SELECT MISCELLANY.

EYES.

"The bright black eye, the melting blue,
I cannot choose between the two;
But that is dearest all the while,
Which wears for us the sweetest smile."

There is much truth in these last two lines. The eyes we love best are the best eyes, the most beautiful to us. But all eyes are not alike, and all have not the same meaning. Black and brown eyes say different things to the blue or gray eyes. Each has a story of its own, and a way of telling it. There are eyes which glow with passion, eyes that languish with love, eyes which sparkle with mirth, eyes that flash with indignation. Some are calm and serene, others troubled and restless. Some penetrate right through you, some entreat, some command, and some are meaningless, and have a vacant stare till the mind stirs within, and illumines them. The first thing which generally strikes us in looking at the eye is its size. Large eyes have always been admired, especially in women, and are considered essential to the highest types of beauty.

We read of "large spirited eyes," and "eyes loving, large," of little sparkling beady eyes to which the terms loving and spirited could never be applied.

The Arabs express their ideas of woman's beauty by saying she has the eye of the gazelle, and the eye is ever the theme of their song. Homer repeats the epithet, "the ox-eyed Queen," whenever he alludes to Juno, and indeed beautiful eyes are not confined to the human race, but give likewise expression to the head of the horse, the dog, and many of the nobler animals.

The most beautiful eyes have a long rather than a wide opening. Eyelids which are widely expanded so as to give a round form to the eye, like those of the cat and owl, indicate ability to see much, with little light, and receive readily mental impressions from surrounding objects; on the contrary, eyelids which more closely cover over the eye, denote less facility of impression, but a clearer insight, more definite ideas, and greater steadiness and permanence of action.

Round-eyed people see much and live much in the sense, but think less. Narrow-eyed persons see less, but think more, and feel more intensely. Persons with prominent eyes are always found to have great command of language, and are eloquent speakers and fluent writers. But it may be observed that as a projecting eye most readily receives impressions from all surrounding objects, so it indicates quick and universal observation, but a lack of close scrutiny and perception of individual things. Such eyes are everything in general, but nothing in particular. Deeply-seated eyes, on the contrary, receive more definite, accurate, and deeper impressions, but are less readily impressed, and less discursive in their views. Dr. Redfield says that the wrinkles observed in some faces, running outwards and upwards from the eye, indicate probity or personal truthfulness. "Persons with this sign large," he remarks, "are always noted for keeping their promises, and for performing what they agree to do. They are perhaps slow to make promises, especially if their organ of cautiousness be large, but when made you may trust them."

There has been a great deal said and written on the subject of various colored eyes. Arranging all the various colored eyes in two grand classes, light and dark, we would say that the dark indicate power, and the light delicacy. Dark eyes are tropical, and, as an American physiognomist has observed: They may be sluggish, the forces they betoken may often be latent, but they are there, and may be called into action. Their fires may sleep, but they are like slumbering volcanoes. Such eyes generally accompany a dark complexion, "the intellect, or strong passion." Light eyes, on the other hand, belong naturally to the temperate regions, and they are temperate eyes. They may glow with love and genial warmth, but they never burn with a consuming fire like the torrid black eyes. The accompanying complexion is generally fair, and the hair light, and persons having them are mostly amiable in their dispositions, refined in their tastes, highly susceptible of improvement, and mentally active and versatile. The light-eyed races have attained a higher degree of civilization than the dark-eyed races. When the complexion and hair are dark, and the eyes light, there is generally a combination of strength with delicacy.

Black eyes are of four kinds. First, the small, brilliant, hard black eyes, which look like beads, and which one might crack like a cherry stone; secondly, the glowing, cavernous black eyes, hiding smouldering fires; thirdly, the soft, swimming, sleepy black eye; and fourthly, the large, well-set and finely formed black eye, "solemn as the hush of midnight, still as the mountain lake, yet full of thought, intellect, passion and feeling, which can rise in a storm till the quiet service glows again in an eye that has no need of words, that never smiles, but knows the warmth of tears; an eye that goes straight to the heart with a single glance, and never more leaves it; an eye that does not entrance like the blue, but draws you steadily and surely on, and touches chords in your heart which have been untouched before, and can never wake for lesser power again." The first may be the eye of a vain beauty and belle; the second may be found in many an inmate of Bedlam; the third languishes in the harem of the Turk, and the fourth is so rare, it is hardly ever met with—it is very beautiful, and also the most dangerous of all. Buffon says that "there are no black eyes, but those supposed to be black are only yellow-brown or deep orange. They appear to be black," he affirms, "because the yellow-brown shade is so contrasted with the white of the eye that it appears black."

