I THINK ON THEE.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

I think on thee in the night,
When all beside is still,
And the moon comes out, with her pale, sad light,
To sit on the lonely hill!
When the stars are all like dreams,
And the breezes all like sighs,
And there comes a voice from the far-off streams,
Like thy spirit's low replies!

I think on thee by day,
'Mid the cold and busy crowd,
When the laughter of the young and gay
Is far too glad and loud!
I hear thy soft, sad tone,
And thy young, sweet smile I see,—
My heart,—my heart were alone,
But for its dreams of thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

DREAMING MATCH.—Sir Wm. Johnston, who was superintendent of the Indian affairs in America, previous to the revolution, received some suits of clothes from England richly laced, when Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, was present. The chief admired them much, but did not say anything at the time.—In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had a particular dream. On Sir William inquiring what it was, he told him that he had dreamed that he had given him one of those fine suits which he had received from over the great water. Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the richest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with this generosity, retired. A short time after this, Sir William happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him that he also had a dream. Hendrick, very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a particular tract of land (the most valuable on the Mohawk river) of about 5,000 acres. Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark:—"Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again, you dream too hard for me."—The tract thus obtained is called to the present day, *Sir William's Dreaming Land.*

LOOKING TO NO. 1.—Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. 'Gently, Jemmy,' says the doctor,' take care; don't irritate him; always soothe your horse Jemmy. You'll do better without me. Let me down Jemmy.'—Once on *terra firma*, the doctor's view of the case was changed, 'Now Jemmy, touch him up; never let a horse get the better of you; touch him up—conquer him—do not spare him; and now I'll leave you to manage him—I'll walk back.'

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.

The ascension of Mons. Godard, on Thursday, 23d ult., was an era in the history of ballooning in Philadelphia. The æronaut took up no less than four persons, besides himself—one of them a lady—but such was the immensity of his balloon that the car containing the party was carried aloft swiftly and gracefully. Mr. Butcher, one of the company, has furnished us with some account of the trip, and of his sensations during the excursion, which will be read with interest. He says the moment the balloon left the earth, all sensation of fear and giddiness vanished. The car seemed to remain stationary while the earth receded until objects upon it became greatly diminished in appearance. So great was their distance that men, horses, and other animate objects, dwindled down to mere moving specks; but even at that distance the hum of cities and the cries of cattle, and other sounds reached the ears of the æronauts. After the party had ascended to a great height the cold became quite severe, and the skin of the travellers was covered with a palpable moisture; the skin had also a clammy and corpse-like feeling.

Mr. Butcher describes the view from the upper regions as magnificent in the extreme—there seemed to be no limit to the prospect, and the earth spread out like a map below. The balloon, when it first left the earth, was carried in a southwesterly direction, but as it ascended higher it was taken in different directions by the various currents it passed through. The balloon was at times over Wilmington and Norristown, and it crossed the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers more than once during its journey. It is believed that the balloon reached the height of 14,000 feet above the earth, and that it performed a journey of sixty miles. About six o'clock the party descended on the farm of Mr. Carter, near Chester Creek. There they took supper, (the balloon being secured in the meantime.) After this they resumed their journey and again descended a few miles further on, where they were entertained at the house of Mr. Felton, of the Baltimore Railroad Company. After leaving Mr. Felton's, it was found that the balloon had lost much gas, and that it was consequently unable to take up all the excursionists. Two of them accordingly remained on *terra firma*, while their companions again ascended, and finally came down at North East, Maryland. They returned to the city, delighted with their trip. Mr. Godard did as he pleased with his balloon, except guide it. He ascended and descended at pleasure, conversing freely with persons on the earth, and then scudding off beyond ear-shot. In one instance he came down next secured a ploughman and his horses; the latter ran off, and the æronauts thought it prudent to follow their example.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CIRCASSIA.

