

Jon-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with couracy and at the shortest notice.

Boetical.

-DEAD LOVE.

We are face to face, and between us here Is the love we thought could never die; Why has it only lived a year? Who has murdered it—you or 1?

Mo matter who—the deed is done; By one or both, and there it lies; The smile from the lip forever gene, And darkness over the beautiful eyes.

Our love is dead, and our hope is wrecked; So what does it profit to talk and fave, Whother it perished by thy negles, Or whether your drudly dug its grave.

Why should you say that I am to blamo, Or why should I charge the sin to you? Our work is before us all the same, And the guilt of it lies between us two.

We have praised our love for its beauty and grace Now we stand here and hardly dare To turn the face-cloth back from the face, And see the thing that is hidden there.

Yet look ! ah, that heart has beat its last, And the beautiful life of our life is o'er, And when we have buried and left the past, We two together can walk no more.

You might strotch yourself on the dead, and we And pray as the Prophet prayed, in pain ; But not like him could you break the sleep, And bring the soul to the clay ugain.

Its head in my bosom I can lay, And showor my woo there, kiss on kiss, But there never was resurrection day In the world for a love so dead as this !

And, since we cannot lessen the sin By mourning o'er the deed we did. Lot us draw the winding sheet up to the chin, Ay, up till the death-blind oyes are hid !

Mizcellaueouz.

THE CAPTIVE. A Tragic Scene in a Private Mudhouse. BY. THE LATE M. G. LEWIS, ESQ.

We are enabled to present to our readers literary curiosity--a mono-drama (hitherto

Life ! all thy comforts once I had ; Yet here I'm chained this freezing night, Eagerly) Although not mad ! no, no! no! not mad ! [A few bars of melancholy music, which he interrupts by exclaiming suddenly,] 'Tissure a dream !-- some fancy vain ! Proudly,) I--I, the child of rank and wealth ! Am I the wretch who clarks this chain, Deprived of freedom, friends, and health? Oh ! while I count these blessings flod, Which never more my hours must glad, How aches my heart, how burns my head ? (Interrupting herself hastily and pressing her forcibly against her forcecad,) But 'tis not mad ? no 'tis not mad. [She remains fixed in this attitude, with a look of fear, till the music, changing, expresses that some tender, melaucholy reflection has passed across her mind.4 My child ! [A few bars of music, after which she repeats with more energy,] My child 1 Ab ! hast thou hot forgot, by this, Thy mother's face—thy mother's tongue ? She'll ne'er forget your parting kiss, Nor round her neck how fast you cling; Nor how you soud with her to stry; Nor how that suit your sire forbad ! Nor how-(With a look of terror.) I'll drive such thoughts away; (In a holligh blowted avice) In a hollow hurried voice.) They'll make me mad ! they'll make me mad ! (A pause. She then proceeds, with a melancholy smile.) His rosy lips, how sweet they sthiled ! His mild blue eyes how bright they shore, Was never born a lovelior child ! With a sudden burst of passionale grief, approac ing to frenzy.) And art thou now forever gone ? And must I never see thee more My pretty, pretty, pretty lad! (With energy.) I will be free ! Unbar this door ! I am not mad—I am not mad !

[She falls exhausted against the grate, hy the bars of which she supports herself. She is roused from her stupor by loud shricks, rattling of chains, &c.] Hark ! Hark !- what mean those yells ?

(The noise grows lander His chain some furious madman breaks! [The madmian is seen to rush across the gallery with a blazing firebrand in his hand.] Ho comes le l'aco his glaring cyes [The madman appears at the gate, which e endeavors to force, whilst she shricks in an agouy of terror.]

Now !-- now ! my dungcon bars he shakes ! Help ! Help ! (Scared by her price the madman guits the grate.)

[The madman again appears above, is

among the animals as among the men and vomen in his parish.

