CARROLLTON

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[From the Waverly Magazine.]

I've Been Roaming—By Cora May.

I've been roaming, roaming,
O'er the prairies wild,
Plucking dewy blossoms
Happy as a child.
Casting care and sadness
Very far away,
For the earth rejoices
On this pleasant day.

I've been roaming, roaming
Where the lillies sleep
On the tinky lakelet,
Sparkling, cool, and deep;
Where the brooklet sing .h
O'er the pebbles white,
Making gladsome music,
Glancing in the light.

I've been roaming, roaming
Through the wildwood deep,
Searching for the flowerets
When the prairies sleep
In the tiny blossoms,
Swaying to and fro,
Whispering to each other
Very soft and low.

I've been roaming, roaming
O'er the dewy grass,
Gemm'd with fairy blossoms
Wa[illegible] I pass.
Wa[illegible] was flitting
[illegible] lea,
Wa[illegible] story
road. Estimated cost,
[illegible] W. Alle[illegible] H. He[illegible]
[illegible] ing can ing
[illegible] is pleasant day,
Drink[illegible] birds and blossoms
Fr[illegible] t, all care away.
[illegible] fairest sorrow
[illegible] rs with me now,
[illegible] race of sadness
[illegible] s upon my brow.

[illegible] worn brother, sister,
Is thy heart oppressed?
[illegible] thou weary, weary,
Longing now for rest?
[illegible]ut thy trust in Heaven,
Cast thy care away;
With the birds and blossoms
Spend the gladsome day.

All the dark, dark shadows,
All the gloom and fear,
Neath the joyous sunshine,
Soon will disappear;
Careworn brother, sister,
Cast thy care away;
With the birds and flowers
Spend a pleasant day.

☞ "I wish you would come to a pause in your talk," said Blinks; such an everlasting clacking is enough to drive me mad." "You had no business to take me from my pa, if you didn't like to hear me talk," retorted Mrs. Blinks; "there were other men as good as you who said there was much music in my voice;" and, as usual, the wife had the last word.

☞ A soldier on sentry was noticed by his officer with having a black eye, and who charged him with fighting. "Please, sir," replied the soldier, "wasn't it for that purpose you engaged [illegible]e?"

☞ Abraham Lincoln owes no man a [illegible]lar, and we are pleased to add that [illegible] Abraham never runs up bills at dry [illegible] establishments. She is a cash [illegible]

☞ "Porter," asked an old lady of [illegible] railway porter, "when does the [illegible]o'clock train leave?" "Sixty mi[illegible]s past eight, mum," was Mike's [illegible]mpt reply.

☞ Wife, (complainingly,) "I [illegible]aven't more than a third of the bed." [illegible]usband, (triumphantly,) "That's all [illegible]o law allows you!"

☞ A woman in Indiana was lately [illegible]ranted a divorce on the complaint that [illegible]r husband always, "laid wi[illegible] his [illegible]k to her."

☞ A horse dealer descri[illegible] a [illegible] horse, said he looked [illegible] if [illegible]en editing a daily ne[illegible]

[illegible]ing one's face in [illegible] one calls "cool rei[illegible]

☞ [illegible] young girl who had [illegible] single [illegible]

[illegible] AT LA[illegible]
[illegible] Collector,
[illegible]pson street, between Ca[illegible]
[illegible]nd Dublin streets,
CARROLLTON, LA.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY KIND,
DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Freedom of the House.

Most people are fond of having pleasant company, but very few people know how to make their company feel themselves at home. A great deal is said on the subject of hospitality, and great exertions are frequently made to prove one's richness in this regard. But, as a general thing, the more extra effort and expense you make, especially the more form and gentility you get up for the occasion, the more ill at ease and unnatural in manner you render your guests.

