MERICAN VOLUNTEER. MILIPURLISHED EVERY THURSDAY NORMING BY JOHN B. BRATTON. TERMS:

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vertisements—Accompanied by the cash, and
secceding one square, will be inserted three
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Poetical.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW.

On Horob's rock the prophet stood-A hurricane in angry mood Swept by him strong and fast; Swept by him strong and work he rocks were shivered in its course, was but the whirlwind of his breath, fill announcing danger, wreck, and death. II.

It ceased. The air grow mute—a cloud Came muffling up the sun , When through the mountain deep and loud An earthquake thundered on;

An earthquake thundered on;

The frightned eagle sprang in air,

The wolf ran howling f. cm his lair;

God was not in the storm, Twas but the rolling of his car,

Twas still again-and nature stood And calmed her ruffled frame.
When swift from heaven a fiery flood

To earth devouring came;
To wan to the depth the ocean fled,—
The rick hing sun looked wan and dead, And Yet God filled not the flame; air was but the terror of his eye

orging at last a voice all still and small years Rose sweetly on the car; and the car; In heaven and earth might hear; spoke of peace, it spoke of love, spoke as angels speak above, And God himself was there ! For 0, it was a Father's voice

Miscellaneous.

olden times there once lived two broth e of whom was rich and the other poor Mich Christmas was near at hand, the poor. had not so much as a bit of meat or a of bread in the house, so he went to his give him something. Now, it happened that this was not the first time that the rich brother had given to the poor one something, and he was not particularly delighted when lies saw him coming.

welcome visitor, 'you shall have a whole ham sup the poor brother said he would do what ck of said blue not trank him to.

him the ham, and now go to the infernal re-Since I have promised it, I must, ob-

served the other, taking up his ham and go-A share his way, or the whole day, just on the whole day, just one as it grow dark he perceived a bright light

red late the great distance from him.

The must be here, thought he. On going were form that further into the forest however, he lound an old man, with a long white beard, who was cutting wood.

Good evening, said he, with the ham. may you be going?'
Th, I am only going to the lower regions;

only I don't know whether I have come the way,' replied the poor simple hearted YER who es, you are quite right, said the old

the entrance is right here.' And then he added, 'when you have got down below they will all want to buy your ham, for The state of the s

tything happened just as the old man had k him. All the imps, great and small, thered around, and began out-bidding each

ther for the ham.

A had intended feasting upon it on holy

Comparison of the man;

A had a seen so bent on having it, I'm

A had go part with it, but I will not take

that stands behind the door.'
The chief imp did not at all relish parting the mill, and he began to haggle and thin with the control to the chief imp did not at all relish parting the mill, and he began to haggle and the chief the control to the in with the man, but the latter remain-(INC. of the state ged from the underground dwelling, he the old wood cutter how to use the and when he told him he thanked him eturned home, but, let him make what he would, he did not reach it until 12

here in the world have you been all this itting here and waiting hour after hour

ook Christmas dinner.'
replied the man, 'I could not come obliged to go a long way about it. But that see what I have brought with me.' then placed the mill on the table and it grind, first of all, candles; then a cloth; then food and beer—in short, all was wanting for a Christmas feast, and ever he called for the mill ground it imthany times over, and was very anxional to know how her nusband had come by the matters not how I got it, wife, said he, see it is a good mill, whose water does to flow, and that's enough. case to flow, and that's enough.

ON.

And then he ground eatables and drinks- HOW THE ENGLISH WORKING PROPER LIVE. bles, and every possible dainty for Christmas week; and on the third day he invited his friends to a banquet. When his rich brother saw what a feast was in preparation he turn-ed hot and cold with vexation, for he grudged his brother the least windfall.

On Christmas Eve,' said he to the other guests, he was so miserably poor, he came to ask me for a trifle in God's name, and now, all of a sudden, he is as grand as if he had become an earl or a king. Then turning to his brother, he said.

Whore on earth did you get all these

Behind the door, answered the other, who had no mind to let the cat out of the bag. But towards evening, when he had ta-ken a drop too much, he could not keep his counsel any longer, but brought out his mill. 'Here is the golden goose that has brought me all my riches,' said he, and made the mill grind first one thing and then another. On seeing this, the brother wanted to buy

the mill of him, but the other would not hear of it at first. At length, however, as his brother seemed to wish for it so very much, he said he would take three hundred pour he for it, only be bargained not to part with it ill havest time. 'for and he 'if I ken it is classes. As Mr. Kay's book related to for it, only he bargained not to part with it till harvest time; 'for,' said he, 'if I keep it till then, I shall be able to grind enough for many a year to come.

