VOL. 46,

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1860

NO. 40.

Astor's Avarice.

a patron of literature and parsimonious mo-

ncy-holder, which appears to be exceedingly

The following amusing anecdote is told of John Jacob Astor, in the double character of

IERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

Biniciprion.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, paid in the pear; it is a paid within the year; it is not paid within the year; it is not paid within the road. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in a circumstance. No subscription discontinued until the rearrages are paid unless at the option of the

ADVERTISEMENTS — Accompanied by the CASH, and the cash of the cash additional insertion. Those of a greater length in Jon Phinting—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphles Hanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with aco rs vantat the shortest notice.

AMBRICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 15, 1860.

For the American Volunteer, "PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS"---AGAIN.

Editor.—The communication in a recent of your paper, relating to "Presbytewas read by me with no little at, and truth requires that it should ed. The opening paragraph evinces thich, in view of the origin and dearticle assailed, is peculiarly arroffensive. "Why," asks the writer, ished to draw this contrast? What it of this array of contrasts? Can one mistake it?" He has certainly mis-nitrand would have others do so too; and ess questions have "a peculiar signifi-as much so as the "hated contrasts,"

when the truth is known, will tell in not contemplated by the interrogator. ritten, from which you made the extract is been criticised; but this I do know that has been criticised; but this I do know—
it can called forth by an article which appears in the New School Presbyterian Querterly Italies, entitled "The Old School and New School Theolgy," where the writer asserted the superiority of the New over the Christian Communicant of the company of the compan

far outweigh any mere speculations on bject." He, then, introduces the "con-The New School Review, by its arogant claims to a superior theology and great-reflicioney, gave origin to the communication the "contrasts"—the one was a and complete answer to the other munication was not written for any nty papers," but for the Philadel-byterian," and not with a sinister

design but in reply to an exceedingly objec-tionable article which had proviously appeared in the aforesaid Review—objectionable, because it was not only "invidious," but "not tribe" and calculated, if not intended, to "pro-And vet the communication containing the "contrasts."

scorn doing or countenancing a mean or dis-honorable act. Your correspondent, however, intinates that its "a strongly partizan pa-per, only so far, I admit, as it is a party to truth, in opposition to error in doctrine and practice; but in the offensive sense of the term,

quel of this communication will show. Every year the Presbyterian gives a gene-ral view of the Old School Church, carefully prepared by one of its editors, who is also the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly; and occasionally merely to gratify a reasonable and harmless desire among its readers—the statistics of the one church have been com-pared with those of the other. This was done in 1853 at which time the Old School church had become as large as both New and Old School wers at the time of the division, fifteen schools as at the time of the division, fifteen years provincely. The New York Evangelist expressed strong disapprobation of the course pursued by the editors of the Preslyt rian in making this publication, charging them with drawing an inecessary & sin a necomparisons with another its about 11, sel complacent mood and the with stating what was not minished heads? This counter "diminished heads: This counter-statement of the Evangelist, for 1853, your correspondent has in part attached to his communication. This man was a family answered by the Presbyterian, of the same was and the material part of that answer the proportion of the same was a family and the material part of the same was a family and the material part of the proportion. ge of increase, as given by republished by your corsbyterian remarks:—"Our irse, open their eyes over to have no doubt that many

nd ascertained that there is no foundation or his conclusions."
All candid persons, we presume, will agree

seen guilty of romancing in his arithmetic, rom the moment we saw his statements, as

ve are now, when we have examined the data,

tion and preferences, that the division could be regarded as having been fairly completed; and it was therefore not until 1839 that each lope for the best.