True hospitality, we opine, consists in the warm and hearty welcome of one's friends, far more than in all the fuss and show which is made for their entertainment. Feed them well of course, if you have anything to eat yourselves; but tis to be presumed that your own daily fare is upon the things that are pleasant to the taste and good for food, also that your board is cleanly and well ordered, even when you are alone; and if these presumptions be correct, what is the use of an extra display.

Any one who has mingled much in society, who has tasted the curious economy of households, knows very well that he always experiences the truest comfort and pleasure when visiting those families which allow him to enter as one of themselves, and to partake of "the freedom of the house" with their own members.

What a "limbo of vanity" is that house in which one, when upon a visit, must be always upon his best behavior, where he must be continually entertaining or entertained; where he has no feeling of freedom in moving about, but must continue in the parlors, though he shiver with cold, when there is a genial fire in the basement or nursery; where he must sit bolt upright when he longs to lounge, and where he feels constrained to say "cannot" and "will not" when he wants to say "can't" and "won't," not to mention feeling expected to interlard his conversation with what a certain learned young lady called "technical phrases," and a smattering of French or Italian, when he would rather confine himself to simple vernacular; where he must incommode and annoy himself by ridiculous table forms, which are of no possible benefit to anybody, in which, as a sensible elderly woman once remarked, "there hain't no moral principle whatever."

The very heart and soul of comfort is dry as a mummy in such a household as this, and truly it seems that those persons whose desire and aim it is to form such an one, can have no warmth or depth of heart or intellect. They are like tinsel ornaments—often bright and showy, but hollow as a bubble.

On the other hand, what a region of delights is the house where the visitor is under no other restraint than that imposed by true kindness and courtesy. Where Chesterfield is not despised, but where he does not take the place of the Bible; where he is studied and practiced according to common sense and comfort. In such a house one can, in a measure, feel "at home," and as he is aware that he need not try to be extraordinary polished or agreeable, he will very likely be able to act up to the full measure of social excellence which nature bestowed upon him.

Let none make a mistake in thinking that the courtesies, large or small, of life are unimportant. This is not true; politeness is just as much a Scripture command as is honesty; but forms of politeness in which are no soul, into which no soul can possibly be infused—these are the things against which to war.

That disregard of polished manners which is vulgarity, and that "plainness" which is coarseness, are repulsive wherever they are found. Yet many, both young and old, pride themselves upon these disgusting ways. Such persons have not yet learned what is religion.

Than that courteousness which springs spontaneously from a truly refined and kindly nature, few things are more beautiful.

When we hear one scoffing the idea of polish and refinement of thought and act, we wonder that he does not consider of the company which he is perchance—if so be that his white garments be not forgotten—soon to keep. Would not a man about to be asked into the court of some great king, to talk and walk with dukes and princes, take some thought about how he should carry himself before them? But just before us, every one, there is a door which will open to usher us into a court such as no earthly city ever held, and we are to walk and talk with angels and archangels, with principalities we shall have to do. Surely we all need to "mend our manners."

Size of the Human Race.—The largest circle of the terrestial globe of uniform temperature is the equator. Those running parallel to this, as, for example, the tropics, polar circles, etc., diminish as they approach either pole. The stature of the human race, especially that of men, likewise lessens, though not to the same extent at all, from the equatorial and tropical regions toward the poles. In the warm latitudes are found races of men of large dimensions dwindling in the cold regions of the high latitudes, so that it may be affirmed that men grow low in proportion as the latitude is high.

But women are more uniform in size than men, being of nearly equal height in places where men vary very much in size. In regions where males are much taller than the average, the women continue of about the same medium dimensions.

The fact too appears from historic monuments, that the size of the race in general has not varied from the earliest ages, and that men and women are now of the same dimensions as they were before the period of Moses. This, we suppose, is amply corroborated by the evidence afforded by the thousands of mummies, which have been recently unrolled after lying hidden for thirty and forty centuries perhaps in the catacombs of Egypt.

