Daily Pantagraph.

BLOOMINGTON, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1865.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES MILLER, of McLean.

FOR STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

FOR
OWEN LOVEJOY, of Bureau.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for McLean County, Ill., to nominate County officers, will be held in the city of Bloomington, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. The "Press," and not "the old precinct," will be represented in said Convention, as follows:

	Delegates.		Delegates.
Mt. Hope	1	Dropsey Grove	1
Gridley	2	Funk's Grove	1
Danvers	1	Yoder	1
White Oak	1	Randolph	1
Bloomington	6	Hudson	1
Dawes	1	Old Town	1
Towanda	2	Bellflower	1
Arrowsmith	1	Chenoa	2
Padfield	1	Blue Mound	1
Allington	1	Gridley	1
Martin	1	Arrowsmith	1
Hudson	1	Bloomington	6
Bellflower	1	Money's Grove	1
Lexington	2	Bellflower	1
Total			30

By authority of the County Central Committee.

W. O. HODGE.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people, in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Ottawa, Friday, ... September 15
Charleston, Saturday, ... September 16
Galesburg, Knox county, ... October 7
Quincy, Adams county, ... October 13
Alton, Madison county, ... October 15

Mr. Lincoln, in addition to the joint discussions with Mr. Douglas and himself, will address the people at the following time and places:

Macomb, Ill., ... September 2
Paris, Edgar county, ... September 7
Hillsboro, Montgomery county, ... September 11
Edwardsville, Madison county, ... September 14
Greenville, Bond county, ... September 19

Other appointments will be made from time to time.

MR. LOVEJOY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people of this county at Sloan's Grove, on Monday, September 18th, at 1 o'clock.
Farmer's Grove, Tuesday, ... 19th, at 1
De Witt, on Wednesday, ... 20th, at 1
Lexington, on Thursday, ... 21st, at 1

Our friends in the several places named will, of course, make all arrangements necessary to receive the population of all the surrounding country, and to give our eloquent Representative a fitting welcome.

COLONIZING VOTERS.

The following energetic article from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* sounds an alarm which it will be well for us of the central counties to pay heed in time. Intimations of the danger have been thrown out before, in more private way. Although two months are yet to elapse before the election, it is not too early to begin to keep our eyes open.

Neither nationality of birth-place, nor religion, has anything to do with a man's right to vote. But all honest men must admit that the practice of *colonizing* doubtful districts, before elections, with swarms of such voters as can be most easily bought up and transported for the purpose, is a fraud upon the election laws, and a violation of the rights of resident citizens, such as ought not to be and must not be submitted to. And if any such plot is hatching for this county, we think we know the people of McLean well enough to say that the plotters had better look out for their own arms than attempt to put their plots in operation.

Here is the article referred to:

PRIDEMORE OF THE CAPTAIN.—It will afford unalloyed gratification to our friends in various parts of the State to know that the campaign is progressing in a manner eminently satisfactory to the friends of Lincoln and the Republican party. The reports made to the State Central Committee, in session at Springfield on Saturday last, seem to be conclusive on one point, viz: that Lincoln's election can now be considered as certain—provided always, his friends, over-confident of success, do not become apathetic and cease their enthusiasm and energetic exertions. We will not disguise from them the other fact, that the Democrats are exceedingly jealous and indomitable foe, who will contest every inch of ground, avail himself of every advantage, fair or unfair, and will use the employment of all the agencies which he knows how to use. We have only to be sure that we may be overborne by illegal and fraudulent votes. We have several districts which may and will be carried if a fair election can be had; but they are peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the wandering Irish. They must turn the scale against us. Let our friends in Will, Logan, Mclean, Sangamon, Macoupin, Madison, Mauison, St. Clair, Adams and Jo Daviess counties see to it that their rights are not violated and trampled under foot by the introduction of the hordes of voting strangers who will be placed in each. It is time to begin; have no organic Defensive Associations for the protection of the polls and for the detection and punishment of the villains who will attempt to make the American Freeman's franchise a mockery. We know that urgent necessity for this action already exists, and that in the places referred to by Mr. Douglas by fraudulent votes have already been cast, and that in Kansas, are already elaborated, and will be successfully carried out unless our party friends interpose to defeat the villainous design. We know it, we know this; and we believe we know the temper of our people well enough to say, that they are now prepared to make a stand against the introduction of the Democratic Irish element in the political affairs of the State. If we must fight to ensure the preservation of our rights, we are ready to fight—yes, as soon as the time comes. We shall never have a better cause or a more willing people. We were the plotters now—so early in the contest that they may have a long start of us—and we know they are sowing the wind. They know what the harvest is, and that whatever preparation the Democrats may be prepared for