During this space of time, we may early imagine that the mill we not allowed to grow rusty, and when harvest time came the brother had it given him, only the other had taken good care not to tell him how he was

to manage it.

It was evening when the rich brother brought the mill home, and on the following morning he told his wife that she might go into the field with the reapers, and that he would meanwhile prepare the dinner. Towards mid-day, therefore, he placed the mill

on the kitchen table. on the kitchen table.

'Grind away,' said he, 'and let us have some herrings and a mess of milk of the best sort.' So the mill began to turn out herrings and milk, till all the dishes and pots and paus were filled, and at last the kitchen was completely flooded. The man kept trying to stop the mill; do what he would, the mill did not eases grinding and at least the mill. did not cease grinding and at length the milk had arisen so high that he was in danger of being drowned. He now tore open the chamber door, but it was likewise inundated; and it was with difficulty that he could wade through the milkey tide, and manage to unfasten the latch of the house door. No soonbrother's; and then he entreated his poor relation for God's sake to take his mill back; for if it goes on grinding for another hour,' said he, 'the whole village will be inundated with herrings and milk.'

But the brother refused to take back his nill unless the other counted him out three undred pounds more, and as there was no elp for it the rich man was fain to pay him the money. So, now that the poor brother had money as well as the mill, he built a house that was far handsomer than the one his rich brother lived in. With the nelp of the mill he collected so much gold that he could-cover the walls with plates of gold, and his house stood near the sea shore, it could be seen shining from a great distance at sea. All who sailed near the coast were at sea. All who sailed hear the could were sure to anchor in the neighborhood, and pay a visit to the rich man in the golden house in

order to see the wonderful mill. One day a captain, who, like so many othone day a capetin, who, has so many after at this employment.

looking at it whether it could grind salt?'

As a general result of the inquiry among

'Yes, it can grind salt as well as anything,' and the man.

The captain then wanted to buy it at any price; 'for,' thought he, 'if'I had this mill I should not be obliged to sail so far over the

ough seas to fetch salt.

At first the man would not hear of selling. it, out the captain teased so long that he consented to part with it for many thousand pounds. As the captain had obtained th nill, he took care not to remain in the neighof his bargain; so without even stopping to inquire how he was to manage the mill he went back to his ship and sailed away. On and cried, 'Grind salt, and let it be prime

And the mill began to grind salt till it split and cracked again, when the captain found his ship was full he tried to stop the mill. but in spite of all his endeavors, the mill went on grinding, and the heap of salt grew higher, till it finished by sinking the ship. So now the mill stands at the hottom of the ocean and keeps grinding on at this very day, which is the reason that sea water is

VALUE OF AN IDEA.—"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full compensation for those that occupy some men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny low-a-days, and the ideas which are suggest ed by thought represent millions. The man who got the idea of a clothes-wringer made money; Wilson of the sowing machine, which bears his name; Horace Thayer, who who makes the blacking boxes with wooden bottoms; the inventor of the swinging cigarighter which we see in every store; all ese can bear testimony to the value of ideas. as connected with articles in daily use, relating to the improvement or entire supercession of them by better ones. No one should be deterred from putting his ideas into some tangible shape from the supposition that the field of investigation has been exhausted. "My sons," said a dying farmer, "there "My sons," said a dying farmer, "there is a treasure hidden in our fields, set to and dig for it." Thereafter they dug, but found no gold; instead, upon the year ensuing the fields that had been so thoroughly unheaved returned a thousand fold the seed that had been sown. It is with ideas—thought breeds them, and from them may spring the one golden beam which all men seek. Some men's ideas run upon perpetual motion; these are idle dreamers seekhere in the world have you been all this sing to accomplish what the laws of nature said his wife, as he came in; 'Ive forbid; but others, more practical, turn their attention to the arts, to the sciences, and to had not as much as a couple of splint real progress. These are they who shall win rewards. Not pence, but pounds; not shillings but dollars, attest in hundreds of instances the value of an idea as applied to

The hat was passed around a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had exchanged pulpits with the regular preacher, and he found not ately. His wife stood by, and crossed with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the company times over, and was very anxto know how her nusband had come by pulpit cushion, and shook it that its emptiness. But this he took care not to tell.

