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BY P. C. SWANNON.

Oh! November, bleak November,
Thou saddest month of all,
Thou marchest on with solemn step,
And hearest summer's fall!
At midnight hour on Halloween,
As old October dies,
And graves pour forth their mystic troops,
We hear thy plaintive cries.

Oh! November, dark November!
Where now the golden hours,
That laughingly danced o'er the meads,
Or dallied with the flowers?
The budding sweets of May and June,
Say whether have they flown?
And where are now the hopes that swell'd
Bright August's bursting zone?

Oh! November, lone November,
A' somber is thy brow!
No voices of merry birds
Float through the forests now,
The winds sport with the fallen leaves
Along the hunter's path,
Or rush athwart the mountains top
Where storms unfold their wrath.

Yet November, brief November,
A warning voice thou hast!
Thou speakest of those mysteries,
The Future and the Past;
And ever so thou sweetest on
With moaning on thy wings,
Midst brightest joys, the thought of death
Its shadow o'er us flings.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Like a trouble come never too late!
If to hope overmuch be an error,
"This one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils—that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain thee—
Permit not suspicion and care
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,
But bear what God gives thee to bear
By his spirit supported and gladdened,
Be ne'er by "forbodings" deterred!
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fear of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Short and dark as our life may appear—
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention,
And often from blessings conferred
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

INDIAN REMAINS.—In making an excavation for a large store and warehouse for our friend Geo. Walker, Esq., in Havana, the workmen came upon a number of skeletons, evidently of Indians. The skulls of most of them were perforated apparently with arrows, or fractured by the blow of a tomahawk. One of the skeletons must have been that of a distinguished character, as there were found on the finger bones of one hand, between fifty and sixty rings, while the wrist and fore-arm were encircled by three or four wide silver bracelets. A large number of silver brooches were also found. Near one of the skeletons, a copper kettle of some two or three gallons capacity, filled with tobacco and containing a knife, was found—the tobacco was of course in a state of decomposition. Near another skeleton was found a brass kettle, weighing three pounds, which had in it a quantity of meal made of parched corn or maize, in a tolerable state of preservation. From various indications, these were the bones of braves who fell in some bloody battle. The bones of one skeleton indicated the height of the warrior to be about seven feet. We have in our possession several of the trinkets referred to above.—*Illinois Organ.*

ANGELINA'S FAINTED.

The talk was of Hottentots—
"Don't speak of 'em," cried Miss Angelina Daffy. "I'm certain of it—If I were only to look at a Hottentot, I should faint—I must faint!"
"Fiddledee," said Miss Lillywhite; and there was a hush—a pause in the conversation; for when Miss Lillywhite exclaimed "Fiddledee," it behoved thoughtless young ladies to look to themselves. Now, Miss Daffy had a great talent for fainting—Perhaps the talent was originally a natural gift; nevertheless it could not be denied that a frequent and earnest cultivation of the endowment had brought it to perfection. Miss Daffy, at one minute's notice, could faint at any time, and upon any subject. She could faint at either extreme of the day—faint at breakfast, or faint at supper; could faint with equal beauty and truthfulness, whether the matter to be fainted upon were a black beetle, or a blackbird—a bull or a bullfinch. She had wonderful powers of syncope; though, it must be allowed, like most folks haunted with a despotic sense of their own genius, she now and then employed it a little out of place. Vanity, however, is a human weakness. For a philosopher, to his own satisfaction, has proved, that the peacock takes no pride in its own effulgent glories, but all unconscious of their beauty, spreads them because it was ordained to do so; and, after all, had Miss Daffy been philosophically examined upon her proneness to faint, she would have attributed the habit to no self-complacency, but to the simple but inevitable truth that she was made to faint. She would not have recognized any beauty in the art of fainting, but merely the natural consequence that to faint was feminine. Eve, she thought, was made for *zai colat*.