I suppose you are aware that my father is will therefore take the statistics of that year for both bodies as the starting-point, and comparing them with the published aggregates of both for the present year. (1853,) give the per centage of increase, affixing the data on which our calculations are made—which was not calculations are made—which was not only seventeen miles long, but full of done by the Evangelist—that our readers may will therefore take the statistics of that year for both bodies as the starting-point, and com-paring them with the published aggregates of both for the present year. (1853.) give the per centage of increase, affixing the data on which our calculations are made—which was not done by the Evangelist—that our readers may determine for themselves the true state of the

NEW SCHOOL. 1853. Increase. 1839. 23 loss of 1. 208 27 per cent. 1570 33 " 1626 26 " 140,452 39 " 24 85 1181 1286 100,850 OLD SCHOOL. 1839. 1853. Increase. 28 65 per cent. 143 49 " 2139 72 " Synods, Presbyteries, Ministers, Churches 2879 58 219,263 71

These results very materially alter the case rom the aspect in which it was presented by the Evangelist. This may be seen still more forcibly, when the results are arranged in immediate contiguity. NEW SCHOOL. OLD SCHOOL

Increase. Increase. 65 per cent. loss of 1. 27 per cent. 33 " 26 " 39 " Churches. 71 These results turn the tables upon the Evan gelist, as will be seen from the following: EVANGELISTS' STATEMENT.

New School. Old School. Increase. Increase. 47 per cent. 34 " 26 " 23 " 23 " 63 per cent. 56 " 71 " Churcher. CORRECTED STATEMENT. New School. Old School Increase. 27 per cent.

If our cotemporary had deliberately taken the statistics of the Old School and given them for in question, says, among other the statistics of the Old School and given them to the New School, and vice versa, he could swenty years. They have had a fair scarcely have made a wider blunder than that scarcely have made a wider blunder than that which he has published to the world. The efficiency in preaching, by actual true results, indeed, as will be seen, quite not. And the result must be admit-

male. Your readers may well ask by what means did the Evangelist arrive at its extraordinary conclusions. Having asked the same question ourselves, and most carnestly sought to satisfy ourselves, we can only throw upon the minds of others the few rays of light which have dawned upon our own. No tables are appointed to the New School Minutes for 1838, so that we have no means of knowing from official sources, what ministers and churches they counted with them that year; but on refere forring to our Minutes for 1838, it will be seen, that with the exception of the Synods which had been exscinded by the previous ondent inquires, "why has he wished Assembly, the remainder of the New School ministers, churches, &c., still appear on our of contrasts? Can any one missister they not having, as yet, declared off.—

If one man publishes what is false

By thus counting some 450 of their ministers the few of man publishes what is false and find flow, has not another man a right to correctly and has not any editor a right to correctly and has not any editor a right to correctly and has not any editor a right to correctly any of the correction, in whole or in part, especially if contain facts of general interstance of ministers amounts to 1690—whereas in Apparathy to awaken and deep en prejudices are find the old School, your expendent alleges that the offending author of the contains the first subject in them." Doubtless he had as every sensible writer has—but not the had as every sensible writer has but not the was practically completed through the church, sed by the suspicious and jealous and counting their own men and churches as critic. The reason or design is manifest in ours, and thus swelling our numbers at the start, of course it can be made to appear that These contrasts are truthful and reliable—not a whit less so because of their first appear-less than it really has been, and that of the ance in "The Presbyterian." This paper is New School proportionably greater than it emducted by gentlemen of decided talent, devoted piety, sterling character, and who would as this, that we can form any conjecture as to the data on which the Evangelist founded its results, and even then we have not succeeded in arriving at the same astounding totals. As to the fairness of such a proceeding, we have nothing to say; whether Drs. Beman, Beecher, Patton, and others, belonging to the Old not so much a "partizan paper," I think, as School after the two bodies were really divities journal from which he quotes—as the seded, the public know sufficiently well. Our

readers may judge, however, with how much propriety our cotemporary after such a pro-ceeding, can accuse us of drawing "sinister comparisons and stating what was not true." In giving the foregoing refutation of the as-tounding statement of the Evangelist, I have no sinister purpose, nor do I wish to "foster ns and invidious comparisons," self-gratulatio but simply to state the truth and nothing but the truth. Your correspondent has endeavor-

ed to make it appear, by his extract from the Evangelist, that the Stated Clerk of the Old School General Assembly has published what was false, and declares that the New School church has grown and prospered to a much greater extent than the Old School! (Can he really believe what he reports?) My object has been to prove that the very opposite is the truth, as the facts above will show—and that the misrepresentation, whether intended or not, must rest with your correspondent et id genus omne, to whom it most appropriately belongs.