THE KANSAS VOTE.—*Freedom's Champion*, published at Atchison, Kansas, publishes the official vote as published by the Commissioners (1,788 for, 11,300 against) and adds to it returns reported on account of informity, or not counted in time, amounting to 171 for and 1,072 against, thus leaving the population, making the whole vote 1,959 for, and 12,372 against; giving a total vote of 14,331, and a majority against the swindle of 10,413.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING!

McLEAN COUNTY AROUSED!

The Tall Sucker exposes the Sophistries of the Little Giant!

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM AND DEMOCRATIC DESPONDENCY!

The Republican mass meeting in this city on Saturday, 4th Instant, was a magnificent demonstration. There were not less than seven thousand persons in and around the public square during the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's able speech, every county was well represented. Lexington, in particular, did nobly. She sent a delegation of two hundred and thirteen good looking and reliable Republicans. We have changed Lexington with a Democratic Republican majority, and if she don't send it down by telegraph on the night of the second of November, we shall commence suit against her for dereliction of duty.

Towanda, for a small town, sent a large delegation. She will give a good account of herself on election day.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the different roads leading to the city were filled with the "bone and sinew" of the county, and before twelve o'clock our principal streets were alive with men whose beaming faces and independent walk would have satisfied a close observer of human nature that

"The tide was in
To half the—"Democratic from its bank,
Than force the yoke of slavery upon men
Determined to be free."

At the second ringing of the court house bell, at half past two o'clock, a procession was formed under the direction of Major McCullough, Chief Marshal. The Assistant Marshals were Ward H. Lamon, Chas. Schneider, James O'Donald and Henry J. Rager.

The Germans turned out in strong force. They marched in front of the procession. The banner which they carried bore the motto, "Liberty protect that we have ever seen displayed at a political meeting.

The procession marched to the residence of Judge Davis, beyond the eastern depot, and halted in front of his residence where he first being complied by the venerable President of the Day, Judge Davis, and the second by the committee of reception—proceeded to the door of Judge Davis' residence. The large crowd in front of the gate waited patiently until Mr. Lincoln made his appearance, when they gave him "three times three."

We have never seen more appropriate banners than those which were carried in the procession. The following inscriptions were so plain that no person could mistake their meaning:

"Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." "The Union—it must be preserved." "Freedom National—Slavery sectional." "The Independent Sovereignty of the States." A very beautiful banner—presented to the Republican Club by Dr. Hobbs—attracted much attention. On one side were the words: "Lincoln Republican Club, Bloomington, Illinois." On the reverse, in place of "Honor to the Honest," was the heart-stirring motto of "God defend the Right!"

"Dick, his drapery," had his dray covered with black muslin. It was in mourning for Dixie, which was represented by a wooden rooster. The rooster looked as if he had been severely killed, and immediately above him, festoned to a dry goods box, were the words, "Dixie's Defeat—Dick and his dray received a good share of attention.

The procession marched down Washington street, and halted in the public square at half past three o'clock. The south side of Phœnix Block, Union Block, and the sidewalks next to the square were alive with people; and many were the snowy handkerchiefs which fair ladies waved from the open windows to the demonstration by passed them.

On the north and west sides of the court house were "strongholds" which indicated that McLean county was "for Abram Lincoln—first, last and forever;" and at the north door was a representation of a ship in miniature. The sun was shining, and the ship was breaking over the good ship from her bows to her quarter deck; the boatsman was not able to keep the ship out of the danger in which she had been placed by his carelessness and inattention, the passengers, very naturally, felt indisposed to trust themselves to his pilotage any longer. They said, "Give up the ship—give her a new pilot!"

The town of Downs sent in a delegation, with a banner which read, "The town of Downs for Abram Lincoln, Liberty and the Union."