The following is the narrative given by the *Journal de Constantinople* of the reported victory of Circassians, a brief account of which reached us a few days ago, by telegraph:—

"SOUJAK KALEH, Sept. 24.—The Russians having passed the Leba for the purpose of constructing fortifications in Abzech, Sefer Pacha immediately despatched an interpreter to the Russian commander, in order to know the object of the expedition. The Russian commander replied, 'By the treaty of Paris, Circassia is conceded to Russia, and I have come to take possession of it.' Sefer Pacha sent a second messenger to the Russian commander, to inform him that Circassia was an independent country; that no one could dispose of it without the consent of its inhabitants, and that if the Russians did not retire from it forthwith the Circassians would take prompt measures to compel them. The next day Sefer Pacha advanced with 30,000 men against the Russians, who had taken up a position on the slopes of a ravine with 16 cannon. The combat lasted three hours and a half; the Circassians remained masters of the field, made 800 prisoners, and took all the guns. Another affair took place 20 days ago in the Tchap-Sou, after the passage of the Kouban by the Russians, who were obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men, leaving five guns behind. The Russian troops were composed of recruits, and did not stand their ground. The prisoners taken by the Circassians are no longer reduced to slavery. They are admitted into the ranks, or are at liberty to establish themselves upon the land, under the administration of a naib. The Circassian deputation which was sent to Constantinople has returned; but it is thought certain that the Porte and the Western Powers will not support us."

The Bank of France, following the example of the Bank of England, has refused to make advances either upon Rentes or Railway Shares. It has also partially limited its commercial discounts to Bills having only 45 days to run. This is a strong indication that the financial crisis has not yet passed away. It has had no particular effect upon the Money market here, having been foreseen and "Discounted." And it has had even less upon the value of Stocks and Shares, as our markets are for the present strongly supported by daily money investments by the public out of the proceeds of the dividends.

Specie to the value of £98,620 has arrived from the United States. The exchanges at New York were at the date of the last advices rather turning against this country. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the export of specie would stop; but it is stated that the agents of the Bank of France are purchasing gold there as well as in London. The Africa, which arrived out at New York on the 3rd inst., had £2500 in specie on freight; and the Asia, which sailed on the 18th, had £6000. Of the $537,877 brought by the Canada, on the evening of the same day, $307,175 have been shipped for Havre.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE VALUE OF SUGAR.

The recent general enhancement of the current prices of sugars, though stimulated and swelled by speculation, has a genuine basis. In the first place, there is an increase of several per cent. in the population of the civilized world within the last quarter of a century, insuring a like increase in the natural demand for sugar. Then it is not doubtful that, in the general absence of wars, the proportion of people able to purchase and consume sugar and other luxuries to the extent of their desires, has likewise increased. It is further true that the general manufacture and use of Preserved Fruits, &c., is rapidly increasing. But the successive failures of the Grape for several years past has led to the diversion of the Beet crop of France—which is very large and important—from the production of Sugar to that of Brandy—the French brandies, formerly made of the juice of the Grape, bearing a reputation and a price throughout the world which renders this conversion highly profitable. Hence France, which, from Napoleon's coronation to Louis Philippe's dethronement had been steadily advancing toward the point of producing her own sugar, has recently been falling rapidly back to a position of dependence for her supply on the tropical, cane-growing Indies. It is understood that the production of Sugar in the British West Indies has fallen off since Emancipation—the liberated negroes finding employment more to their taste than the severe labor of the cane-field and sugar mill—Though in British Guiana the production of sugar has recently been and is still rapidly increasing. California and Australia have some part in producing the general result—those countries producing little or no Sugar while consuming largely, and at the same time increasing the world's supply of bullion, and thereby enhancing the prices of everything but Gold. It is clear that the annual production of sugar must be increased—but where? and how? The severe cold of last Winter destroyed a great deal of cane, and practically diminished the area of tropical cane-growing soil. India and the adjacent regions of Southern Asia might produce more sugar, but the people are very slow to change the direction of their industry, while those of Spanish America have little industry of any sort. There is more sugar land in the West Indies, but it is mainly wilderness, which can only be converted into cane fields at heavy cost and by severe labour—of course quite slowly.