Correspondence of the American Volunteer LETTER FROM BRAZIL.

" Fazenda dos Macacas, Province of Rio de Janerio, February 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the "American Volunteer." Here, six thousand miles from old Carlisle I, as well as others of its residents who have never been any distance from that dear old

And beauteous fair. I always think of Carlisle as "bright and I can think of no other place that same material.

for; our Steward was a very kind and accomgood bread, and made it;" our cook was a a trip up the "Coreavado," thus speaks of a good one, because he was under the directions "level place" which he arrives at on the ood one, because he was under the directions of a good steward. The crew were all young, willing and active, but no storms of any con equence arose to test their courage. We were eight days in "Cheasapeake Bay,

wing to head winds, during which time seasickness disquised, made its appearance mongst us. I hardly knew whether to be encouraged or discouraged by its appearance, as it only attacked my Aunt and Sister, and, in a very light form. But we were barely upon the bosom of the "mighty deep" (I endorse that sentiment) when "sea sickness" nadorned, seized me' in its sickening grasp

can at all compare with sea-sickness. Leaving "Cholera," "Yellow fever," and other diseases of that class out of the catalogue.

suppose that it attacks every one pretty much in the same manner, so I shall endeavor to give a description of the feelings which I la bored under during quite an aggravating attack of this malady; in the meantime longing for the genius of a "Shakespeare," that I might "the truth, and nothing but the truth." Although attempted exaggeration of the strongest kind could not -according to my notion-make things out any worse than the truth itself

I was sitting in the cabin reading, I be-lieve, when suddenly a strange feeling crept over me, entirely new to me; and which I did not relish at all. Not liking the strange course of my internal arrangements, I started for my favorite spot, the jibboon, for the purpose of defying the waves as I had done on the bay. "But often how futile are man's best efforts." I looked at the wayes a short time, and concluded that defying "them fellers" did not make me feel a whit better, so I went back to the cabin and attempted to talk and joke the feeling off, (imagine the jokes) but sea-sickness is a serious fellow, and would not be joked with; so I went to my room, laid down the logan arguing with mysolf, thus—whether it would do for me to yield after determining not to be sick, or, whether I had

me feel my true condition, by asking me what I would like for dinner. I could barely grunt, nothing." He then asked me, what is the matter? (he knew and grinned. I answered matter? him that I thought I was getting a little sick. He cheered me, however, by telling me that when I got over it "I would feel much better," doubtless meaning better than before I was taken sick. For two days the vessel and Was taken sick. For two days the vesser and I rolled in company. I drank chicken broth, and grunted, until a dose of "blue mass," "not of the deep blue sea," kindly administered by the Captain, brought me to my senses, and legs, and, "Richard was himself again." During my sickness, my desire for a prelanged existence in this fleeting world very materially diminished. A sea-sick person never gets any sympathy. Away, ye decivers, that laughingly write about sea-sickness, and call it nothing, merely an unpleasant feeling of but short duration. If any one

does need sympathy it is the sea-sick. We were fifty days from "Cape Henry" to the entrance of the "Bay of Rio de Janeiro," vhich was considered quite a favorable voy age for the season of the year; other vessels having made passages of from sixty to seven-

You have no doubt heard of the beauties of the Bay of Rio, and its grand surrounding scenery. Oh! what a pleasure to us poor salted and "cured ones of the sea," was the sight of this magnificent bay: lofty rugged of our New Level brethren were almost as nuch surprise they would have been if they had gond they had they had they had they had they had gond they had the had had they h outlines of mountains and peaks, far back inses perchel upon places really startling to behold; but perfectly secure; for Rio stands upon solid granite rock, and is built of the

sunny." I can think of no other place that presents the same appearance to my mind's eye. Surely my life there must have been a happy one to have left so bright an impression.