At twenty minutes to four the following eloquent and beautiful reception speech was made by Leonard Swett, Esq.:

MR. LINCOLN:—Some days have been deputed on behalf of the citizens of this county to welcome you on this occasion. As a friend and known admirer of your talents and your character, I could scarcely offer upon this duty, sharing prominently with the thousands who surround you, the kindly and affection which have supported you so long for many years. In the exercise of the profession you have honored, you have frequently visited this county. With a great majority of the people you have personal acquaintance, associated with the pioneer history of the West, has, in the lapse of years, ripened into affectionate regard. Here now number many of your most devoted friends—here are associations of endearment, of kindness and of sympathy; and our whole people, by the intimacy of their acquaintance with the character and affectionate sympathy and regard for you, will feel as if an adopted son of their heart was with them.

I intend therefore but partially perform my duty, and violate greatly the wishes of my fellows, if I extend to you on this occasion merely a political welcome. We would all give utterance to feelings of profound personal regard, as well as express to you our most ardent sympathies in the great struggle in which you are now engaged.

Our government which has bequeathed the blessing of civil liberty to the millions of our land, is now the stuff of political sympathy—the prize of power of a people goaded to madness by opinion.

The present form of slavery was at the solemn moment of our independence, an existing institution, and had been forced upon our forefathers during their colonial dependency by the power and cupidity of the mother country. After our independence the people for the first time entertained this subject. Our fathers were then weak and shackled by allegiance; but the fires of liberty were aglow in every heart, and hope generate there which had rendered our freedom from the "perilous ridges of the battle" sought to honor its blessings upon all. The first work of our forefathers, therefore, was to proclaim the territories, not polluted by slavery, forever free, to restrict as soon as practicable the further importation of slaves, and place the institution "where the public mind would rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction." Since then time has wrought a great change. Slavery in the State has been added to our domain, city after city of almost magic growth has sprung suddenly into life to adorn the slopes of our hills, and to pour commerce now floats on every sea, and luxury lolls within its lap. In many and in important respects, change perhaps consequent upon this in the political sentiment of the people is scarcely less striking. Our forefathers' policy of prohibiting the introduction of slavery into free territory is now claimed to be a violation of the very constitution they made and framed. The sentiment of the new Republican party, which they perilled "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," are now scoffed at and pronounced treasonable. Our fathers, in their efforts to make this country the great heritage of free men is subverted, and in its stead prevail other maxims, which, in the end, must undermine and perpetuate the crowning evil of our land.

Our State has the doubtful honor of furnishing the author and the champion of these new and startling heresies. After deserting—in that final struggle his work had engendered and made essential, to succeed—those companions with whom he started in a career which has shaken the institutions of our country to their center, he has returned, in his people to be honored or censured for the course he has pursued. You have been selected to enter the lists against him. You are the representative of those who repudiate his heresies, who have proved themselves with the wisdom and policy of Washington and Jefferson. Your great opponent, in this anniversary in this contest has not inappropriately been styled the "battle of the giants." The eyes of the nation are upon you. The great world is in deep and heavy blows—to parry unscrupulous and artful thrusts, to unmask every sophistry, and drag to light the naked deformity of the principles you are combatting. In this struggle I offer you—to-day not only the affectionate welcome of this people, but the sympathy of your whole party, and that of every field you have met your very adversary. We have admired in your great debates with him your coolness and self-possession, and smiled at the flaging of the fretted lion you have "bearded in his den." We approve the sentiments which in those contests you have uttered in a manner and with a skill with which you have maintained them. "The past" with you "is at least secure." Go on as you have begun, and you will carry to the country the sympathy and unshaken confidence of the thousands assembled here to greet you. We will meet you again, when you shall come for my approval, to victory. We will then applaud your success, and rejoice in the fullness of our beautiful Prairie State confidently into your hands.

Mr. Swett then introduced to the meeting the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; who came forward amidst loud applause.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

After briefly expressing his acknowledgments to the speaker and the audience for the highly complimentary reception with which they had honored him, and remarking that he well knew that his great crowd had not assembled to do honor to him personally, but to hear the cause of Freedom and its humble advocate, Mr. L. took up Mr. Douglas' Bloomington speech of July 16th, and remarked that he was now here to redeem his promise then made, of replying to that speech.