The late Charles St. John, author of "Wild Sports in the Highlands," seems to have been such a man. An English writer describes him as "an ardent sportsman and a keen observer, whose system was to de-scribe and note down nothing he did not certainly know to be true, his own personal exthe basis of his statements." He had " not only killed and seen in their native state (with one or two exceptions) every bird which he describes, but he had also, without exception, taken the nests of all which breed. watching their habit of feeding. from the

golden eagle to the golden-erested wren, from the wild swan to the teal."" The work, from which we print a few extracts below, is made up from Mr. St John's journals and letters. It is full of ancedote and incident, and the somewhat random and haphazard nature of the volume is one of its

charm's. The writer remarks on the peculiarities of various animals : "I could give numberless instances of

¹¹ could give numberless instances of a birds and other animals performing actions and and adopting habits which to all appearance of must be most difficult and most unsuited for them; all these prove that we are not to judge of any fixed and arbitrary rules, and still loss should are attempt to be included

still less should we attempt to bring all the countless varieties of animal life into any system of probabilities of our own devising. The more we investigate the capabilities of living animals of every desription the more our powers of belief extend. For my own part, indeed, having devoted many happy years to wandering in the woods and fields,

at all hours and at all seasons, I have seen so many strange and unaccountable things connected with animal life that now nothing appears to me too wonderful to be believed." THE OSPREY AND HER PREY.

The skill with which the osprey and tean seize their prey affords an illustration : "The rough and strong feet of the osprey

same way as the csprey catches the treat,

dropped on being alarmed, and have invari-

That a bird should catch such a little slip-

pery active fish as a sand cel, in the manner in which a tern catches it, sconis almost in-

THE PEREGRIFE FALCON.

re perfectly adopted to the use which they re put to, that is, catching and holding the slippery and strong sea trout for grilse The

attachment to its master. If regularly fed it may be allowed full liberty, seldom leav-ing its home or attacking the poultry, except when driven to it by hunger. The eggs of the peregrine are marked all over with rich

red brown spots, and are, more round than oval. There is considerable difference as to plumage and size in different individuals, and though the female is larger than the male, as in all hawks, the difference in this respect s not so great as in the gis-hawk or sparrowhawk. The female, when trained, is suppos ed to be not only stronger, but of a fiercer an l

more corageous disposition." He relates that wild dicks are so fond of otatoes they leave their natural food, even for heaps of rotten potators; "My attention was first called to their feed-

ing on them by observing hat my domestica-ted wild ducks had managed to dig well into a heap of half-rotten potates which had been put partly under the ground, and then cover-ed over with a good thickness of earth, as being unfit for pigs or any other animal. However, our wild ducks had scented them out, and although well supplied with food they had dug into the heap in all directions, feeding greedily on the rotten polatoes-in fact, leaving their corn for them. 1 then found that the wild ducks from the bay flew

every evening to the pointo fields to feed on the roots which had been left; and so fond were they of them that I often saw the ducks rise from the fields in the middle of the day -in the evening it was always a sure place to get a brace or two."

THE CROW A VICTIM.

It seems that the crow is sometimes victimized by the wild duck, which lays its eggs in the crow's nest. The common horned owl also indulges in the same convenient propensity. A person, on whose word Mr. St. John was able to rely, told him that one day he took six or seven wild duck's eggs out of an old crow's nest, in a fir tree, and ten days or a fortnight afterwards he saw an

ten days or a forting it may wards no saw im owl fly out of the same nest, and on climbing up to it found that sho, tho, had deposited three of her own eggs there. As to the wild duck, when she does build out her own account, she chooses the most unlikely places -sometimes in the denset wood, at others or though from time immemorial the Malays lose to a road or path, and frequently in Employed it for making the handles of their lose to a road or path, and frequently i fact of a hird darting down from a height in the long coarse grass or rustice. At the edge the arrival strong to the state of a hird darting the state of a hird strong coarse grass or rustice. The edge of a lake. "In fact," observed the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact," observed the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact," observed the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact, "observed the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact, "In fact, "In the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact, "In fact, "In the state of a bill of a lake. "In fact, "In fact, "In the state of a bill of a bill of a lake. "In fact, "In the state of a bill particularly a sea trout, darts away at the breed. In the glanat Angais they nest freely slightest shadow of danger, and also when we in the holes left by polules in the plum-pudonsider that the bird who catches it is not ding fock, at least ted of twelve feet above ven able to swim, but must seedre its prey the water. When strong enough, I suppose, even able to swim, but must seedre its prey by one single dash made from a height of on it with equal eager ne edge and let

The author tells of a very simple way of

having reached the top of the rock immedi

heather the size of a man's head; then drop-

ping this, attached to a rope, upon the nest.

the young falcons, in#tead of being frighten-

talons into the cap: hold on courageously an d

determinedly till they are dragged to the top

of the cliff. Even it is sometimes necessary

to cut the cap to pieces before they will re linquish their hold." Mr. St. John had r

peregrine falcon which he kept in his garden.