Miss Lillywhite was a spinster of seven-and-forty. "I am six—seven—eight-and-forty, next Birth-day," Miss Lillywhite would blithely observe, as the year might be. And this gay veracity was the more pleasing in Miss Lillywhite inasmuch as she might have passed for forty; nay had she stinked ever so little for it, she might have got off with six-and-thirty at most, a happy, blooming six-and-thirty; for Miss Lillywhite, like a true English woman, carried in her unfading beauty the assertion of her British race. How much triumphant beauty all over the world fades and yields as teens blow into twenties, and twenties wrinkle into thirties! Now, your truly beautiful English woman, with her carnations and lilies will carry her colors up to two score-and-ten. Nay, we have known some veterans, blooming with a sprinkling of years over tyrannous fifty, and Miss Lillywhite was as jocund as she was handsome. It is said there is no better preservative against the melancholy changes wrought by time than honey. We know not whether Miss Lillywhite was acquainted with the Egyptian truth; if not, she had unconsciously acted upon the unknown recipe, and had preserved herself in the sweetness of her disposition—in the honey of her goodness. She was a pattern old maid. Yet a pattern, we would hope, never to be followed, for it is such women who make the real wives and mothers. Miss Lillywhite, like Miss Venus de Medicis, should remain a single perfection; alone in sweetness and beauty, to show what calibacy and art can do; to be admired as samples, but never to be added to.

Miss Lillywhite was an old school-fellow of Mrs. Daffy's and was passing the Christmas time with her early friend and family. Now Angelina Daffy—a pretty creature, with more goodness in her than she dreamt of—had, as we have indicated, this weakness; she must faint; and carrying out this will, as a first principle, she had duly fainted, through the whole round of holidays. She had fainted at snap-dragons on Christmas-eve—fainted, very emphatically fainted, when surprised under the mistletoe on Christmas day—fainted when the bells rang in 1850—and fainted, dead as a stone, as a nervous guest declared, when prevailed upon to crack a *bon bon* on Twelfth night. "Angelina's fainted!" had become household words in the home-stead of the Daffy's.

And so, can it be wondered at, that the ingenious Miss Lillywhite, at this last threat of Angelina's to faint at a Hottentot—should rebuke the maiden with more than ordinary vivacity! The truth is, Miss Lillywhite had been much provoked; even on the previous Sunday, when Angelina had managed to faint at the clergyman—a very handsome, meek young man, who preached a maiden

sermon with great promise of preferment—Miss Lillywhite could only scold the maiden into firmness, by threatening to give her up, unattended, to the care of the beadle. Wherefore, when Angelina, returning to her weakness, expressed herself ready to go off at the very look of a Hottentot—therefore, all previous provocation considered, can it be wondered at that the patience of Miss Lillywhite fairly exploded with—"Fiddledee!" We think not; and take up the stich of our little story.

"Fiddledee," said Miss Lillywhite. Miss Angelina looked surprised—amazed—and gradually became very deeply wounded. At first, she raised her eyes towards Miss Lillywhite as though doubtful of the truth of her impressions; but the set, stern features of Miss Lillywhite—if you can couple the expression of sternness with the thought of a clear, bright, open face, bright and clear as Dresden China—convinced Angelina that it was the lady visitor who had really spoken. What, under the new and painful circumstance, could Angelina do? Why, she fell back upon the strength of her weakness; she instantly made an ostentatious preparation to faint. Her eyelids were slightly tremulous—she swallowed one sob—her neck took one swan-like curve, and—*and*, in another second, there would have been the old, old cry of the house of Daffy—"Angelina's fainted!"

But—
Miss Lillywhite jumped from her chair, and resolutely passing Mrs. Daffy, made direct to the sufferer, who, half-conscious of the attempted rescue, was fainting all the faster—"Angelina," cried Miss Lillywhite, with a restorative shake, "this is affectation—folly—hypocrisy—a nonsense!"

Miss Angelina Daffy opened her eyes, and in a moment sat upright, with her pretty cut nostril dilated, and the tear that was coming into her astonished eyes almost frozen, and indeed, altogether, in such a state of amazement that she must—no, she would not faint; it was not a time to faint when so cruelly offended.