There were probably many of his (Lincoln's) friends in the audience who did not hear Douglas' speech referred to them. There were also some friends of Douglas who could not be convinced by any argument that Douglas was a traitor. Douglas was still a Union man, whose minds were not fully made up, and who were yet open to conviction. To that class he would address a few words. He would say to them there was, it probably considered for the most part of the time, a Whig party. (Mr. L.) was also an old line Whig, and had stood by the principles of that party a being. He had first appeared in this town twenty years ago, when Judge Douglas was the Whig candidate for Congress, and Stephen A. Douglas was contending on the other side. In 1844 he had canvassed the State of Illinois for Henry Clay. Again in 1840 he had spoken for Harrison, with Douglas contending on the other side. In 1844 he had canvassed the State of Illinois for Henry Clay. Again in Indiana, while Douglas was doing his utmost for the Democratic nominee. In 1848 he was again in Indiana, and in Illinois, while Douglas was stumping the Democracy to the support of Cass. And in 1852 he was supporting Scott, while Douglas was the leader of the Democracy. In 1854 was the last Whig battle, for in 1856 Fillmore did not carry a Whig vote, and was not supported as such. He (Mr. L.) thought therefore that Douglas was entitled to ask of old Whigs at least a fair and impartial hearing. He was not, he said, a bitter Whig, and more on account of his former position as an old Whig.

Douglas, in his Bloomington speech, after complimenting himself pretty highly for his services to popular sovereignty, devotes a large portion of his time to attacking his foe. He charges that I am trying to produce uniformity of local institutions throughout the States, to produce an entire equality of the white and black races, and to make no difference between the north and the south. He finds the evil, which he imagines I am striving to produce, in my speech of June 16th. Not that I have ever said any such things, but he infers them from what I did say. I would say, in my own behalf, that I have uttered no sentiments which I have not uttered before, and I make no difference whether I intended them or not, they are equally responsible. But I think the Judge's inference is not a fair one, as I shall show.

Mr. L. then quoted the paragraphs of his Springfield speech of June 16th to which Douglas chiefly takes exception, as follows:

"We are now quite another one, we are, and whether we are traitors, we need then better make sure to do, and how to do it, if we can, before we do it. We are now in a condition that we have never before arrived at, and which we have been for years vainly trying to avoid. Under the operation of our Federal Government, we have been for years in a condition of which we expect the longer to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be longer. I do not expect the Union will be dissolved—I do not expect the opponents of slavery will agree to the further spread of it, and I do not expect the friends of it will, or that it ought to, be allowed to do so. I do not expect that the agitation will cease, or that it will become alike lawful in all the States, old and new. Which way I prefer it to go, I have already said.

He proceeded to show that it is now the fifth year since the Kansas Nebraska bill was introduced; that it was introduced with the express avowed and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation; and he asked whether the agitation had not augmented instead of ceasing. A Democ ipient Democrat said, "Yes, but it was the Abolitionists who agitated it." Douglas had promised to put the slavery question been declared to be *settled* forever. It was not the Abolitionists who promise was passed, when the Nullification Compromise was adopted when Texas was admitted, when the Compromise of 1850 were adopted. Yet the agitation was always soon renewed. All these were merely temporary settlements, phases of the question, and the question itself. The Lecompton question was another phase, and it was claimed that the English bill had settled that. Douglas says it is settled. What is settled? *The Lecompton Constitution?* No, doubtedly is *settled*, [loud applause and laughter,] but is the Kansas question settled? Has Kansas a constitution? Is it settled how she is to come in? No! the whole thing is to be done over again. We are just where we were when we started. We have only been *settling* one *settlement* of the question, and we have only got back to where we were four years ago. Certainly, if the question is ever to be settled, we are four or five years nearer the time of the settlement of it than we were when the Nebraska bill was introduced,—but that is all. The way was to give the people of Kansas the right of self-government. Now was there any harm in that? Douglas says people have had so *little* control of their own affairs, and have been so *much* interfered with by outsiders of all kinds, as this same Kansas! The whole thing has been a lie!

This agitation springs from the same old cause which has agitated the world all through our history. It is not merely an agitation got up to help men into office. No *such* agitation could call together such assemblies as these year after year, and generation after generation. The same cause has rent asunder the great Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and is now threatening the Great Republic. It is not a temporary or trifling cause. It will not cease until a crisis has been reached and passed.—"A house divided against itself cannot stand" that the evil is in a course of ultimate extinction, it will be extinct—all the wise men in the nation cannot make slavery in the States. We have no right to interfere with it where it is. We have never had an agitation except when it was endeavored to spread to the states. Brooks of South Carolina said in one of his speeches that at the formation of the Constitution nobody expected slavery would last long, and that he was more experience of it, and the invention of the cotton gin has taught us that slavery must be permanent and perpetual. Mr. L. said he hated the Dred Scott decision, and was to place it in the same attitude that the framers of the government did.