The "Sugar Loaf," a solid rock of granite wet and close, tended considerably towards putting me in a bad humor, but I was afraid to a "loaf of u ar," is a strange and striking to get angry; I had heard, or road somesight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to road somesight to make the considerably towards to a "loaf of u ar," is a strange and striking to get angry; I had heard, or road somesight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where, that to evince the least impatience will be a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where the constant of the striking to a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where the constant of the striking the striking to a sight to one accustomed only to viewing sober where the constant of the striking the strik hat 1830 is the year which must be regarded sion.

Like water, Carlisle must be done without the fully appreciated. With what pleasured to the fully appreciated. With what pleasured to the fully appreciated which will be found to the mariner far out at gage, only made the proceedings grow slower; and is a beacon to the mariner far out at garden to the fully appreciated. The fully appreciated while the first three states are do I think of my return there; to see far and so the left of the entrance of the harmonic far out at garden to the mariner far out at garden the full water. On garding the full water will be fully appreciated. come, I pray that the sum of I think of my return there; to see false in 1838 but at that time there could, of loss in 1838 but at that time there could in 1838 but at the loss in 1838 but at the loss in 1838 but at the loss in 1838 but at th

the immediate supervision of an old and tried railroad contractor, and progresses as well as it could be made to progress, by one who understands his business thoroughly.

My father, his sister, and four of his children, including myself, sailed from Baltimoro for Rio de Janeiro on May 30th, 1859, in the pay comfortable, and fast bargue "Ade."

The under the more free to active that we would be more free to active the path to examine anything of interest which laid," (did any one ever go to sea in a slow vessel?) Our Captain proved to be a gentleman, a very pleasant companion, and a sqi-things, which, had we begin going down hill, or; our Steward was a very kind and accom-modating man; "and he knew how to make Ewbank, in his book on Brazil, in describing.

> "The saints be praised! a level spot, on which to "The saints be praised! a level spot, on which to rest a moment, is at length attained. My poor nag blows as if his lungs, like a pair of damaged hellows, were ruptured. The road we have just climbed must at least be on angle of 40%—[Here Mr. Ewbank makes a great mistake, as the road in its steepest place is not more than 20° and generally less than 10°, and some portions quite gentle. In fact, the total ascent is about 4°, which is easily demonstrated]—a heavy drag for horses; and not less for our peons (servants.) Yet slaves, it is said, consider the job a treat, and enjoy it as much as their masters." I know two "free white persons" who also considered the job a treat.

unadorned, soized me in its sickening grasp:
I, who had been quite brave, that is, not much afraid of sea-sickness; I who had often sat upon the jibboon and watched our vessel pitching into the big waves (as I thought) on the bay and never felt a qualm; succomed to a stronger power, the bigger waves of the Atlantic—and acknowledged myself sick. "A sicker boy you never saw."

I should like to convey to my friends of Carlisle, a full and graphic description of the feelings one has to labor under, who suffers from sea-sickness. There is no sickness on shore, that in "force of character," "knockaman-down," and "use-a-man-up" power, can at all compare with sea-sickness. Leaving "Cholera," "Yellow fever," and other diseases of that class out of the entalouse."

I should like to convey to my friends of Carlisle, a full and graphic description of the feelings one has to labor under, who suffers the city of Rio, the buy and "Praya Grandi," (a city of 16,000 inhabitants opposite Wind's eye view." The shipping looks like mere dots, and, as Mr. Ewbank says, "the city might be taken for an abandoned brick-yard about to be abandoned, for the city can be seen, and different points recognized very well, nevertheless. But the houses appear "mighty small." onsidered the job a treat.

small."
On one side of the summit we grzed down perpendicularly 1000 feet. Qhi litera giddy height! Did you ever gaze down, "straight come smaller and smaller, and beautifully less, until it was lost to sight, but long before though not stiff like that of Cumberland countries.