Miss Lillywhite drew her chair beside Angelina, who was every moment hardening in dignity.
"My dear child," said Miss Lillywhite, "you must give up fainting—it's gone out of fashion."
"Fashion," Miss Lillywhite! Do you think that feelings—
"Fiddledee," again repeated Miss Lillywhite; and Angelina sternly resolved not to say another word to so strange a person—to so unpolite a visitor. Angelina crossed her arms in resignation, determining—since her mamma would not interfere—to suffer in silence. Miss Lillywhite might be rude—might say her worst.
"When I was eighteen, your age," said Miss Lillywhite, "and that, my dear, is nearly thirty years ago, I used to faint too. I enjoyed fainting very much; indeed, my dear, I question if ever you take greater pleasure in fainting than I did."
"Pleasure!" exclaimed Miss Angelina. "Who could remain dumb under such an imputation?"
"O, I know all about it—pleasure, my dear," said the remorseless Miss Lillywhite. "You see it gave me a little consequence; it drew upon me general notice; it made me, as it were, the center of a picture; and it was a pleasure—not a healthful one, certainly, but still a pleasure—to enjoy so much sympathy about one. To hear, whilst I was in the fit—I don't know, my dear, whether you hear, when fainting, quite as well as I did—to hear expressions of concern, and pity, and admiration, and—do you hear them, distinctly?" Angelina could not answer such a question; she could only look lightning—harmless, summer lightning—at Miss Lillywhite, who inexorably continued. "I can confess it now—I used to enjoy the excitement, and therefore went off upon every reasonable opportunity. It was very wrong, but there was something pleasant, exciting in the words, 'Miss Lillywhite's fainted!' O, I can remember them, my dear, as though it was only yesterday. But, my love," said the cruel spinster, taking the young maid's hand between her own, and looking so benignly and speaking so sweetly—"but, my love, we may faint once too often."

Angelina was very much offended—deeply hurt that Miss Lillywhite should for a moment associate her own past affliction with the real existing weakness and there before her. Nevertheless, there was such quietness, such truthfulness, and withal such an air of whim in the looks, and words, and manner of the elderly spinster, that the young one gradually resigned herself to her monition.

Female Education.

The subject upon which we are about to offer a few observations, is a delicate one, and one which we confess we approach with unaffected diffidence; but we have long been inclined to touch upon it; and, should we, like some naturalist about to embark upon an unknown ocean in quest of a cabinet of fossils and minerals, return safely, with having found here a shell and there a pebble, our object will have been accomplished. We do not hesitate in the least, to say that this important subject has been very much neglected, more so, every thing considered, than that of the opposite sex; and the reasons why it has been so neglected may not perhaps, at first view, be perceptible to every one. We are the objects of circumstances, with our feelings swayed by passion, our reason clouded with prejudice, and our minds obscured, too often, by pernicious customs; the philosophy of this state of things, then, may, we think, be traced to some principle, having its origin in some or all of these sources. We are told that the female mind is not so vigorous as that of the opposite sex; now we do not assent to this proposition as a general thing, it requires a healthy and strong physical constitution to undergo severe continued mental application, and males, of course, are possessed generally of a stronger constitution than females. But because they have greater physical strength, does not argue that they have also greater mental strength or vigor. We know from observation and experience that these two qualities are rarely combined in the same individual, i. e. great mental and physical vigor, and we often find that the one compensates the other; a person with a vigorous mind encased in a weakly constitution, will often overcome the same difficulties with greater ease, and much less labor, than a person with a robust and strong constitution with a weak mind. Persons can notice this principle illustrated in students even of the same sex in pursuing their studies, where the one will in many cases get his or her recreation in half the time the other will, when at the same time they are very differently constructed as to physical strength. The minds of females are of course influenced by taste, whether in a more or less refined degree in the studies which they pursue; but even that is no correct test of the strength of mind, for individuals have often a capacity to accomplish many things in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the development of truths in art and science, in the vast economy of nature, in which he or she takes little or no delight. They are said to be incapable of pursuing the more obscure branches of science on account of this supposed mental inferiority, and this supposition more than any other is the reason why they do not in more instances study them.