Though nominally tame, it was a dangerous

customer to other animals, and would fly a anything, killing rats with all the dexterity

of the celebrated dog "Billy." It was mor

noticeable for courage than estimable for companionship, for, happening to quarrel

with a pet owl over the remains of some bird that had been given for their mutual dinner.

the falcon finished his meal by disposing of

his friend, nothing being left of the owl but

Mr. St. John has a good opinion of owls i

general, believing that they are far more friends

han enemies to man: "The mischief an owl

does is." he says "very triffing : but the ser-

even to the planter of forest trees, by destroy-ing rats and mice, is incalculable." Like poor

small deer" are the owl's principle food; but he has Gallac tastes also, when he falls in with

the hoarse tenant of the marsh, though his

manner of feeding is not quite a la Francaise

When an owl catches a frog, instead of swal

owing it whole, as he does a mouse, he tears

it to pieces, while still alive, in the most

Here are some interesting notes on the ot-

ernel manner, regardless of its shril cries.

OTTERS.

"When accompanied by her young, the fe-

nale otter throws aside her usual shyness

nd is ready to do stout battle in their behalf.

A Highlander of my acquaintance happened

o find a couple of young otters in a hollow

bank, and having made prisoners of them was carrying them home in triumph in his

plaid. The old otter, however, attracted by

their cries, left the river, and so opposed his

carrying them away, by placing horself di-rectly in his path, and blowing and hissing like a cat at him, with tail and bristles erect,

that the man, although a stout fellow as even

trod on leather, was glad to give up one of

the young ones, and make his escape with

the other while the mother was occupied in

assuring herself of the safe condition of the

"When an otter is caught in a trap, all its

hollow

one she had rescued.

in the tragedy, "rate and mice and such

Tropical world.

with fruits and birds on the branches.

vice he is of to the gardener, the farmer, and

leg and some of the larger feathers.

are in the whole sea is the sand cel ; and yet | Moray Frith are frequented by every species

excenting that the tern uses its sharp point-taking the young perigrine falcon which puts ed bill instead of its feet. I have often ta-one in mind of Sinbad's experiment to escape

ken up the sand cels which the terns have from the Valley of Diamonds: "A person

ably found that the little fish had but one ately above the nest, ties a rough blue bonnet,

small wound, immediately behind the head. or some similar substance, to a bundle of

Tom

ter;

down the shallowest place, or if the stream there is very rapid he comes out of the water and follows the bank of the river, moving along in a curious leaping manner. When in pursuit of fish lie scems, as far as can be observed, to try to get below his prey, that

he may sieze it by the throat. "It is not often that an ottor commits himself so far as to be found during the day time in any situation where he can be approached but one day in this month I was out for a quiet walk with my retriever, looking at some wide drains and small pools for wild duiet, when suddenly the dog went off, nose to the ground, in so eager a manner that I knew nothing but a fox or an otter could have been the cause of his excitement; and I soon found in a nearly dry open drain the quite recent track of a very large otter. For a long time be would not show himself, till suddenly the dog rushed into a thick juniper bush, and the next moment dog and otter were tumbling over each other into a deep black pool. The otter escaped from the dog in the water; but the hole being only about six feet square, though deep, I took my retriever out by main force and waited for the water to become clear again. When it did so, I looked for the otter for some time in vain, till at last, liaving stooped down close to the pool, I was startled by seeing his face within a few inches of my own, his body being almost optirely concealed by the overhanging bank. I tried to make him leave his cover, but in vain; so I sent the dog in again, who soon found him, and, after a short scuffle, the otter left the pool, and went off along a wide out shallow drain, and there the battle began ngain. The dog, though unable to master the otter, who was one of the largest size, managed to

THE GUTT PERCHA TREE. The tree called the isonaidra Gutta, which furnishes the generative of the Indian Arch-iparty indite adjacent lands. A few years since this substance, now of such widely-ex-tended use, was totally unknown in Europe. hatchets and creeses, it was only in the year 1843 that Mr. Montgomery, an English sur-geong, baving, casually, became, social that the with its varues properties south account of

erally the first morsel to glut their new systein. They are always in harness, heavily armed to the teeth; seven jointed in the cun-ningly forged mail of their back. Benenth besieged by the crowds who desire to exchange the true lover's knot for the Gordian knot this protecting roaf more four, yes eight sprawling feet, four on each side, pushing forward the unwieldy war engine, like the Among the Datch Reformed clergymen. Roy. A. R. Von Nest ranks as the richest. Roman legion under the shelter of the bat-This gentleman has one or two hundred though and dollars now, and "has a goodly heritago" in prospect of half a million more when his wealthy father reaches the shining shore. Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, of the same denomitering ram.