As there are two roads which verge into one about half way up the mountain, Mr. S. and myself concluded to try a new one on our return home; we accordingly followed the road, along which the "Carioca Aqueduct" take in the States; but it never attains the threads its tortuous course, precisely in the Steep hills, unlike most of ours at home, Steep hills, unlike most of ours at home, and myself concluded to try a new one on our ing to the nature of the ground. The greatest gutter, about nine inches deep, and the same vide; but it is never more than two-thirds ull. Although Rio is granite, its hills granite, and its valleys formed in granite, yet the plocks forming this gutter were brought from Portugal. The gutter is inclosed completely, in quite an imposing piece of masonry; containing openings at different points large enough to admit the head and shoulders. I poked my head into one, and thus had a view not better "try again" to shake the feeling off. I concluded to go up on deck and try a little exercise, but alias! I could not go, my legs refused their office, my brain was in a whirl, I felt faint, and yet "the ship kept bobbing round." Shortly the steward made a feel my true condition by acking me what almost cause a serious draught, by merely poking his head through one of the openings and taking a drink; but no danger need b apprehended on that point, "so long as the cattle of the country wear such immense horns." The horns of the cattle of Brazil are remendous, often measuring five feet from tip

Over part of the city, the water is carried by means of quite a grand aqueduct, consisting of double tiers of arches, the whole about 60 feet high, and about ten broad. The length is about six miles long. The "Carioca Aqueduet" is full of interest to the stranger, heightprolonged existence in this fleeting world, ened by the romantic scenery along its course and also by the fact that it is not known who were the projectors or executers of this great work, now some two hundred years

The city of Rio is very well built; the houses being very substantial, on account of the material in them, and also from the extreme t lickness of the walls. Rio is always ready for an earthquake; not, however, that any expected. I think that an earthquake would greatly asionish the people of our cities in

America. Rio is the best lighted city in the world and owing to the great number of lights being placed upon hillsides, a beautiful view can be had from the bay at night. I never grew weary of looking at this brilliant scene as we lay at anchor the night we arrived in the bay. They reap in Rio the full beneat of that great mprovement gas.
One great source of annoyance to the stran-

ger entering Rio, is the trouble which generally has to be undergone, in getting baggage through the Custom House, (Alfandega.) had two days' experience in getting our fami ly baggage through. I had, at one time, ta-ken it all on shore in a boat, and, for some unaccountable reason, had to put it all on board the vessel again. The weather being

trangerros. The building is very commodious, and the living good. What plan it is
conducted upon I do not know; I believe it is
called the European plan. Our family were
at this house, until our preparations for living
"up the line" had been completed. The
American Minister, the Hon. R. K. Meade,
of Virginia, a friend of both my father and
his sister, also has his rooms at this hotel;
making our stay here quite pleasant. Our making our stay here quite pleasant. Our Consul, Robert G. Scott, Jr., Esq., of Va., and his beautiful wife, (an American lady,) reckoned by the "knowing ones" the handsomest lady in all Rio city, were living at a hotel quite near our own, and through their and footsteps through the snow towards a tree, Mr. Meade's kind attentions, our family were made to feel as if they were not five thousand thereon a shred of his tattered cont as a signal week as the strength which had hitherto sustained him, now forsook him. He dragged his tired footsteps through the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king thereon a shred of his tattered cont as a signal week as the strength which had hitherto sustained him, now forsook him. He dragged his tired footsteps through the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the strength which had hitherto sustained him, now forsook him. He dragged his tired footsteps through the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which had hitherto sustained him, now forsook him. He dragged his tired footsteps through the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and king the snow towards a tree, from the snow towards a tree, from the snow miles from those they loved. T Meade and Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

We are now living upon a "fazenda" or antation, called "Fazenda dos Macacos"-Plantation of the Monkeys. Our house is still we are living very comfortably. Major Ellison, the chief engineer of the Don

P. HR. R., has his wife and family living upon the same fazenda in a house somewha arger and better than our own. They came first and had first pick. Our family owe much to Major Ellison and family for kind attentions shown us since our arrival at "Maca cos."