☞ Rogers, the poet, used to tell a story of the "body of a malefactor, who was hanged in chains, disappearing in the night. Nearly a fortnight afterwards it was again dangling in the air, and looked as if fresh from the hands of the executioner. The man on the first occasion was not quite dead. A farmer and his son passing by heard his groan, took him home and nursed him. When he recovered they were awoke by a noise and found their guest at his old trade—packing up every article of value in the house. They agreed that he would be better returned to the place from whence he came, and e-strangling him they put him back into the iron case on the gibbet."

☞ Shortly after the battle of Princeton, a witty Scotch farmer amused himself by writing a humorous ballad upon it, which so stung one of the officers, who had behaved very badly on the occasion, that he sent the poet a challenge to meet him at H——, for mortal combat. The second found the farmer busy with his pitchfork, to whom he delivered the challenge of the redoubtable hero. The good humored farmer, with his agricultural implement in his hand, cooly said: "Gang awa' back to Mester Smith, and tell him I hae nae time to come to H—— to give him satisfaction; but that if he likes to come here, I'll jest do as he did—I'll run awa!"

☞ Some years since, a poor boy in—— county, Va., named Timberlake, was sent to school, gratuitously, by a gentleman by the name of Starke. This boy was plowing one day with a one horse team, and his horse being disposed to turn aside from the true course, he bawls out to him "Why don't you come hither I tells you?" A gentleman happening to be near, and overhearing the boy's exclamation, calls out to him and says, "I thought Starke sent you to school to learn grammar?" "Humph!" retorts the boy, "do you think that I am such a fool as to talk grammar to a horse?"

Uneducated Women.

There is no sight so truly pitiable as that afforded by a rising family of children under the guardianship of an ignorant mother. We would be understood by the use of the term ignorant, as wishing to convey the picture of a mother whose maiden days were devoted to the acquirement of fashionable accomplishments to the exclusion of solid mental culture and acquirements. The woman who reigns queen of the ball room is very seldom found capable of being the governess of her own children; and the time spent at soiree and routine of visiting will be bitterly regretted when age brings experience and consequent remorse for the evil she has inflicted, and her incapacity to discharge properly the interesting and important duties of her station, when it was her natural duty to be at once an instructor and example. The maiden who casts aside her books for the cotillion and her household duties for the lascivious waltz will never win or deserve the love or esteem of a sensible man; and should she select a partner for life among her partners in the dance, she will find, when it is too late, that her choice has been unfortunate as the place where she first attracted his notice was injudicious. We look with pain upon that wife who enters upon her second era with fashionable ideas of society. Her first era has been devoted to the attainment of certain rules and systems pardonable in the girl, certainly censurable in the wife, and criminal in the mother. Gentlemen of good, sound sense, never visit a ball-room for the purpose of making a conquest; but when they wish to marry they search for a wife in the kitchen, and they generally get a wife—not a doll. Young ladies, take notice, and give up these disgusting, immoral, and vicious dances, and help your mothers about the house, sew buttons on your brother's vest, and we warrent that you will get a good husband, raise pretty and healthy children, and be mourned when you die the "happy death."

The Crow.—In an article on Winter Birds, we find this defence of the crow in Atlantic Monthly: "He consumes in the year vast quantities of grubs, worms, and noxious vermin; he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of deceased animal substances; he hunts the grain fields, and pulls out and devours the underground caterpillars, whenever he perceives the signs of their operations, as evinced by the wilted stocks; he destroys mice, young rats, lizards, and the serpent; lastly, he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosure, thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he himself is guilty. It is chiefly during seed time and harvest that the depredations of the crow are committed—during the remainder of the year, we witness only his services appreciated by those who have written of birds, and I cannot name an ornithologist who does not plead in his behalf."

☞ "There won't be a darned thing this summer but politics," said Jonathan, who was discussing business matters at our depot, with a city friend. "I tell you that I can't meet anybody but what they're puttin' inter me 'bout the little giant, Southern niggers, old Brown, the constitution and spread eagle, the rail-splitter, and a thundering lot of other names. Consarn it, why the bull frogs in the pond back of our barn, are all on a litter, bellowing out "Old Abe—Old Abe"—"Illinois—Illinois"—'Put him through—put him through—chug."