The two great claws are the lobster's initruments of provision and defence, and by opening, like a pair of seissors, they have great strength, and take a firm hold. Bebation, is estimated worth a hundred thous-and dollars. The Presbyterians, perhaps, tween the two claws lies the animal's head, very small, with eyes like two black, herny speeks, on each side, and these it can adhave more rich ministers than any other do-nomination. At the head of the list-the Nestor of the Church in this city-stands Dr. ance out of the socket or draw in at pleasure. The mouth, like that of insects, opens Spring, clarum venerable nomen, who is enslengthwise of the body, not crosswise, as with men and higher races of animals. It has two teeth for its food, but three more in as having three hundred thousand dollars more. Rev. Dr. Adams no one thinks of eathe stomach. Before the pointed nose, the long, wire like feelers or horns are stretched timating at less than one hundred thousand dollars. Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Dr. Philout, that seem to aid the dimness of its sight, The tall, or jointed instrument, is its great lips each are worth fifty thousand, and sevocomotive, by which it is raised and proeral others of the Presbyterian clergy are equally able to keep the wolf from the door. pelled through the water. Beneath this we see lodged the spawn in great abundance. Bishop James, of the Methodist Church, po-When the young lobsters leave the parent,

they seek refuge in small clefts of the rocks, or crevices at the bottom of the seas. In a few weeks they grow much larger, and change their shall for lobsterhood. In general, this is done once a year, and is a pain-ful operation. For some days before this change, the animal discontinues its usual strength and vigor, lying torpid and motion-less; but just before casting its shell, scriking its claws against each other, every limb seems to tremble. Then the body swells in prevent his escape, and at last 1 ended the con-test by a well-applied blow from a piece of railing which I had picked up." an unusual manner, and the shell begins to divide-it seems turned inside out, the stom

ach coming away with its shell. In like manner the claws are disengaged, the lobster asting them off as much as you or I would tick off a boot too big for us. For several hours it now continues enfectled and motioness, but in two days the new skin becomes hardened, and within forty eight hours the

shell is perfectly formed and hard, like the one just cast off. The lobster has now increased more than quested the waiter to send Mr. Delavan to The lowster may now increased more think a third in its size, and like a boy who has outgrown his parties, it seems wonderful how the old shell could confain so meat an ani-mul as fills the new. Below, in his native him. Mr. D. requested the stranger to take a seat, and in a few minutes the twill were "By the way, Coroner"—he is still called so-issked the stranger, "the last time I was it, with samples, to the Royal Society; for which he received its gold medal. The fame of the new article spread rapidly throughout ing his loss, for he very well knows that they ing his loss, for he very well knows that they in here, you had a fuss with somebody ; pruy

the world; science and speculation seized up- will grow again. At certain seasons lobsters what caused it ?" ver meet each other without a fight, and

sesses treasures on earth to the value of one hundred thousand dollans, and so does the Rev. James Floy, the best politician in that denomination. Rov. Dr. Hagany is worth about thirty thousand dollars. Among the Baptists, Rev. Dr. Dowling and Sommerare set down at thirty thousand apiece, and Rev. S. A. Corey, at about twenty thousand dollars. Rev. Mr. Beecher and Dr. R. S. Storis, of Brooklyn, own fine residences, and are called worth twenty, or thirty thousand each.

Chuck Me Out. Among the restaurants in Philadelphia, is one kept by ex Coroner Joseph Delavan.---Coroner Delavan is a pattern of amiability,

hose yong and interesting bride is set down

with a degree of tonnage growing daily more remarkable. A few days ago a gentleman entered the house and ordered a dozen reed birds and a pint of claret. While discussing these delicacies, he touched the bell and re-

unpublished) by the late M. G. Lewis, no ularly known as Monk Lowis. It was writ-ten at a time when, by his 'Monk,' his 'Tales of Wonder.' his ' Castle Spectre,' &c. the author had established himself the undisputed sovereign of the realms of terror.-It is not our nurpose here to enter the ques tion of the merits of Mr. Lewis' dramatic productions, nor would we have it inferred rom our silence upon the subject, that we think slightingly of them ; but as evincing a knowledge of stage effect, and the power by such means of exciting interest, surprise, and (chiefly the author's favorite object) terror, they are scarcely surpassed. In the present instance, however, he has somewhat t over stepped the legitimate boundary of his own dominions, and trenched upon the territories of horror. This the mere reader will acknowledge. They, therefore, who have witnessed any of the powerful performances of the representative of the 'Captive,' (Mrs. | cd by his youngest daughter. They are Litchfield) will readily conceive the impression of the pression of the pre audience by the acting of the piece

The first performance of the "Captive" is thus announced in the Covent Garden playbills of Tuesday, March 22, 1803.

