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POETRY.

My Neighbor's House. My neighbor has a noble house Over the way, While mine is poor and meanly built

Of sticks and clay; His house has gardens rare and fine But mine has neither flower nor vine; His house is built of marble white, Bohemian glass lets in the light, There's Persian carpet on its floors, And silver knockers on its doors, And all its ware, so wondrous fair, Of richest woods is quaint and rare; And many guests go in and sup From gold and daintiest Sevres cup; And mirth and music enter there, Filling it as with charmed air-Such is my neighbor's noble house

Over the way, Looking on mine but meanly built Of sticks and clay.

Yet, though I live across the way, In a mean house of sticks and clay, And he is rich, and I am poor, With but a latch-string to my door, Why should I sorrow or repine, Gazing upon his noble house And gardens rare and fine!-They cost me nothing—they cost him care, And after all they're mine!

They're mine, because at home, content, I drink from them sweet nourishment; I see them morning, noon and night, In every new and changing light, Beautiful ever, but more to me Than to him who lives there merrily; Or seemingly so, since he must pny Dearly in money, and care and pain, For what I can see both night and day, Free as the sunshine or the rain ; His noble house and his gardens fine Were made for me-and to see, are mine! I hear his music and see his guests, He pays the piper, and seldom rests From toil and care, in his marble home, While I sleep sweetly and dreaming roam Over his marble house so fair,

Over his gardens rich and rare, Plucking their beauty everywhere, Paying no tax of money or care; Thus I am richer by far than be, For his house and gardens are mine, rent free And long as I live, if they last, will be, And nobody'll curse their rich owner in me

MISCELLANY.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS] From Columbia.

Messrs. Editors : To your letter of recent date, inviting me to occasionally occupy a place in the Press, I would respectfully reply, and say, that I feel myself flattered by your invitation, and will most cheer my contributions, and of the humble source whence they emanate, a few words by way of introduction may not be out of place.

ble origin, and one of the PEOPLE-his soul, are with the people. Nor does this feeling spring from his early associations, or approves it. Who are they who clear our lands, commit the precious seed to the earth, and gather the golden harvest? The people. Who are they who erect our buildgiences of life? The people. Finally, who are they who protect our coasts, fight our Am I wrong then, in giving the first place

by the Creator with certain inalienable that yet remain. What ! says one, exempt portion of them are preparing for the Minrights; that amongst these are the appoint- the property of the Palmettos from taxation! istry. It deserves to be mentioned also, ments (called by courtesy elections) of Elec- Yes; you exempt from taxation the prop- that there is in the neighborhood of the tors of President and Vice President of the erty of several Societies and incorporate college, a high school, now in a flour-United States, of Governor and Lieutenant bodies; you squander thousands to the four ishing condition, under the charge of Mr. Governor of the State, of Commissioners in winds of heaven, for which you get no return LAFAYETTE CARRINGTON, who is too well animal, let him into the secret, and in suc-Equity, of all Magistrates, and of all Com- but laughter and ridicule. In view of these known as an eminent teacher to need an enmissioners of Roads Bridges, and Ferries; facts, do you think it unreasonable to exthat to secure these rights, the Government empt from taxation the property of your has ever been exceedingly successful in preof South Carolina was instituted, deriving poor, sinking, dying soldiers? Alas! ma. paring young men for College. its powers from aristocratic and moneyed ny, very many of them have but little of combinations, strengthened by years of sub- this world's goods either for exemption or mission on the part of the people, &c., &c." taxation. Their heritage is poverty, their those facilities requisite to afford to the youth And can I respect or esteem these men as stock in trade is disease, and their home is the friends of civil liberty? Never! never!! the grave.

And yet we find the little two-penny politicians, the office-seekers, and office-expectants of the hour, not only adopt the opinions of this haughty aristocracy, but absolutely cringe before them, and fawn upon them, in humble expectancy of the crumbs that shall fall from their tables. While my heart is bowed down by a retrospective view of the many who have forgotten their duty to the people, by denying to them their just rights, it is nevertheless cheered by beholding the noble array of pure and independent patriots who, through evil as well as good report, have stood forth, as a Moses and a JOSHUA, before them. Some have already crossed the Jordan, and entered the blessed land; while others remain this side of the flood, and are even now leading their hosts to conquests and to victory.

But I forget myself. [believe I am talkcandle-snuffer. Let me write more in character.