Two American families living within fifty

yards of each other, is extremely pleasant, and is not often to be seen in this country. We hear so much more of English than we do of

latter language has been slow.

Mr. Geo. Lyne and wife, from Carlisle, are enjoying good health, and he, I believe, is doing very well. He has charge of quite a considerable rock cut near Brandoo. Mr. Thomas Dwin, also of Carlisle, has co tracted for the first, second, and part of the third sections of the "Second Section" of the

R. R. He has pushed his work on rapidly so far, and deserves much credit for the manner in which he has done it. He will down," 1000 feet? It is apt to cause strange sensations to creep over one. I threw an inflated orange-peel overboard, and saw it be-

t reached the tops of the tall trees far, far ty. Good brick cannot be made from it. A very good roofing tile is made of it, however. Corn thrives well here, some quite fine looking has attained the height of ten feet in this fazenda, in comparatively a short space of time, about two-thirds of the time it would take in the States; but it never attains the

have good soil completely to their summits length of aqueduct without an angle did not much exceed 100 feet; and many sections were much less. The water is conveyed in a fee grows. I can say that I have seen a fee grows. I can say that I have seen a mountain of coffee; at least a very large hill. A bean called "Feijao" (pronounced Fa Johng.) is also planted upon hill sides, and is remarkably productive. It is the great food of this country. The bean is black and bears no resemblance to any bean which I have ever seen at home, in taste. Like bread, it can be caten every day without causing a dislike for The negroes of Brazil eat hardly any

thing else.
Our Christmas and New Year's day here did not seem at all natural; we spent both chiefly in thinking how our friends in the States were passing them.

Hoping that Christmas and New Years brought their usual amount of happiness to the young and old hearts of Carlisle, I will bring my letter to a close, which has now reached a much greater length than was at first intended. Yours truly,

NATIONAL BOASTING.—"Ah," said an Englishman, the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And said a Yankee, "belong to a country of of this archway, according to Mr. Ewbank's which there can be no correct map-it grows statement, is 833 feet. The whole aqueduct so fast the surveyors can't keep up with it."

Boetical.

THE LAWYER'S VALENTINE. BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I'm notified-fair neighbor mine-By one of our Profession,
That this—the Term of Valentine—
Is Cupid's Special Session. Permit me, therefore, to report Myself on this occasion, Quits ready to proceed to Court, And file my Declaration.

I've an Attachment for you, too; A legal and a strong one; O, yield unto the Process, do; Nor let it be a long one!

No scowling bailiff lurks behind; He'd be a precious noddy, Who, failing to arrest the mind. Should go and Take the Body. For though a form like yours might throw
A sculptor in distraction:

I couldn't serve a Capies-

O, do not tell me of your youth, And turn away domurely;
For, though you're very young, in truth,
You're not an Infant, surely!

The Case is everything to me;
My heart is love's own tissue;
Don't plend a Dilatory Plea;
Let's have the General Issue.

Or, since you've really no Defense, Why not, this present Session, Omitting all absurd pretorso, Give Judgment by Confession

So shall you be my lawful wife; And I—your faithful lover— Be Tenant of your heart for Life, With no Remainder ever!

Miscellaneous.