Brown eyes are often confounded with hazel; but, though hazel eyes are brownish, they deserve to form a separate class.

"Thy brown eyes has a look like birds
Flying straightway to the light."

"The true brown eyes," says an anonymous writer, "have a softness and beauty peculiarly their own. Some are eager, quick and merry. They often go with light hair, and fresh fair complexions, and their laughing brightness, their frank glances, are as different from the cooler and calmer look as light from darkness. Others have a reddish glow, or rather an auburn light, which gives them a peculiar charm, especially if the hair match, shade for shade. Others, of a more decided brown, go with black hair and dark complexion, pale or brilliant as the case may be; and others are large and soft, with a starry light within.

Hazel eyes, or light brown eyes, have a character of their own, different quite from the true brown. There are two kinds of hazel eyes—the dark hazel with a blue shade, and the light hazel, in which green, yellow and blue all mingle, and predominate according to light or emotion. Some periodical, in speaking of hazel-eyed women, says that "a hazel eye inspires Platonic sentiment, and that a woman with these eyes never talks scandal, is unselfish, never talks too much or too little, is always agreeable and intellectual, and that the dark hazel eye is as noble in its significance as in its beauty."

Gray hazel is the sign of shrewdness and talent; the blue hazel amiable but feeble. Another writer observes that "hazle eyed women are quick tempered and fickle;" but there is no opinion expressed relative to hazle eyed men.

Gray eyes are of many varieties.—We will pass over in silence the sharp, the shrewish, the spiteful, the cold and the wild gray eye. Every one has seen them—perhaps too often. There are some that belong only to the gallows; there are others of which any honest brute would be thoroughly ashamed. But then, again, there are some beautiful enough to send a fellow wild, and those are the gray eyes I mean. There is the dark, sleepy, almond-shaped gray eye, with black lashes. It goes with the rarest face on earth—the beauty with jet-black hair and a complexion neither dark nor fair.

Then there is the calm, clear, gray eye—the eye that reasons when that only feels. It looks you quietly in the face, it views you kindly, but dispassionately. Passion rarely lights it, and love takes the steady fire of friendship when he strives to enter in. The owner of that eye is upright, conscientious and religious. It is, perhaps, the eye of a Joan of Arc, a Florence Nightingale, but not for the fairy of a household hearth—she would wear another guise.

Lastly comes the *mischievous* gray eye, with its softness and its large pupil, which contracts and dilates with a word, a thought, or a flash of feeling; an eye that laughs—that has its sunshine, its twilight, its moonbeams and its storms; a wonderful eye, that wins you whether you will or not, and holds you even after it has cast you off. No matter whether the face be fair or not; no matter if the features are irregular and the complexion varying, the eye holds you captive, and then laughs at your very chains.

The poets have praised blue eyes more, perhaps than any other kind. An Italian writer says, "Eyes with the same witchery are those of Psyche which caught Love in his own wiles." Blue eyes which borrow their tints from the summer sky what eyes they are! how they dazzle and bewilder! how they melt and soften! The large [illegible] blue eye, with the golden [illegible] and the faintly traced brow[illegible] of heavenly purity [illegible] calm, sad blue e[illegible] through one's heart [illegible] glance, the widely opened [illegible] which flashes upon you with a glorious light, with a smile that makes your head whirl, and with a meaning that you never forget.

And *green eyes*, what can be said of them? Some are doubtless like cats', or boiled gooseberries, and yet the majority *are very* handsome. For myself I have a great predilection for green eyes; they are "the eyes of all eyes which my heart loves the best"—those wells of love and sincerity "where light is ever playing, where love in depth of shadow holds his throne." Therefore I dare not give my unbiased opinion on these eyes, the pictures of the soul, but will merely quote the opinions of others. Dante speaks of Beatrice's eyes as emeralds, in his "Purgatorio," and Longfellow, in his "Spanish Student," writes:

"And in her tender eyes
Just that soft shade of green we sometimes see
In evening skies."

Our author says: "Green eyes look as if floating in lambent light—large, dreamy, pensive, and yet really green." Zuluka's eyes ought to have been green—"Oh! that eye was in itself a soul?" They are not bewildering like the blue, nor dangerous like the black, neither affectionate as the brown, nor passionate as the gray, but they are the eyes of a visionary poet, whose soul has little to do with earth, and who loves better the land of memory and imagination. Psyche must have had green eyes.