Columbia has for many weeks past been city of refuge from the epidemics that prevailed in Charleston, Hamburg, Augusta, and elsewhere. She is now, however, receiving the farewell addresses of her visitors, who are returning home, Some three hundred passengers left here yesterday morning for Charleston, and almost an equal number this morning; indeed the Charleston Railroad Company had to borrow two passenger cars from the Greenville, in addition to their own, that they might accommodate the returning multitudes, as well as those going down on business.

fully accept it; but that yourselves and your gress, addressed the people here yesterday, a description of it, it would be pronounced readers may be apprized of the character of and gave general satisfaction. You are aby every one who has stood upon the spot Barnum's Speech on Humbugs. and fears that the acquisition of Cuba, cith- that the College building, including the humbugs; as looking on the ladies, whose ble origin, and one of the People—his gage herself from the training of Spain, massive columns, which, if viewed from a the blind partiality of his riper years. Reas hardly tell you that, like your own Brooks, study in this College has ever been equally

NICK BOTTOM.

Columbia, Nov. 9, 1854. WRITTEN FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Oglethorpe University. Messrs. Editors :- If you will permit me o occupy a column in your paper, I wil endeavor to call the attention of your many eaders to the merits and claims of this noble Institution. I am constrained to do it. not only because it is due to the Institution itself, but because it is due to all who love and desire to promote the principles of a sound and thorough education.

Oglethorpe University is situated in Baldwin County, Georgia, about two miles and a half from Milledgeville, in a pleasant and healthy location. It is under the patronage of the Synods of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida, and has long been known as an Institution that would compare, without disparagement, with a majoring like an editor, instead of a scribbling ally at the South. But there are few, who, ity of the Colleges in any State, and especicorrespondent; like a star-actor, instead of having neither visited in person, or taken special pains to inform themselves concerning it, are aware of the rapid improvement it has been making for the last four years in the various facilities that give interest and worth to a College. It would be needless, as well as tedious, to trace its almost yearly progress in these facilities of usefulness, and its consequent advancement in the confidence of the learned and the good, who are acquainted with its merits. In this brief sketch, I will only allude to its many advantages, and speak of what it now is, and what it promises to be. As to the situation terests, as he loves the welfare of his sons to and building of Oglethorpe, in point of convenience, taste and elegance, it would be to the much neglected couse of education, Mr. Boyce, our Representative in Con- and I am confident, that, were I to attempt When the second control of the production of the ware that Mr. B. was a Union man during and gazed upon its indescribable beauty, to the secession mania. He is yet a Union many be far short of the reality. I will only say, ings, conduct our commerce, build our ships, Prof. WILLIAMS has in a good degree recov- into a class, corresponds with the thorough sand supply us with the comforts and converged from the disease that compelled him to course of instruction; and instead of being misness of life! The people. Finally, who water his chair in the South Carolina Colare they who protect our coasts, fight our buttles, and overawe our enemies. The people God bless them? the people do it all. the affections of both old and young more sors of Oglethorpe University, nothing is in my except to those from whom we do whole town welcomed him, by individually and if cannot be that men of sich acquisisive so many bandlast. Surely not: Reason and gratitude alike sanction the prehim with open arms. In a brief address, at Yet it is true, that from their own retiring

er, and that its possessors (together with the old aristocracy of this State) are endowed empt from taxation the few gallant spirits time members of the Church, and a large joy's Hotel. One of this boarders who came by unity of language, not by commutty comium from me. Suffice it to say that he

> From this brief sketch it must be seen that Oglethorpe is rapidly progressing in all of our own and other States as thorough an education as can reasonably be expected. In pecuniary means, in convenience of accommodation, in classic beauty of architecture, in thorough instruction, in the Professorships, strict and efficient discipline, and in the confidence of the public, it is steadily and rapidly advancing. It is true it has not had quite as many students for the last year or was to pay the person who proposed to put bered that the Russian troops at Elau resistative as some of our other Colleges; but the the skeleton together was to have been \$225. causes are not to be found in any depreciation in the Institution itself or diminution in the than I thought, I sent word not to proceed army, to break their ranks. Such men, benumber of its friends. On the contrary its excellence is yearly becoming greater and the number of its decided friends constantly increasing. Whatever the causes of its apparent declension may be, they can not bind the energies of so noble an Institution. It cannot be that a people who have any de- 000, or \$1,000 a month: I wrote to him if sire for the preservation of their-free institutions, civil and religious, any proper appreciation of a practical education, can remain indifferent to the claims of such an Institution as Oglethorpe, or fail to avail themselves of the high privileges it offers. Oglethorpe stands as high in the literary world as any other institution, and rise it will—
> as a nation, or the Americans as a people, by drawing parallels. The entire history of the world furnishes no parallel, either to truth, is onward, and the name of Oglethorpe the republic or the people, so that all infer-University will be known, and its influence ences drawn, and prophecies made, on the felt, when men shall have turned their swords strength of what nations and races have it's a sign he thinks himself a devil of a felinto plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Would that I were as eloquent as WEBSTER, that I might make an its distinct manifestations. The nation is an impression upon the heart of every citizen image of the people; the people are a reflex in the State. I would appeal to him as he of circumstance and condition; and the ago loves the cause of truth and his own best inawaken to a just sense of his responsibility erally shows the imbecility of searchers for difficult to speak in terms too extravagant; and rally around the institution that bears the name of Oglethorpe,