Arctic Perils in Minnesota.

of only seventeen miles long, but full of difficulties; probably no more difficulties; probably not mention. It was not assert the more difficulties; probably not mention. It was not assert the difficulties; probably not desired them, as they resident the follows of the desired probable not more difficulties; probably not mention. It was not asse to have been the hour of his dissolution by long hours of ceaseless activity. A third day's juney brought him towards Lac des Roseaux. Here he attempted to run around as before. But the strength which had hitherto sustained him, now forsook him. He dragged his tired footsteps through the snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and hing thereon a shred of his tattered coat as a signal to mark his dismal resting place; he next tore off another branch of the same tree, which he placed as a pillow for his cold bed, and then laid upon it his weary head and died. The powerful body and determined spirit you a check for your money."—Com Bulletin. The powerful body and determined spirit y which had so long braved the merciless storm, in spite of hunger and fatigue, had at last to uccomb! His right hand was on his heart, and his left hung by his side, firmly holding a compass. The body gave indications of having undergone interse suffering. Some portions of it had been frozen and thawed many times in succession, before death intervened and released him from further anguish.

CHEERFULNESS.

Tonics, stimulatives, medicines! There's othing in all the pharmacopæia half so inspiriting as a cheerful temper! Don't fancy yourself a victim! Don't go through the world with a face half a yard long! Don't persuade yourself that everything happens wrong! My dear sir, you are the only person that is wrong, when you say that this is a world of trial and trouble! It is a great deal better to be without an arm, or a leg, than to lack cheerfulness! What if the globe does lack cheerfulness! What if the globe does not roll round in the precise direction you want it to? Make the best of it. Put a pleasant face on the matter, and don't go about throwing cold water out the bresides of all the rest of mankind. If, you are in want of an example, look at the birds, or the flowers, or the very sunshine on the grass! Show us one grumbler in all Nature's wide domains! The man who is habitually gay and cheefful water wets the lime or the alum in which to The man who is habitually gay and cheerful has found the true philosopher's stone—there is no cloud so dark but he sees the blue sky beyond-no trouble so calamitous but he finds some blessing left him to thank Providence for. He may be poor and destitute, but he

walks clad in an armor that all the mines of Golconda cannot purchase. Snow and rain cannot penetrate it-scorn and contumely fall harmless from its surface. The storm that sinks a less courageous craft can only compel him to trim his sails and try again! And somehow, these people that keep trying, and always salute her ladyship with a bright face, are the prime favorites of Fortune. Who would be a mere thermometer, to rise and fall in spirit with every change of life's atmos Whenever we see a man sighing, and bil-

lious, and despondent, about anything and everything, we know it is not his bodily, but his mental health that is out of 'gear.' Cheerulness is all he wants. Let him put on the spectacles of his merry-hearted neighbor, and it is wonderful what a different complexion the world will wear! No matter how thick and fast vexations may come-there's nothing like a bright little ray of the soul's sunshin to dispense them. Counted in dollars and cents, your wealth may be but a paltry sum, but if you have a cheerful temper, you are rich!—Life Illustrated.

ernich. · He related to me several anecdotes of singular cases of insanity which he had met with when visiting lunatic asylums in com-pany with Gall. They once saw two lovers in the same institution, who had become deanged in consequence of a sudden and cruel

eparation. They no longer knew one ano her as objects of mutual affection, although hey were constantly raving to be united. When brought together, they acknowledged being acquainted, but each said the other was not the beloved one. Both were insane on this point. Poor creatures! how different t the cherished image of former days each may have become in the other's eyes. The prince mentioned, too, the case of a distinguished mathematician, whose derangement consisted in his mistaking the number 5 for an 0 in all his calculations. In speaking of period cal insanity and suicide, the prince told me that Gall considered all suicides to be insone. He related the case of a tailor who had jumped into the Danube, and when rescued had told how an angel had appeared to him, and enti-ced him to spring off the bridge. He had heard of several instances of a similar explaangel had suddenly appeared to her and had enticed her upon the roof. When there, he hovered before her, and so allured her that in attempting to reach him, she fell to the ground. strong evidence of the truth of Gall's system: and in all cases of insanity he was convinced that the brain was either primarily or indirectly affected by bodily disease. He told me that it had been proved in Paris that gambling and politics were the principal causes of suicide. He added that many minds became unhinged in consequence of frequently attend-ing the debates—a characteristic idea of his

copper Indians, that old Keskanah, as the thing better and sweeter. exordium of one of his speeches, said :- 'It is very strange that I never meet with any one who is equal in sense to myself.'

nighness .- Fraser's Magazine.