It matters not how I got it, wife, said he, towards the ceiling he exclaimed with great that he did not know what to die of, and so leave that he did not know what to die of, and so leave that he did not know what to die of, and so from this congregation.

improvements in the arts .- Scientific Ameri-

Nothing can be more surprising to the American people than the extreme indigency and physical degeneracy of the British working people. Mr. Kay's work on the "Social condition and education of the people in England," published last year in England, and reprinted in this country, made some remarkable disclosures, bearing especially upon the moral condition of these people. At the close of his work Mr. Kay says: "The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious, and much worse educated than the poor of any other European nations, solely

excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The medical officer of the Privy Council in England is required to submit annually a report of the proceedings of that body. This duty has devolved upon Mr. John Simon, whose series of reports for the last four years is a harmonized body of practical information on the causes and distribution of disease. the causes leading to moral degeneracy, this report is concerned chiefly with those which

conduce to physical deterioration. For the purposes of investigation inquiry was made only in a few households which seemed to be fair samples of their class. The inquirer set out with this theory, namely, that to prevent starvation or the diseases connected with it, a woman must have in her food daily three thousand nine hundred grains of carbon, and one hundred and eighty of nitrogen, or as much nourishment as is contained in a half quartern loaf of

bread. A man wants one ninth more. Forty two families of silk weavers were examined, and it was found that thes not quite come up to this minimum standard; thirty-one families of needlewomen fell far short; of farm laborers' families more than one third were below the mark. Of course this sacrifice of appetite would be made after every other sort of sacrifice had been made, after necessary clothing and

fuel had been dispensed with: It was found among silk weavers and twisters that while over twelve pounds of bread were necessary to each adult, little more than nine were eaten. By buying food in pennyworths a great deal of money was wasted. The children working away er had he opened the door, than out he rushed; still pursued by a torrent of milk and herrings. And on he ran till he reached his with three halfpence or twopence a day trom home, instead of taking with them dinner prepared by the mother, are supplied with three halfpence or twopence a day dinner-money, which they spend at a cook shop—usually a penny upon pudding and a half penny upon potatoes. When they spend twopence they are permitted to sit down and have a little gravy or fat added to their meal

their meal. Of all classes the needlewomen fare the or all classes the needlewomen fare the worst. They take to their calling when every other resource fails, and their average income is below four shillings (less than one dellar) per week; sometimes, too, they are out of employment. They use a little over an ounce of tea per day, into which they rarely put milk. Of meat—some—buy—two ounces daily; others a quarter of a pound of cooked meat three times a week, and twice

that amount on Sunday.
Glove-stitchers, in order to earn five shillings and sixpence a week, are compelled to work from six in the morning until eleven at night; and even children between nine and fourteen years of age are kept all day at this complement.

all these classes, it appeared that of bread the needlewomen ate least, the shoemakers most; that of the persons interrogated in all classes, only four-three of them being kidglovers—went wholly without sugar, the kid-glovers generally using least sugar, the needlewomen and stocking makers most; the balance of carbon in the diet being readjusted in these cases by an exactly reverse proportion in the use of butter. Only in five of he whole number of cases was there no meat at all eaten, and the five were all found among the silk weavers of Macclesfield and Coventry, But twenty in every hundred ate butchers' meat in no appreciable quantity, preferring to use bacon. Beer of the or dinary strength was found to be drunk enerally by the silk weavers of London nd by the shoemakers, and a very weak beer by the stocking-makers of parts of Derbyshire. In half the families who were taken as fair types of the condition of the

poorer laboring class, beer formed no part of the household dietary. In the case out-door laborers, where there sinot much ment used, it is all cooked for the Sunday's dinner, usually the only one at which the whole family is collected and sits together in unwonted ease. What is left from the Sunday dinner is on the following week days the husband's, and whether he takes it with him bit by bit to his daily dinner in the fields, or eats it at home, it is his, profession, and compelled her as a matter of course, ungrudged. The household faith is "that the husband wins the bread, and must have the best food." His physical well-being is the prop of the house. If he has enten up his remainder of meat or bacon by the middle of the week, and there be butter or cheese, he takes that for his dinner at the close of

the week, and the wife and children at home are then reduced to dry bread, which is con verted into a hot meal by the use of tea. Of course this state of affairs is a great hinderance to marriage. A man alone can subsist comfortably, and the temptation to remain single is reluctantly overcome, when by marrying he is certain to deprive himself of food absolutely necessary to health. The farm laborer, apart from a family, is adequately fed, long lived and little troubled with sickness. When he takes his meals at the farm-house, his risk in the way of diet is from over-feeding. He has usually four meals a day—meat and bacon once, twice, and even three times a day milk twice a day; puddings or pies three times a day in Devon, and usually daily elsewhere; beer cider or also. In Yorkshire he is found to get cheese-cakes and custards almost daily at breakfast and dinner, or ever to take an hour's naplatter dinner. He obto take an hour's nap after duner. He objects to mutton because it is fat; and throws the fat under the table. Living in this sumptuous manner, he will put off as far as possible the evil day which shall bring poverty and starvation. Comment upon this state of society is needless, but it is with gratitude that the comment the kenninger of continues. that we compare the happiness of our own working people with that of the English emigrant bound for America

egarded as both wise and prudent .- Scien lific American. A Danish writer speaks of a hut s

even in these troublous times, may well be

SOMETHING LEFT UNDONE.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Labor with what zeal we will, Something still remains undone