But suppose it true, that the female mind is not so vigorous as the male; why this, instead of being an objection, should be one of the greatest reasons why it should be cultivated,—should be declaimed in "obtruse studies, even in the higher branches of mathematics; what so well calculates to strengthen the mind and develop the strength of its latent powers as severe discipline and painful applications? like the functions of the body, the more it is exercised, within a proper limit, the stronger and more vigorous it becomes. It makes but little difference, in our opinion, through what means the mind is disciplined, so it be accomplished;—so it be accomplished in a manner, so as to procure the greatest amount of useful information, whether it be by means of studying the languages, natural science, or mathematics, perhaps the whole combined, would be as judicious a course as any; there should, at least, be a variety. It has been the practice generally, in the education of females, to give them a slight and superficial knowledge of some of the elementary branches, and then they are unceremoniously told that they have gotten all that is necessary to transact the business that they will be required to transact in life; as though knowledge were a burden, a useless thing, and a cultivated mind a superfluity.

Now what is it that constitutes society? It is composed of individuals, who, taken together, constitute the aggregate; and of course, as are the different qualities and accomplishments of each one, of the same must be the whole in a greater or less degree. It does not then depend upon numbers or indeed, upon locality, in order that a society may be intelligent and refined, it depends upon the culture of the head and the

heart. Without intending to make invidious distinctions, why, we would ask, is it that the Eastern States, many composed of little else than barren rocks and sterile hills, are celebrated so universally for their refined society, their shrewdness and intelligence? It is because their females are well educated, with out regard to condition in life. In the proper cast and mould of the minds of the youth of this generation depends the destiny of generations yet to come. And who exercises the first influence, and who is, in fact, that stamps the first impress upon the mind in its earlier state, are impressions are made that are durable, and fix the character in after life, and indeed that last forever! The answer is obvious to every one. It is then important that those impressions should be of the proper kind, and correctly formed; for upon this point there is a double relation involved—duty to self, and also to society.

Truly hath the poet said: "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen and spend its fragrance upon the desert air." How more truly could the neglect of early education be expressed in figurative language! We often find, yes, too often, those who possess, and have possessed all the gifts, perhaps, that nature could bestow, but they, through wilful neglect, and a misconception of duty, have laid dormant and uncultivated, and those latent powers of the mind, which had they been properly developed and cultivated, might have been an ornament, and a blessing to society, disseminating their genial and hallowed influence like the "dews of heaven over all" destined to remain in obscurity, perhaps forever, whilst the possessor remains unconscious of their strength, and a stranger, perhaps, even to their existence, and to those rational enjoyments and pleasures that appertain to that source. It occurs to us there would not be so many artificial distinctions in society, were there a more widely disseminated system of education, or was knowledge more generally diffused; and in order to this we must go back to the origin of knowledge, or where the first lessons are given, and see that those that give them are the proper mentors,—are possessed of that discipline and training which should be imparted to others—that origin is the female sex.

When we commence here, there will be the greater probability of the influence extending to both sexes; it then is a surer way to get both the male and ultimately the female sexes educated. When females are properly educated in the first place, for where do you find a properly and thoroughly educated mother that will fill by some means or other to have her children educated. Some may tell us that the influence of educated females is but limited; that it is not much more if any than those who have but little education. Show me one that is educated as she should be, and who exerts her influence in a proper direction, and I will show you one who exercises a greater influence than even a person of the opposite sex, under the same circumstances, to say nothing of one of less education. But why discuss a subject, the importance of which must be evident to every one. Need we give examples of the influence the sex exert upon society; they are abundant, but prominent. Among the rest we would mention a Martha Washington, to whose influence and proper training of her son the world is indebted for a true votary of Liberty, and happy America for a deliverer from bondage; and could she be withdrawn from the apothesis by which she is surrounded, and be permitted again to speak, I fancy her language to the fair daughters of America, would be "go pluck the flowers ere they fade!"—ORION.