A party of five men started from Georgetown, a new station on the Buffalo river, about 200 characteristic: miles from the Red River settlement, in the Among the se Among the subscribers to Audubon's mag-nificent work on Orinthology, the price of

ou a check for your money."-Com Bulletin.

Water---Its Transformations.

There is no material substance whose transmations are more marvellous, and whose relations are more complex and extensive than those of water. A recent writer says:

"You take in your hand a hailstone, and it rapidly changes into a transparent fluid; which gradually valishes, only to reappear, during frosty weather, in dew-drops upon your window, where it resumes, in delicate ramifications, its proper chrystaline solidity. You place another under a bell-glass with thrice its weight in lime, and it soon melts and disappears, leaving behind it four parts instead of three, of perfectly dry earth. You subject an opal to chemical analysis, and find it but a combination of flint and water, the latter being to the former as one to nine. Of the alum, the carbonate of soda and the soap which you purchase of your grocer, the first contains forty-five, the second sixty-four, and water wets the lime or the alum in which it is absorbed."

If beef-steak be strongly pressed between two sheets of blotting paper, it will yield nearly four-fifths of his own weight of water; while the experiments of Berzelius and Dal ton prove that of the human frame, not excepting the bones, one-fourth only is solid matter, the rest being water. Dalton found, by experiments on his own person, that five-sixths of the food taken day by day to repair the human frame is also water. Of potatoes. again no less than seventy-five per cent is water, and of turnips, at least 90-a fact which, as has been remarked, "explains the mall inclination of turnip-fed cattle and sheep for drink."

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FARM .- The farm of General Washington, on Mount Vernon; contained about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the listance of two, three, or five miles from his nansion house. The farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts:
In 1787 he had 580 acres in grass; sowed

600 acres of onts, 600 acres of wheat, and as much more corn, barley, beans, potatoes, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty hor-PRINCE METTERNICH ON INSANITY.—But to ses, one hundred and twelve cows, two hun-return to my conversation with Prince Met- dred and thirty-six working oxen, heiffers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and scept twenty-four plows going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786 he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great ro-

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE. - One of the surest methods of attaching a boy to the farm, is to let him have something upon it for his own. Give him a small plot of ground to cultivate, allowing the proceeds for his own use. Let him have his own steers to break, or his sheep to care for. The ownership of even a fruit tree, planted, pruned, and brought to bear by his own hands, will inspire him with an interest that no mere reward or wages can give. In addition to the cultivation of a taste for farm life which such a course will cultivate, the practical knowledge gained by the boy will be of the highest value. Being interested, he will be more observant, and will thoroughly learn, whatever is necessary nation of their conduct having been given by for his success. Another and equally importantices before their death. One was that of a woman who had climbed upon the roof of a house, and then jumped off. She became collected before she died, and related how an lected before she died, and related how an operations of the farm, when entrusted with operations of the farm, when entrusted with the management of an estate, fail for want of experience in planning for themselves. It is much better that responsibility should be as-Cases of monomania the prince considered as thrown upon himself on attaining his majorisumed, than that a young man should be first ty .- Amc. Agriculturist.

Mirabeau thus wrote to a young lady who had fallen in love with his genius, and wished to know how he looked—Fanoy his satanic majesty after having had the small poz-and such am I.'

The Milwaukoo News says the best protector from mosquitoes will be obtained by marrying a pretty woman.' These pests Franklin tells us, in his accouns of the ne er bite a man when they can find some

Woman's best right-The marriage