☞ "Jinkins asked me, this morning, to help him in getting up contributions for the widows of the United Grand Stovepipe Association, friend Bunkles." "Did you give resent?" inquired Bunkles, quite innocently. "Give a cent!" replied Spoodleix indignantly: "sir, I gave twelve and a half on em. Yes, sir-ee." And so saying, Spoodleix gathered up his coat-tail in a halloo of fine cut glory and stalked forth.

Wealth of Old Romans.—The debt of A. Milo amounted to about $28,000,000; Julius Cæsar, when setting out for Spain, is reported to have said himself that he was $10,000,000 worse than nothing. When he first entered Rome, after crossing the Rubicon, he took from the public treasury $5,500,000, but at the end of the civil war put over $24,000,000 in it. He purchased the friendship of Curio with a bribe of over $2,500,000, and of the Consul L. Paulus with half that sum. Crassus was worth in real estate over $8,000,000, and about as much in money, furniture and slaves. Seneca was worth over $20,000,000. Lentulus, the augur, over $16,000,000. Augustus raised, by the testaments of his friends, nearly $161,000,000. Tiberius left at his death nearly $109,000,000, which Caligula spent in less than one year; and Vespasian, at his accession, said that he required for the support of the State over $1,614,000,000.

Nevertheless, though greatly enriched by conquests, imperial Rome never came into the full inheritance of the chief wealth of the East, and the larger quantities of the precious metals have remained excluded from the calculations of ancient historians.

☞ "Henry, you ought to be ashamed to throw away bread like that. You may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then, if I should eat it up now!"

AN ORDINANCE

to regulate the Port or Landing of the City of Carrollton.

1. *Be it Ordained*, By the Mayor and Council of the City of Carrollton, That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Commissary to supervise and regulate the Port or Landing of this City, plant tie posts, direct steamboats and other vessels and all water craft where to land, and tie up when they are to remain at the Landing for any period over 24 hours, and collect the charges hereinafter imposed on all such vessels and water craft.

2. *Be it further Ordained*, That each steamboat, each steamship and each sail vessel, ship, brig, schooner or sloop, each flatboat, keelboat or other water craft laying at the landing shall pay the City Ten Dollars per month; provided, that this section shall not apply to any vessel or water craft making a temporary landing for reception or discharge of freight or passengers or other purposes, and provided it does not apply to boats to be broken up on the batture within ten days after they are tied up there by any resident of Carrollton.

3. *Be it further Ordained*, That the charges imposed by the second section of this ordinance shall be payable in advance and to facilitate the matter the Comptroller shall countersign and deliver to the Commissary and charge him with a requisite number of blanks, for the collection of which, the Commissary shall be responsible; and forthwith after the collection of any of said bills he shall pay over the amount collected to the City Treasurer and file the Treasurers receipt therefor, with the Comptroller.

4. *Be it further Ordained*, That for any interference with the Commissary in the discharge of his duty as laid down in this ordinance, and for any neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of the Commissary as expressed in section first of this ordinance, the person offending shall be liable for and pay a fine of $25. Recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

5. *Be it further Ordained*, That in cases of neglect or refusal to pay the charges imposed by this ordinance within 24 hours after demand and in cases of fines incurred as per section 4, the Commissary is directed to place a bill for the same in the hands of the City Attorney for collection by suit and file the Attorneys receipt for such bill forthwith with the Comptroller.

6. *Be it further Ordained*, That when vessels or watercraft leave the landing before the expiration of the month for which they have paid, the Council will return a *pro-rata* of the monthly charge so paid, on application in writing of the party interested.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, all ordinances conflicting with the Ordinance just adopted were repealed; and the Ordinance just passed, was declared to be in force from and after its passage.