Many eyes are beautiful from expression alone. Whatever of goodness there is in the heart, its soft hate appears in the eyes; and if the heart be selfish, hard and bad, the eye will tell its evil tales.

Eyes speak all languages, they wait for no introduction, ask no leave of age, of rank; they respect neither poverty nor riches, neither learning nor power, nor virtue, nor sex, but through and through you in a moment.

The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues, with the advantages that the eye needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world over—when the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practical observer relies on the language of the first. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive indications are avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips.

THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton had just finished looking over his yearly accounts. "Well," asked his wife, looking up, "how do you come out?"

"I find," said her husband, "that my expenses during the past year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars."

"And your income has been a thousand dollars?"

"Yes, I managed pretty well, didn't I?"

"Do you think it managing well to exceed your income?" said the wife.

"What's thirty-seven cents?" asked Mr. Newton, lightly.

"Not much, to be sure, but still something. It seems to me we ought to have saved, instead of falling behind."

"But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken it all."

"Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items."

"The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars."

"Just half."

"Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I was married. No, I mean to live as well as I can."

"Still we ought to have saved up something against a rainy day, Ezra."

"That would be something like carrying an umbrella when the sun shines."

"Still it is well to have an umbrella in the house."

"I can't contradict your logic, Elizabeth, but I am afraid we shan't be able to save any thing this year. When I get my salary raised, it will be time enough to think of that."

"Let me make a proposition to you," said Mrs. Newton. "You say one-half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for that purpose?"

"You guarantee to pay all bills out of it?"

"Yes."

"Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand you won't be able to save much out of it."

"Perhaps not. At any rate I will engage not to exceed it."

"That's well. I shouldn't relish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money."

The different characters of husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence or foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future, he would somehow be provided for. Now trust in Providence is a proper feeling, but there is a good deal of truth in the old adage that God will help those who will help themselves.

Mrs. Newton on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them at a fair price.

The time that this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step that Mrs. Newton took, on accepting the charge of the household expenses, was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her apartment. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

"How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?"

"Once in six months," was the reply.

"And I suppose you have sometimes bad bills?"

"Yes; one-third of my profits on an average, are swept off by them."

"And you could afford, I suppose, to sell somewhat cheaper for ready money?"

"Yes, and I would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so."

"I will set them an example then," said Mrs. Newton. "Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we shall expect you to sell as reasonable as you can."

This arrangement was also made with the others, who, it is scarcely needful to say, were very glad to enter into the arrangement. Ready money is the great support of the trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit.

Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money of her own, which lasted till the first monthly installment for her husband became due. Thus she was enabled to carry out her cash system from the beginning.

Another plan which occurred to her as likely to save expense, was to purchase articles in larger quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, instead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and thus saved a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps, amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expense which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With an object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipation.

At the close of the year, on examination her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found that she had one hundred and fifty dollars besides reimbursing herself for the money the first month, and having enough to last another.

"Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance?" asked her husband at this time. "I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for."

"I have saved something, however," said his wife. "But how is it with you?"

"That's more than I can say. However I have not exceeded my income, that's one good thing. We have lived full as well, and I don't know but better than last year, when we spent five hundred."

"It's a knack, Ezra," said his wife, smiling.

She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

"She may possibly have saved up twenty-five dollars," thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year, Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing, as before, that it could be but a very small sum.

However he had a piece of good luck, and had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added: "As I have allowed you one-half my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save something than before. Indeed, I don't know how you succeeded in saving thus far."

As before, Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionately increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled to the aggregate sum in the savings bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the third year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby.

In spite of his carelessness in regard to his own affairs, Mr. Newton was an excellent man in regard to his business, and his services were valuable to his employers. They accordingly increased his wages, from time to time, till it reached sixteen hundred dollars. He had steadily preserved the custom of assigning one half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by a capitalist, who designed to sell them or let them as he might have an opportunity. They were more modern and much better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move in one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

"What is the rent, Ezra?" inquired she.

"Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others."

"The corner one would be preferable, on account of the side windows."

"Yes, and they have a large yard besides. I think we must hire one of them. I guess I'll engage one today; you know our year is out next week."

"Please wait, Ezra, till to-morrow before engaging one."

"For what reason?"

"I should like to examine the house."

Soon after breakfast Mrs. Newton called on 'Squire Bent, the owner of the new block, and intimated her desire to be shown the corner house. The request he readily complied with. Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction.

"Are these houses for sale or to let?" inquired she.