Gov. Haines has fixed the 12th of December as a day of thanksgiving in New Jersey.
Jenny Lind will shortly give a series of concerts in Baltimore, when she will proceed to Washington City.
The body of Frederick Myer, a German, was found floating in the river, at Louisville, on Wednesday. He was a deck hand on one of the boats.
The steamer *Exit* struck a snag on the 25th ult., in Red River, fifteen miles above Camps. She had 110 bales of Cotton on board. Boat a total loss. No lives lost.
The proprietor of the Light House Garden, in Milwaukee, has just obtained a first rate crop of green peas, equal in quality and flavor to those grown in July or August.—This may be called an early, or perhaps late, crop.

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For the Gallipolis Journal.

"We may faint once too often," repeated Miss Lillywhite, and she sighed; and then her customary smile beamed about her. "Of this dreary truth am I a sad example."
"You! Miss Lillywhite!" said Angelina.
"Listen," said the old maid. "Tis a short story; but worth your hearing. When I was nineteen, I was about to be married. About, did I say? Why, the day was fixed; I was in my bridal dress; at the altar; in the ring, the wedding-ring, at the very tip of my finger, when—"
"Mercy me!" cried Angelina, "what happened?"
"I fainted," said Miss Lillywhite, and she shook her head, and a white smile played about her lips.
"And you were not married, because you fainted?" said Angelina, much awakened to the subject.
"As I have confessed, it was my weakness to faint upon all occasions. I enjoyed the interest that, as I thought, fainting cast about me.—My lover often looked coldly—suspiciously; but love conquered his doubts, and led him triumphantly before the parson. Well the marriage service was begun, and—"
"Do go on," cried Angelina.
"And in a few minutes I should have been a wife, when I thought I must faint. It would seem very bold of me in such a situation not to faint. I who had fainted on so many occasions, not to swoon at the altar would have been a want of sentiment—of proper feeling, on so awful an occasion. With this thought, I felt myself fainting rapidly; and just as the bridegroom had touched my finger with the ring—I went off; yes, my dear, swooned with all the honors."

"Do go on," again cried Angelina.
"As I swooned the ring slipped from the bridegroom's fingers, fell upon the stove, and was rolling—rolling—to drop through the aperture of the stove that, from below, admitted heat to the church, when—though swooning—I somehow saw the danger, and, to stop the ring, put forth my foot—"
"Well!" exclaimed Angelina.
"Too late—the ring rolled on—disappeared down the chimney of the stove—and then I fainted with the greatest fidelity. Harshorn and *zai colat* came to my aid, I was restored—but where was the ring?—'Twas hopeless to seek for it. Half-a-dozen other rings were proffered; but no—it would be an evil omen; there would be no happiness, if I were not wedded with my own ring. Well, search was made—and time flew—and, we were late at church to begin with—and the ring was not found when the church clock struck twelve."

"Well!" said Angelina.
"The clergyman, closing his book, said, 'it is passed the canonical hour; the parties cannot be married to-day; they must come again to-morrow.'"
"Dreadful!" exclaimed Angelina.
"We returned home; my lover upbraided—I retorted; we had a shocking quarrel, and—and he left the house to write me a farewell letter. In a week he was on his voyage to India; in a twelve month he had married an Italian lady, as rich as an idol, and—after thirty years—am still Caroline Lillywhite, spinster."

It is very strange. From the time of the above narrative there were two words never again breathed beneath the roof-tree of the Daffys. And these unuttered words were—
"Angelina's fainted!"