In view of these facts, inquiry has very properly been made for saccharine plants adapted to the temperate zone and which may be profitably employed in the production of sugar. Until some plant of this sort is found and extensively cultivated, it is not probable, that the price of sugar, as measured by that of wheat, beef and other edibles, will be essentially reduced. With the prospect of an active demand and a high price for sugar through several years ahead, it seems but reasonable that the sugar producing-area should be enlarged, if that be found practicable.

These requirements, it is believed, are satisfied in the *Sorghum Saccharum*, or Sugar millet, which has for ages been cultivated as a sugar plant in China and in Southern Africa. Its attention was first called to it in Paris last summer by a gentleman who had grown it for years in Natal (South America), where, as in China, it had been cultivated for sugar-making from time immemorial. His confidence in its adaptation to temperate climates was very sanguine, and he gave us some account of it, which was promptly embodied in a letter to the *Tribune*.

We have seen this *Sorghum* growing and nearly ripened this fall in divers sections of our own State and Northern Pennsylvania, and estimate its average height in good soil at fully ten feet. Our own little patch will average more than that, but a high wind knocked most of it down more than a month ago. That it is destined to prove one of the best fodder plants we have no doubt; but we fear, it will not usually ripen its seed much north of this city. But the seed, like that of broom-corn, is small and light;—enough of it to seed an acre (for sugar) would hardly fill a four-quart measure, or weigh six pounds. If grown for fodder, it should of course be sown much thicker. We have no doubt that it will pretty uniformly ripen on all the New Jersey soil that will produce sweet potatoes or melons, and that every northern farmer will find it to his account in growing at least an acre of it for fodder alone, even though he be obliged to buy his seed. That it will prove profitable southward of this city cannot be doubted.

We have tasted the syrup made from *Sorghum*, and find it quite palatable. We trust our farmers will cautiously enter upon its cultivation, though we do not believe any sugar will be made from it at a profit for several years yet. Inexperience, want of the requisite machinery for crushing, boiling, refining, &c., with the necessarily high price of seed, seem to stand in the way of any immediate realization of the sanguine visions of the seed-sellers. But if each enterprising farmer will obtain a quart of seed next winter—through his representative in Congress, if he cannot procure it otherwise—and plant this at Indian-corn distance in the richest, warmest land he can devote to it, he may grow a fair supply of seed next year, and satisfy himself by experiment, that his cattle will eat the stalk and leaves with avidity. Two years hence he may grow a considerable patch, save the seed and feed the stalks; and now he may begin to think of sugar-making, if he shall meantime have thoroughly informed himself with regard to it. If we can avoid a Multicaulis fever with regard to *Sorghum*, we shall soon find it a valuable addition to the staples of our Free as well as Slave State Agriculture.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dates from Havana to the 16th have been received. It was reported there, that a Spanish brig of war has 6000 stand of arms on board, for the use of the Spanish faction against the Dominican Republic, and that the annexation of the West End will be insisted upon by the Spanish, as another gem to the crown of Spain.—Everything is prepared for the invasion of Mexico as soon as the expected orders to that effect arrive from Madrid.

Mr. Hind, the distinguished English Astronomer, says that the great comet of 1264 and 1856, with its tail of 90 degrees may be looked for at any moment. He is confirmed in this view by the original chart and observations of the Nuremburg observer Joachim Heller, which have lately been discovered.

The Dumfries (Canada) Reformer of Oct. 15th, contains the following account of a shocking event which occurred at the township of Morington, Canada:

"Our pen has seldom had to record a more heart-rending circumstance than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the northerly extremity of the Township of Morington, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and, not returning that night, search was made in the morning, when, sad to relate, their skeletons were only to be found, their flesh having been completely devoured by the wolves. We are yet unable to record the particulars—the sad outlines only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states, that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found whatever, and fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous, or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages through the country. Almost every body has been visited by them, and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope, had thirty sheep killed in one single night by them. They drove them to the barn yard, and killed them there. A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.