Mr. L. briefly reviewed Douglas' charge of wishing to bring about an entire uniformity in all the domestic regulations of the States, and exposed its absurdity. He showed that there was no more wishing for uniformity in the same light with the ordinary matters of police regulations in the different States. The institution of slavery, productively, and prevailing in the different States are but concerns of union, not matters tending to disunion. Is not slavery, on the contrary, and but for the agitation of it, perfectly innocent, always tending to divide the house and overthrow it?

The charge of favoring the equality of the races was taken up, and replied to by reading an extract from a speech made by Mr. L. at Peoria, in 1854, *in debate with Mr. Douglas himself.* The extract was the same which Mr. L. quoted in his Ottawa speech, and he read it to show that his feelings and those of the great mass of the white people will not admit of making the negroes politically and socially our equals, *&c.* We have heretofore published it.)

There is no moral equality that can be made for carrying slaves into new territory, which will not equally carry them into the African slave trade. If a Kentuckian may take his slave into new territory, any other citizen of the United States may take his slave, or any other slave he may buy, he may transport, and may buy him where he can—buy him cheapest. Certainly he can buy him cheaper in African than in Kentucky. It may be said that if a citizen of slave is a slave already, and his condition is not altered by taking him to the territory. So is the African a slave already. The slave trade does not kill a Kentucman when he goes to Africa for his cargo, but finds him already a slave in the custody of a master who has captured him in the interior and brought him to the coast. There is no argument justifying the taking of slaves to new territory which will not equally justify the importation of slaves. That trade will be reopened if this thing continues to go on.—Douglas says he prohibition be continued as a measure of protection to the slave trade.

Mr. L. then read at considerable length from another of Douglas's published speeches, on the subject of negro equality, and contrasted the condition of Independence with Douglas' vacation of it, which consisted in denying the equality of the equality of British subjects in America with British subjects in England. Referring to the "amalgamation" hobby, he quoted from Douglas's speeches, and from others, quoted the census figures, showing that nearly the whole of them are from slave States; that New Hampshire and Vermont approach nearest to equality, contains scarcely any mulattoes, while Virginia with several thousand more than all the free States combined, has a highly artificial population, precisely in favor of amalgamation, we who wish to keep the territory, or those who wish to mix them in with the white races.

Mr. L. said he held the same views on slavery as Henry Clay. Douglas had the dead statesman's mantle, wrapped it around him, and with its ends trailing fifty feet behind him, was claiming it as his own, and would allow no one else to share it. Yet Clay always denounced slavery as unjust; Douglas has never once said in public whether he thinks it right or wrong. Henry Clay said of a class of men who would express all tendencies to hypocrisy, "I prefer frankness to cant—I say that they must, if they would do this, go back to the era of our independence and muzzle the cannon which thunders down the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and thereby cut the wings to hopeless and eternal bondage, some young American eagle, who will turn and rend you? Will not the people then be ready to cut down beneath the tread of any tyrant who may wish to rule them?

[This idea was most eloquently wrought out in Mr. L's peroration, and we regret much that we cannot give a verbatim report of it.

The speech was about two hours long, and was listened to with undivided attention throughout, by as many as could hear. We shall finish our account, by giving some account of the evening speeches, to-morrow.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

5TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the 5th Senatorial District, (Peoria, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam,) met at Lacon on the 1st instant, and nominated George C. Bestor, of Peoria, on the first informal ballot.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—This is the Quincy district, now represented by Mr. Morris. Jackson County is the Republican candidate, Isaac N. Morris the Douglas candidate, and Jacob C. Davis the Buchanan one.

12TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—John Tilson, of Quincy, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Quincy District.

TAZEWELL CO.—The Republican Democrats of Tazewell county, on the 28th ult. nominated Mr. R. R. M. Willson for Representative in the Legislature, John Griffith for Sheriff, Wm. A. Tinney for Coroner.

DE WITT, &c.—In the De Witt, Macon, Piatt and Champaign Representative District, P. B. Shepherd is the Buchanan candidate.

MACOUPIN.—The Republicans of Macoupin have nominated J. L. Renaker for Representative, and Mr. Borough for Sheriff.

