. E. Babb, John Young, A. R. Benton, G. W. Hoss, L. H. Jamieson, James Ferguson, George Campbell.—Journal.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—A morning paper alludes to the old frame building which for thirty years has been a residence of the Catholic Cathedral lot, as about taking up quarters in some other portion of the city, and to be differently occupied. For many years it has been used as the parsonage or residence of the administering priest of the church, and it is still destined for that purpose. Its journey will be only from the west to the east side of the church, and its location is changed to make room for the academy for young ladies, to be built upon its old quarters. Father Besonius informs us that all the arrangements for the building of the Academy have been completed, and that the ground will be broken next week. The edifice will be of brick, fifty feet front by seventy deep, and two stories high above the basement. The design is completed, and the architect (Mr. Bolen) is now preparing the specifications. The institution will be under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, and will be an important addition to the educational advantages of our city. Our accommodating and courteous morning cotemporary gives the following interesting history of the old frame.—Sentinel.

When we first remember it, Mr. Smith, the first printer and editor in the city, lived there; then old Mr. Jenson occupied it; then it became infested with nomadic families, who rented it for a month and ran away in a week; then it was taken by John Holzkings, who improved the garden and orchard about it, laid out walks, built bowers, and planted strawberry beds, and made the first "Pleasure Garden" in the city. There are enough of our readers who well remember this phase of the old lot. It was during this portion of its history that the old house caught fire, and burnt very nearly up. It was repaired, however, and improved, and after passing through another period of desertion and ruin, came into the hands of the Catholic congregation here, who made it the parsonage house.

CORRESPONDENT'S TRAIN.

For the Locomotive.

THE night was floating down all beautiful. To spread her star-gemmed wings about the world, That might rest till morn should lead it forth Refreshed, mid brighter bloom, and sweeter song; The night was coming down,—the holy night That husheth all unquiet thought, and brings To happy hearts sweet dreams to light the morn; The night was coming down, and on my soul The deeper, darker, night Despair doth bring. Was brooding close, for I had felt the stings. That Slander's venomous tongue can give the heart. I'd known what 'twas to have eyes turned away. That fond and loving one be pased coldly by. I'd known what 'twas to be pased coldly by. By those that once were glad to have me speak; I'd known what 'twas to be the laughing jest. The scorn of those that mocked me in my pain; I'd known what 'twas to lie all crushed and torn Without a hope, beneath a Slanderer's sting; I could not pray, I almost feared to think. Lest I should doubt there was a God or Heaven, And as the night came floating softly down, The holy quiet that the darkness brought. But maddened more the pain that wore my heart; I could not rest,—I could not look upon The pure calm stars that smiled so gently down, And seemed to mock my deep wild agony. But wearied out, sweet Slumber came at last, And laid her soothing hand upon my brow, Pressed down my aching eyes and left to dream; And I did dream—was it all a dream? I thought I left this earth—this bright green earth; This earth so full of beauty, birds, and flowers; This earth so full of love, and hope, and joy; This earth our Father God yet doth have a care; This earth which yet may look to Him and pray; I left it smiling fair in light and hope, And went where light and hope doth ever come, Led on by him, the Prince of that dark world; Oh heaven! the fearful sounds that struck my ear, The fearful sights that met my gaze when first The infernal gates unfolded, and we passed Where all was gloom, save when the lurid light Of hell flashed up, and darker made the deep Black wilderness of woe that stretched beyond; We slowly passed where murderers, robbers lay Writhing in fires, and cursing God that He Would not stay flames, their own bad acts had made; We passed them all—I scarce more live than dead, The fearful faces pressed so on my soul— We passed on to the darkest, deepest depths Of that deep pit of woe, where such a sight Of horror burst upon my view as made What went before to seem a glimpse of heaven. The air was burdened with the shrieks that rung, The groans, the curses deep from wretches hung Where flames that never died played fierce around Where each lost wretch cursed others for his woe, Where friends racked the already tortured soul That could but rave and wildly pray for death, Who jeered them as they groaned and writhed in flame—

(But pen or brush would fail to picture quite That fearful sight so vivid in my dream.) Oh who are these, I cried, that suffer so? And in a voice of scorn—a devil's scorn, As though the wretches were contemned by him, Even him the very spirit of all ill. He answered, these unhappy souls are they Who guilther than the drinking wretch that takes His children's bread to buy the fiery cup, These wretched ones are they who guilther far Than highway thief that lurks in forest shades, And on the unwary traveler springs, and takes All that he has and leaves in cold to die, These wretched ones who are they who guilther far Than midnight murderer, that with dagger gleam, Doth reach his victim's heart, and laugh to see The red drops falling fast, nor feels a pang; These guilty ones are they who take the name, The good man's name, that years of toil have bought, With which he would not part for aught on earth, Which next is dearest to his hope of heaven. They take that name, pollute with their vile breath, Then with slight words, and then with sharper stings They stab, and stab, till to men's eyes It seems a worthless, foul, unholly thing, And he who bears it can but go alone, And in slow agony lay down to die; These, these are Slanderers—this the Slanderer's doom!

The Slanderer's doom! and loud the fearful words Were taken up by demons, and lost souls, And from each arch of the infernal world, The echo fell like thunder on my ear; I woke to spring in terror from my couch, To fall upon my bended knees and pray That those who'd tortured my worn soul, and near 'Shut out from me the hope of peace or heaven, Might turn, nor pass to meet the Slanderer's doom.

MARY LYNN.

For the Locomotive.