"After which (i. e. after the comedy John Bull,' then to be acted for the 10th time) will be performed for the first time.* a new mono-drama, or tragic scene, called Captive,' to be performed by Mrs. Litchfield. The overture and music composed by Dr. Bushy,'

The following notice is from the Biographie Dramatica :

The Captive,' mono-drama, by M. G. Lewis, performed at Covent Garden, March 22, 1803. It consisted only of one scene. acted by Mrs. Litchfield; but the author had included, in this scene, all the horrors of a madhouse : imprisonment, chains, starvation, fear, madness, &c. ; and many ladies were thrown into fits by the forcible and affecting manner of the actress."

Bigo. Dram, 1812.

THE CAPTIVE.

The scene represents a dungeon, in which is a grated door, guarded by strong bars and chains. In the upper part is an open gallery leading to the cells above.

ISlow and melancholy music. The Cap-[Slow and monants in the attitude of hopeless grief; she is in chains; her eyes are fixed with a vacant stare, and her hands are fold-ed. with an expression of excessive joy, exclaims 'my child l' sinks on her knees, and clasps him to her bosom. The father, &c. raise

uppears at the grate and opens the door.— The noise of the bars falling rouses the Cap-tive. She looks round eagerly, but on seeing the gaoler enter, she waves her hand mourn fully, and relapses into her former stupor. The gaoler relinquishes a jug with water and places a loaf of bread by her side. He prepares to leave the dungeon, and when the Captive scems to resolve on making an attempt to excite his compassion, she rise from her bed of straw, clasps his hand, and sinks at his feet. The music ceases and she speaks.]

Stay, gaolor, stay, and have my woo! She is not mad who knools to theo Por what I'm now too well I know, And what I was, and what should be. I'll wave no more in proud despair : My hangunge shall be calm, the' sad : But yet I'll firmly truly swear I ani not mad ! (kiesing his hand) I'm not mad f

[He offers to leave her; she detains him, and continues, in tones of eager persuasion,]

A tyrant husband forged the talo Which chains me in this dreary cell; My fate unknown my friends bewail-Oh, guoler ! haste that fate to tell ! asto my father': heart to cheer This heart, at once, will grieve and glad To know, though kept a captive hore, Lam not mad! not mad ! not mad !

seized by his keepers, with torefres; and the terns catch thousands of these fish in the of wild fowl. after some resistance is dragged away.] Her source resistance is cragged away.] Ho's gone! Oh! fearful wo, Such sereams to hear! such sights to see! My brain! my brain—I know, I know I am not mad, but soon shall be ! Xes! soon ! For lo, you-while I speak--! Mark yonder demon's eye-balls glare ! Ho sees me! now with a dreadful shrick, We whirls a scorpion high in the air ! Horror ! The reptile strikes his tooth Deep in my heart, so crushed and sad! Ah—laugh, yo fiends! I feel the truth ! "Tis done !

return of reason, and the curtain falls slowly

o solemn music.

"It was never repeated.

fount of the female heart.

sakon him ?

conceivable; and yet every dweller on the ed, immediately attack it, and sticking their sea cost sees, it done every hour during the talons into the cap; hold on courageously an d period that these birds frequent our shores. I'M MAD! I'M MAD! In nature nothing is impossible; and when we are talking of habits and instincts, no. (She duskes herself in frenzy upon the ground.) The two brothers cross the gallery, dragsuch word as impossibility should be used." ging the gaoler; then a servant appears with a torch conducting a father, who is support