SCHUYLER CO.—The Republicans of Schuyler County have nominated Col. Robert H. Ross for the Legislature, A. L. Noble for Sheriff, and Henry Alphin for Coroner.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE DEACON'S MASTERPIECE: OR THE WONDERFUL "ONE-HOSS-SHAY."

A LOGICAL STORY.

Here you heard of the wonderful one-hoss-shay,
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to the day,
And then, of a sudden, it—one fine morning,
Let fall to pieces without warning.
Dreadfully spry for a chaise to go,
Broadwise as well as endwise too,
Stoutly and strong from the German hives
Were the hubs of its wheels, and the felloes and spokes
And the axle-tree and sulky bar down,
Not to be found in the country round.
It was on the roof of the parson's house,
Standing in solemn state by the side of the church-porch
Where the deacons used to meet in the church-porch.

Now in building of chaises, I tell you what,
There is much to be learned by the wheels of a chaise,
As much, that is worth your while to know
As much as "two and two make four,"
Is screw, bolt, thoroughbrace—nothing stiff
Should it somewhere else be found
Above or below, or within or without,
And that this one hoss-shay was built in such way
A chaise-break down, but doesn't some one say,

Well, the deacon he mortised, and tenoned, and spoke
With an eye dew sure, "or an "I tell you,"
It would be long to tell the way he did all the things
If the country 'a' all the country round,
Was not full of the same kind of thing, for sound
And true as the deacon's masterpiece was, and the people
Thought the wonder a place must be found
Where the thing was built, and they set to work
To make that shay of exactly such a pattern
Which, if they could, they might learn
Of the wonderful "one-hoss-shay" so strong on the rest."

So the Deacon finished of the stiffest, firm
Of the country round; and at the last
This couldn't be split nor bent nor broken,—
That was the aim of the deacon's design.
He went for backwood to make the timber,
He went for iron to the village smithy,
Hickory for spokes, and the best iron tires,
But logs for the hub, for that cute like chorus,
Which, if it be not there, they will put in
Of the best material from root to branch,
Last of the timber—they couldn't sell him—
Long-lasting, tough, and hard as a nut,
And the wedges flew from between their lips,
Their teeth, their noses, their chins, like chips.

Firm as iron, light as a feather, hard as a nut,
Tough, tough, and tough, too,
Spite of the jolting and jarring and jostling
Thoroughbrace bullies, thick and wide
Were the straps, and the bolt was of iron fine,
Just as the jaw when the tenner died,
Of the best of iron was the bolt, of the best
Was the iron in the bolt. Dear reader, have you met
Such a thing as a nine-year-old POLITICIAN?

Well, the deacon he made the shay,
Made it in such a fashion, and nothing else!
When the parson of the hundredth year
Of his pastorate, rode to the meeting-house,
Sitting in state in the one-hoss-shay
Of his pride and joy, but a true and true,
Sober, and solemn, and—well, I declare
Quite it—You've seen one. No extra charge.)

Well, the deacon he mortised, and tenoned, and spoke
There are traces of age in the oak-timber,
Hickory, and iron, and bolt, and all
Not nothing least, as one may say,
Nothing at all, or else it would have stood
Just as it was in the year of grace
When the deacon built the one-hoss-shay.
Well, the deacon he made the shay to start,
Of the best of materials, and in the best part
And the door was just as strong as the sills,
The door-sill was just as good as the door,
And the whippletree stiffer than any more,
And the axle was as true as the axle of fate,
And the springs were as springy as springs of state,
And yet, as a whole, it is to say, odd,
We call it the year one thousand and one.

First of November, 'fifty-five!
This morning the parson takes a drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the way!
The one-hoss-shay comes out of the shed
Where it has been for a hundred years,
Or at least, that is what we think
Who are the boys, of whom I am one,
Close by the meet'n'-house on the hill.
And while the deacon is at prayer
And the people standing stiffly like a spile,
We boys—I mean the fellows and the girls,
Are busy in whispering to one another
Just the hour of the Earthquake-shock!
Well, we all of us know the old story
When he got up and started around!
The parson was in his pulpit, the people
Were in their pews, and the sexton in his place
Was one, of course, if you've got a sexton
Then, of course, you know how he rings
All at once, and nothing first, just
Enough to wake—and then it begins
Gently at first, the tremble of the bell
Is felt by the people in their seats
And in their souls. The tremble will soon
Become a shake, and everybody knows
What is meant by the earthquake shock.

—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Daily Pantagraph.