November 6, 1854.

It seems to be a most unfortunate circum-

who all took the humbugging in good humor except the last man.

I have not vanity to call myself a real scientific humbug. I am only an humble nember of the profession.

My ambition to be Prince of Humbugs will resign, but I hope the public will take

Thumb I had a skeleton prepared from various bones. It was to have been made ighteen feet high; it was to have been buried a year or so in Ohio, and then dug up by accident, so that the public might learn expected that it will fall in two or three days, that there were giants of old. The price I This is not so certain, as it will be remem-

with the skeleton. My manager, who never hind entrenchments, are not likely to be ea-

Seven years afterward I received from the places are taken : South an account of a gigantic skeleton that had been found. Accompanying it were the certificates of scientific and medical men as it as represented, or would pay his expenses if not; I found it was my own original hum-lbug come back to me again; of course I re-year, six months. Badajes, in 1811, susbug come back to me again; of course I re fused it, and never heard of it afterward.

Republics---Ancient and Modern

It is idle to measure the United States done in past time, are a lost illustration applied to us. Every nation has its peculiari ies, every age its phase, and every people is a cycle through which nation and people pass. The attempt to justify or condemn by contrasting moderns with aucients, genanalogies. The only analogy that can be drawn between nations or races, is, that the one/were either kingdoms, empires, hierarchies, oligarchies, or republics, from their form of government; and the other either savage, barbarous, civilized or enlightened There is just so much similarity, and no more Scythia was a kingdom, and so is England -Greece was a republic, and so is the Uni

necticut, he was put in a stable near Lovejoy's Hotel. One of the boarders who came
to see him recognized him as an animal he
had seen at Bridgeport.

"Good heavens!" he cried, "I have seen
that animal before; it is really an extraordinary humbug." He took up a friend from
the same hotel, and after he had seen the
auimal, let him into the secret, and in succession thirty-seven persons were carried up,
who all took the humburging in good hucean to ocean, making near neighbors of men at the remotest distance. Nay, scarcely a feature in common with us had she or her sister, Greece. They were, in the aggregate of respects, infinitely our inferior; and there are living legislating fools, who strive to judge us by their standard, Stuff! the will for the deed: I can assure them that if I were as well to compare the flight of a if I had been able to give them all the humbugs I have thought of, they would have been amply satisfied.

Before I went to England with Tom

[N. Y. Mirror.]

TAKING OF SEVASTOPOL.—The intelligence by the Arabia says the bombardment of Sevastopol has commenced, and that it is thought as highly of the scheme as it deserved, sold the skeleton for \$50 or \$75: to refer to history, to see how easily fortified

"Genoa, in 1800, sustained a blockade of sixty and a siege of forty days. Saragossa, in 1808, sustained a close siege of nearly to the genuineness. The owner asked \$20,- two mouths, and again in 1809 for two months. Verona, 1809, sustained a siege he brought it on I would take it if I found and blockade of seven months, four of them being of open trench. Cuidad Rodrigo, in tained a siege of more than forty days, open trench. St. Sebastian, 1813, sustained a siege and blockade of nearly three months, with over fifty days of open trenches. Pampaluna, in 1813, four months. Moyon, in. 1813-14, also four months."

> SIGNS .- When you hear a man ostentatiously lamenting his "defective education, low," for all that.

When you hear a woman saying, "it's pity Sally Brown is so homely," it's a sign she thinks her own daughter is on the contrary quite the reverse.' When you hear a man often complaining

that his newspaper is "horribly stupid, and not edited as it ought to be," it's a sign (tento one) that he is considerably in arrears on he subscription.

When you hear a woman inveighing pub-lily against "the marriage state as it is," it's a sign she never tried it—or if she has, married a man whose wife was probably as much in fault as himself.

To THE POINT.—The Woonsocket Patri-

ot has the following: "There are various kinds of meanness in