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following.
"I saw a machine to-day, which, if I am not mistaken, is designed to create a revolution in the preparation of sugar. In my presence, some two hundred weight of sugar, of the finest character imaginable and as black as soot, was placed in it and in six minutes by my watch it came out white, dry and perfectly clean and sweet. Knowing nothing of mechanics, I cannot give a good description of it. All that I can say is, that the sugar is put into a hollow cylinder lined with wire cloth, which revolves at the rate of about three hundred times a minute, and after making about fifteen hundred revolutions, the sugar is found to be clean and dry.—Centrifugal motion cleanses it. The machine was first applied to drying c'others, but it is admirably suited for clarifying oil, rectifying sugar, and for thousand other useful purposes."

A western writer says that a few years ago, a hooster lecturer of the Finney stamp persuaded him to get up a meeting for him, and, as was the custom at that time, the lecturer was asked if he would open the meeting with prayer. To which the hooster replied, "I reckon not; I'm mighty unhandy at public prayer."

Mechanics and Lawyers.

The New York Mirror has the following, which shows that enlightened constructiveness is rising to its true place in public esteem:
The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youth of our country. The mechanical departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their "times" as ship-rights, architects, carpenters, &c.—In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, and acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to insure their respectability and success. That day is past. Mechanics now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the large portion of the State and Federal Legislature.

We hope that parents and guardians will put aside this almost obsolete idea, that none but professional men, such as physicians, lawyers and divines, can ever arrive in this country to great distinction. Look, any day, and witness the self-taught, the once illiterate boy, now a superior mechanic, filled with the ardent thirst of becoming a valuable member of society. Look at our community—how many are there now filling offices of honor and profit, who but a few years ago, were apprenticed to very respectable trades, and take the portion of the mechanics, to your very learned and much distinguished men, and compare the ratio of their utility eminence. Look at our debating societies, lyceums, &c., from whence comes the ebullition of marked natural talent from those who never had any other stimulant but their own ambition to become useful, as well as ornamental—whose days are devoted to hard work, and every vacant hour passed in the proper study to render them respectable and well-informed.

The following is an extract from the will of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans. After devoting millions to founding free schools, he thus concludes:
And (I was near forgetting that) I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is, that it may be permitted annually, to the children of the free schools, situate the nearest to my place of interment, to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency; it will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator for having raised up, as the humble instrument of his bounty to them, a poor frail worm of earth like me, and teach them at the same time, what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—The article below, we clip from the columns of the Madison Banner, and frankly confess that it contains more truth than we have ever before seen embodied in the same space. We copy it for the edification of our home readers, of course:
NEWSPAPERS.—Among the many advantages of newspapers, that of saving time is not the least. One man of business inquires of another, "What's the news?" "Nothing but what you see in the papers," is the reply; and without spending more time on the gossip of the day, they are ready to proceed to business. A friend enters the counting room of a man of business with, "Pray, where is the best place to purchase goods?" "Where shall I go to get this work done?" "Just take a seat, sir, and I will hand you the paper, where you will find the advertisements of our prominent and energetic men. They are the men who advertise and they are the men who can afford to give good bargains; and they are the persons who will be most likely to have the articles you want." This said and done, the man of business is at liberty to resume his vocation.

An anecdote is told of Governor Jones which is too good to be lost.—While making a speech, some two years since, a rowdy hissed him; "turn him out," arose from various parts of the crowd.
Just at the time an ass commenced braying, when the Governor remarked to the audience: "Let him alone, gentlemen, his father is calling him and he will soon leave."

Gov. Haines has fixed the 12th of December as a day of thanksgiving in New Jersey.
Jenny Lind will shortly give a series of concerts in Baltimore, when she will proceed to Washington City.
The body of Frederick Myer, a German, was found floating in the river, at Louisville, on Wednesday. He was a deck hand on one of the boats.
The steamer *Exit* struck a snag on the 25th ult., in Red River, fifteen miles above Camps. She had 110 bales of Cotton on board. Boat a total loss. No lives lost.
The proprietor of the Light House Garden, in Milwaukee, has just obtained a first rate crop of green peas, equal in quality and flavor to those grown in July or August.—This may be called an early, or perhaps late, crop.

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