"Either," said the owner.

"The rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Yes; I consider the corner house worth at least twenty-five dollars more than the rest."

"And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser?" asked Mrs. Newton, with subdued eagerness.

"Four thousand dollars cash," was the reply, and that is but a small advance on the cost."

"Very well, I will buy it of you," added Mrs. Newton quietly.

"What did I understand you to say?" asked the 'Squire, scarcely believing his ears.

"I repeat that I will buy this house at your price, and pay the money within a week."

"Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intention, and in fact I did not know—"

"That he had money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present."

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction.

They soon stood in front of the house in which he desired to live.

"Wouldn't you like to go in?" she asked.

"Yes. It's a pity we haven't got the key," with which she walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

"When did you get the key of 'Squire Bent?" asked the husband.

"Yesterday, when I bought the house," said his wife quietly.

"What on earth do you mean, Elizabeth?" he inquired.

"Just what I say. The house is mine, and what is mine is thine. So the house is yours, Ezra."

"Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?" asked her husband, his amazement still as great as ever.

"I haven't been a managing wife for ten years for nothing," said Mrs. Newton, smiling.

With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was really the result of her savings. He felt, when he surveyed the commodious arrangements of the new house, that he had reason to be grateful for the prudence of his managing wife.

THE NEW TESTAMENT MAN.

BY MRS. MARY M. MARTIN.

[From the New York Observer.]

Taking it for granted that "The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church," let us hear what is written in continuation:

"Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave Himself for it."

It would seem rather strange that a man, in his near relation to his wife, should need a *positive* command to love her! And, as if it were necessary to follow up the thought, they are enjoined "To love them as their own bodies. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it."

The man of the New Testament is, therefore, bound by the law of the Gospel to cherish his wife in sickness and in health, and in joy or sorrow to make her comfort his first care, as if it were his own. And, as if all this were not sufficiently definite, or too general in its meaning, the New Testament says: "Let every one of you in particular so love his wife, even as himself." So there can be no doubt that every individual husband is commanded to do this thing.

To this another command is added: "Likewise ye husband dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honor unto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life, that your prayers be not hindered."

The New Testament man who gives honor to his wife, seeks no enjoyment in which she does not share; he consults her tasts and preferences in all things; Sympathizes with her in all her weaknesses, whether physical or mental; and in everything so conducts himself towards her that he can "With boldness approach the throne of grace," with the consciousness that his "prayers will not be hindered."

But, lest there should be some misunderstanding, the New Testament man is still further enjoined: "Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them."

What a singular command! Bitter against them! The woman who, in the fullest confidence, has given "her all of earth, perchance of heaven," into this husband's hands; who, in her weakness, is so dependent upon him, who makes his comfort her greatest care; who regards his lightest wish her law, his smile her joy, his frown her woe—HE bitter against her! O, what visions of sorrow must have passed through the mind of the apostle, as he penned these words! How grieved his pure heart—how ashamed to own there was need of such a command!

The New Testament man, if a bishop or an elder, must be the husband of but *one* wife. Methinks he could not live in Utah, or even in a country whose laws upholded and sanction its practices, without lifting up his voice against such iniquity.

In addition to all these commands, is yet another: "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged."

What! a father provoking his children to anger instead of to love and good works! A child in the house of his father discouraged! He who gave him life without his consent or choice, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, so far forget his dear relations to him as to discourage him, in the bloom of his youth, when hope is the brightest, and life is all before him in its rosy hues! No wonder the New Testament man is warned against this great sin: he will not commit it; he will be a kind and loving father to his children, encouraging them in every good and noble thought and action, and so treating them that they will give their love and confidence, and be far less likely to be led astray into the paths of sin.

The New Testament man "will provide for his own," and "specially for those of his own house." He will labor for them, in his calling, cheerfully supplying their necessities, and even the luxuries of life, if it is within his means.

In obeying these commands, he will do more to put an end to the crying sin of divorce than all the enactments of the Several States of the Union; and he will hear less of woman's rights and woman sufferage, and all the ills they seek to remedy.

Let the New Testiment man come forth in his strength, and conquer by love and good works.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills, May 31.—The ceremonies of removing the remains of the late Governor Bissel from Hutchison's Cemetery, in this city, to Oak-Ridge, to-day, were imposing and interesting. The General Assembly with all the State officers, the city government, fire department, Springfield Zouaves, together with a large concourse of citizens took part in the exercise. Governor Palmer delivered an oration at the grave.

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Rowell & Co's Advertisements.

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