Mr. St. John has much to say about cagles, owls, and hawks of all descriptions, the peregrine falcon, amongst the latter, being is especial favorite. Its habits and appearappear at the gate, which they force the gaoler to open; they enter, and on seeing the captive, one is struck with sorrow, while nce are thus descriped : "There is no handsomer or more courageous hawk than the perceptine. In a re-claimed state its confidence and boldness are the other expresses violent anger against the gaoler, who endeavors to excuse himself.-

wonderfully great, and when wild it does not The father and sister enter and approach hesitate to attack birds' far heavier and larthe captive, offering to raise her, when she ger than itself. The upper part of the plurstarts up suddenly, and eyes them with a look of terror. They endeavor to make her known to them, but in vain. She shuns rage in the mature bird is a rich slate color. The lower part white, more or less barred with dark brown or black. They vary, howthem, with fear and aversion, and taking ever, very much in the shade and depth of some of the straw, begins to twine it into a crown, when her eye falling on the gaoler, solor, both of the upper and under parts .--The throat and breast in some birds have a she shricks in terror and hides her face.-The gaoler is ordered to retire, and obeys .--

fine cream colored tinge. The cere, legs and feet are bright yellow, the feet remarkably. The father again endeavors to awake her attention, but in vain. Ile covers his face with his hendkerchief, which the captive trong and large. Altogether, I know no bird which has so firm and muscular an ap-pearance as this falcon. The irides are dark draws away with a look of surprise. Their prown, approaching to black, and the eye is hopes are excited, and they watch her with engerness. She wipes the old man's eyes very full and prominent. "The peregrine builds no nest, but lays with her hair, which she afterwards touches her eggs, four in number, in some slight de-pression in the rock or turf growing on the and finds it wet with tears, bursts into a de lirious laugh, resumes her crown of straw.

liff. Year after year the same range of rock and after working at it eagerly, for a mo-ment, suddenly drops it, and remains mois tenanted by a pair of peregrines, and if they are killed, the next year a fresh pair tionless, with a vacant stare. The father, isually appears. If one is killed, the survithe music ceases—an old servant enters, leading her child, who enters with a careless vor immediately finds a mate, and continues the duties of incubation or feeding the young look; but on seeing his mother, breaks from without apparent interruption. The young it first, and till nearly full grown, are covred with thick white down, for the first year they are brown above and white below ith longitudinal instead of transverse streaks, As soon as they are able to hunt for them-

selves the young are driven away by the pa-rents, who admit of no rivals within a considerable distance. "In the winter peregrines are seen far nore numerously than at any other time.---

There are always some hunting the large MARRIAGE,-If there is a tie deemed sacred marshes, such as the Loch of Spynic, etc., on earth; and holy in a brighter land, tis that which binds man to his kindred spirit to and they may generally be seen either hunting for their prey or perched on some tree or become as one in unity and love; and yet it rock near these places. I have frequently known a percgrine appear suddenly at par-

rarely happens that he properly appreciates the kindness and sincerity of the female ompanions that may be within hearing of ticular spots when I am shooting, and carry its struggles to escape immediately repair to heart, by setting right value on a gem so prooff a partridge that I have flushed, often singthe spot, and try to assist the captive in csductive of happiness to the possessor. There is nothing in life so pure and devoted as the ing out a wounded bird, as if knowing that caping. During the daytime he lies quict it would be an easy prey. The peregrine seldom strikes a bird on the ground, preferly in some concealed spot, either in a hole nquenchable love of woman-more priceless excavated under some overhanging bank than the gems of Golconda, and more devou ring to make its swoop at one on the wing, and either carries it off at once or strikes it or root of a tree, or, in some hollow place amongst a cairn of stones. Occasion than the idolatry of Mecca, is the unscaled and either carries it d and gushing tenderness which flows from the with great force with the two hind talons, ally, however, when surprised by the light of day in a situation where he deems it impruand then either letting it fall dead to the It may here with propriety be asked, what dent to continuo his course towards the usu-al-hiding-place, he crawls quictly into some ground or eatching it half way in the act of falling. So strong on the wing is this bird that a full grown partridge appears to be no incumbrance to its flight. who first thing that the hawk does on the thirt to whole day, till the gloom of evening ona-tion whole day, the the part of the time to continue his journeying, or to so often enhances the sorrow of the female heart, causing many anxious days and sleep-less nights? Is it not for the inconstancy of

man? For whose sake does she bid adieu to to the home of her childhood ? For whom knocking down its prey, if it is not already doad, and often even if it is so, is to break bles him to continue his journeying, or to does she leave the loved father and the doting commence fishing again. the neck of the victim by bending the head mother and the sweet sister who played with

four years old, a star, said, "That star you see up there is bigger than this world,"-"No, it ain't" said he. "Yes, it is." "Then, "Though the otter is naturally piscivorous, her in infancy? To whom does she cling with back. It then begins with the brains, and on emergency he will cat flesh or fowl, and a fond embrace, when all but her have for-after that eats all the most fleshy parts. The is occasionally caught in the traps baited wild fowl, on seeing the peregrine approach with a pigeon, a piece of rabbit, or whatever ' why don't it keep the fain off?

perhaps fifty feet. The swiftest little creat. fall into the stream." The shores of the ately analyzed, studied, and tried in every when a leg or even a claw is lost, the victor possible way, so that it is now as well known carries it off, while the vanquished retires for and as extensively used as if it had been in thorough repair of his injured anatomy. our posession for centuries.

s · it when

This is quickly accomplished, for in three weeks the new limb is nearly as large and The Isonandra Gutta is a large high tree, rith a dense crowp of rather small dark green powerful as the old one. leaves; and round pooth trank. The white blossoms change in a sweet fruit, containing an oily substance fit for culinary use. The When hunting, the lobster resorts to stratagem, if his strength be insufficient. In vain the oyster closes the door against his gaspwool is soft, spongy, and contains longitudi-ing, vice like claw, for so sodo as the unsus and cavities filled with brown stripes of gutta-pecting muscle opens its house, in he pons f

pecting muscle opens its house, in he pops a percha. The original method of the Malays, tone, and the breach made; the syster must for collecting the resin, consisted in felling surrender. the tree, which was then placed in a slanting The lobster has his fochy hole at a depth position, so as to enable the exuding fluid to of from six to twelve fathoms, and the pro-

be collected in banana leaves. This barbapagation of his race is continued on in marrous proceeding, which, from the enormous vellous numbers. More than twelve thoudemand which suddenly arose for the gutta, sand eggs have been counted in a single fewould soon have brought the rapidly-rising male ! When he reaches the light he is intrade to a suicidal end, fortunately became active, but in his own realm he dashes with known. before it was too late and the resin is now gathered in the same manner as caoutch. lands of the ocean. A motion of the tail is and disposed of, when the Coroner begged to oue, by making incisions in the tark with a sufficient to hurl him down more than fifty be excused in order to attend to some custochopping knife, collecting the thin white feet doep, and thus escape the swiftest purmilky fluid which exudes in large vessels. and allowing it to evaporate in the sun or over the fire. The solid residuum, which is misses the entrance of his cavern, even in the gutta-percha of commerce, is finally softmerely offers space enough to admit his body. of the front door. ened in hot water, and pressed into the form of slabs or flat pieces, generally a foot broad,

How Louis Napoleun looks.

r foot and a half long, and three inches thick A Paris correspondent writes as follows: Gutta-percha has many properties in comm "During five or six months passed in Paris with caoutchouc, being completely insoluble never saw Louis Napoleon until yesterday in water, tenacious but not elastic, and an I never took the trouble to see him. If extremely bad conductor of caloric and elecwere possible for the male and feinale Sphinx tricity. The uses of gutta-percha are manito form a matrimonial alliance with one of fold. It serves for water pipes, for vessels fit for the reception of alkaline or acid liquids the sons or daughters of Israel, I should expect that a man-child or a woman-child would be born with a vissage of precisely the same which would corrode metal or wood, for surgical implements, for boxes, baskets, combs, type as that of the Emperor of the French. ind a variety of other articles .- Hartwig's In its expression is combined the mystery of the Sphinx with the cunning of the Jew

And all the world knows that the character-Discoveries AT ROME .- In a letter addressist es of the man are in harmony with these ad to the Paris Nation, M. Duchesnay gives traits of his physiognomy. Louis Napoleon an interesting account of the discoveries latehas a hooked nose, but its hook is more that ly made in the environs of Rome, on the spot of the hawk than of the eagle.

where Constantine defeated Maxentius, that "Returning to Paris from St. Cloud through is, near Cremera, outside the Porta del Pothe Bois de Boulogne, he descended from the On one of the hills of that locality a carraige and walked for half an hour along villa believed to have belonged to Calpurnia, the border of the great lake. I do not re-Cæsar's wife, has this year been entirely ex member to have seen a face with a more prohumed. One of the condult pipes found on found expression of stony gravity, but I would not say of impassability. The lines are slightly deeper than one would expect the spot bears the name of that lady. At an significant depth below the surface of the soil, a suite of rooms has been found, which must have been the ground floor of the villa. o see in a man of fifty-five, and a very deci ded general tone of age is beginning to sottle The walls of one of these rooms are decoraupon the whole physiognomy. The skin has a leathery, billious hue, and the features bear ted with painted landscapes; one of them represents a grove of palm and orange trees, races of the acute pains which it is known he The suffers. I noticed a swaving motion in the colors are perfectly well preserved, and as vivid as if they had been painted but a few gait as he leaned rather heavily upon the arm of his companion. The Emperor's malady days ago. The ceilings have fallen in, but such that he is not alle to go on horseback from the fragments it is easy to porcoive without suffering intense train, and all his without suffering intense pain, and all his visits to Mineral Springs do not seem to prothat they were decorated with wrial figures

similar to those discovered at Pompeii. Glass duce ally permanent relief. Happily or unand pottery have also been found on this happily Emperors also are but mortals, and no lithotomists can be found in all their wide spot; but the great object of attraction is a beautiful marble statud of Agustus, in his dominions who are able to use the knife triumphal robes, open enough to reveal a richly sculptured breastplate. the subjects of without causing pain. Think of Louis Na. poleon bound to a surgeon's table after havwhich are Home with a cornucopia, and the twins by her side; Apollo with his lyre, ng escaped the bombs of Orsini and other at tempts upon his life."

mounted on a hippogryph; Diana with a heart, Mars sheathing his sword, a trophy, and a trinmphal car drawn by four horses, BEST TIME TO SLEEP .- Two Colonels in the Fronch army had a dispute whether it was and preceeded by winged figures of Victory. most safe to march in the heat of the day, or The feet of this statue are broken off, but not at evening. To ascertain this point, they go lost; one of them is flanked by a cupid on a permission from the commanding officer to dolphin. The statue is 23 motres in height put their respective plans into execution. Ac-cordingly, the one with his division, marched and bears evident traces of paint on its surface. The busts of Septimus Severus, his during the day, although it was in the heat wife, and his son Geta, have also been found

of summer, and rested all night; the other slept in the day, and marched during the A little girl, showing her cousin, about evening and part of the night. The result was, that the first performed a journey of siz

IT is loss important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of purer Mater than his drinks should be. IF WHY was Adam the best runner th

hundred miles without loosing a single man Then, or horse, while the latter lost most of his ever lived ! Because he was the first in the luman raos. horses and several of his men.

"A chap contracted a bill for \$2 50, and then refused to pay up." "And what did you do with him ?" " Chucked him out of duors:" " Is that all ?"

"Yes-going to hiw don't pay. To have obtained twenty slillings worth of law would have cost twenty dollars worth of time." "Then when a man swindles you, you merely chuck him out?"

" That's all." "Well-what kind of wines have you ?" " As good an article of Heidsiec as is now extant. Will you try a bottle ?" "On one condition, and that is that you

will join me in drinking it ?" "With pleasure sir."

Again the bell tinkled, again the white aproned darkey disappeared down the cellar way, and a moment after, the black bottle with its silver neck tie stood before the affarapid speed over chasms and rocky table ble stranger. Its contents were duly iced mers who were waiting for him in front.suit. So sure is this leap, that he never The stranger shortly afterward fizished his misses the entrance of his cavern, even in reed birds and emerged from the dining box. the most precipitous flight, although too, it lie confronted the Coroner within a few feet

" Mr. Delavan, your reed birds were cooked to a turn, and as for your Heidsiec, a finer article never crossed the Atlantic." 'Happy to hear you say so, sir," replied the Coroner.

"As a memento of the repast, I have a slight favor to ask. " Name it, sir." " Chuck me out:"

" What ?"

"You don't mean to say that you're a windler?"

"I don't mean anything else, I haven't a nickel, and if you want pay for those reed birds, you must take it as you did the other day-chuck me out."

This was too much for the Coroner: The stranger wore a bran new hat, fresh and glossy from the hatter's. The Coroner made a dash took the shyster by the nock tie, removed his castor without ruffling a hair of the nap, passed it over to the barkeeper, and then walked back as coolly as though nothing had happened. The stranger was a good deal nonplussed, but being caught in his own rap, could say nothing.

nor If you want to make a girl, who is ain of her beauty, mad, tell her you wont to party last night, and was introduced is turned she will continence making faces at vou. That's so, try it.

Dresses are coming down, The sign efore the door of a mantua maker's shop; n the city, reads thus : " N. B .- Dressos mada lower than over "

nor If you wish your neighbors to notice you, buy a dog and tie him up in the cellar all night. They won't sleep for thinking of

I Flave said that if men should rise from the dead and read their opitaphs, some of them would think they had got into the

you. vrong grave.

The heart that sours upward escapes. ittle cares and vexations ; the birds that fly igh have not the dust of the road upon their winge. . • * *