Something, uncompleted still, Waits the rising of the sun By the bedside, on the stair, At the threshold, near the gates, With its menace or its prayer,

Like a mendicant it waits. Waits, and will not go away-Wnits, and will not be gainsayed. By the cares of yesterday

Each to-day is heavier made. Till at length it is, or seems, Greater than our strength can bear-As the burden of our dreams, Pressing on us everywhere!

And we stand from day to day Like the dwarfs of times gone by, Who, as Northern legends say, On their shoulders held the sky.

THE MAIDEN AND THE HERO

On the night of the battle of Brandywine, was sent with a message from Gen. Green Count Pulaski, a noble Polander, who took prominent part in our struggle for freedom. He was quartered in a neat farm house, near the upper forts. After our business was finshed, the Count asked me to take some re-reshments, and at the same time called out:

'Mary, my lass Mary!'
In an instant a rosy-cheeked girl entered, her face beaming with joy, it would seem, at the very sound of Pulaski's voice. 'Did you call me, Count? said the maiden timidly.

'How often have I told you, little love, he, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, not to call me Count; reall me dear Pulaski. This is a Republic, my little favorite; we have no Counts, you know.' 'But you are a Count, sir, when at home,

and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for us. Yes, Mary, very true—I did come a long way—the reason was I had to come. Now, can you get for this gentleman and myself a

would give her a portion that would send half
the youth hereabouts after her sweet face.'
On the morning of the 11th of September,
1777, the British army advanced in full force
to Chadd's Ford, for the purpose of crossing
Brandywine Creek, and bringing on an action with Washington. Sir William Howe
drove Maxwell's division across the creek by
the graphs are af the lower fords.

The snake lay in its coil, with head
erect and thrown back, so as to be in the best
possible position to strike and seize the birds
its lengthened. The many convolutions
of its lengthened body moved in graceful
curves, as its glittering head followed their
motions. Its eyes sparkled in the sunlight
the youth hereabouts after her sweet face.'

ten o'clock at one of the lower fords.

The Hessian general, Kniphausen, with a large force dynamical uniting with Lord Cornwalls, who commanded the left wing of the army, crossed at the upper ford of the river and oreek. It so happened that during the conflict, when carrying orders I nessed immediately in the difference of the second conflict. oozing out of the terrible wound. I had This can be easily explained. The snake in been there but half a minute, when General Pulaski at the head of a troop of Cavalry gal-loped rapidly to the house. Never shall I forget the expression of his face, as he shouted like a demon on seeing the inanimate

form of Mary:
Who did this? A little boy, who had not been before no-

There they go!' He pointed to a company of Hessians, then some distance off.

Right wheel-men, charge!'
And they did charge. I do not think that one man of the Hessian corps ever left the field except to be placed in the grave.

The last of Pulaski was on the battle ground of Brandywine. He and his sweet Mary fell on the same field.

ROMANCE OF A PICKPOCKET .- A Tale of When before the court the girl, who came to the bar weeping piteously, for a hearing, her beautiful black eyes red with tears and her form trembling, gave her name as Adeladic Irvin. She said she was a tool in the hands of her stepmother, who had taught her the profession, and compelled her to go out picking pockets. Her apparent artlessness of dementor and simplicity, together with her youth and beauty, induced the magistrate to suspend sentence. But a few months elapsed, however, before Adelaide, as pretty as in days of yore, was caught again plying her trade, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced by the court to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. Here she managed, by her great beauty and fascinating manner, to ensuare the relative of one of her inilors who, at the expiration of her term of service married her. The innate evil in Adelaide's nature was, however, too strong to be suppressed. She abandoned her husband and plunged to the neck in the whirlpool of vice and licentiousness. She was two weeks ago apprehended picking a pooket on a steamboat. On her arrival at the city prison a loathsome disease broke out upon her, renderlow the physician to see her, and thereby in-duced the belief that she was shaming. One morning, blind and tottering, with the halo of her beauty still surrounding her, she was brought into the court of general sessions drop a tear of sympathy with her, she was sentenced as an incorrigible thief to the,

Ah, Jemmy, Jemmy, said the Bishop of Derry to a drunken blacksmith, 'I am sorry to see you beginning your evil course again; and Jemmy, I am very anxious know what you intend to do with that fine 'I intend, sir, said Jemmy, 'to do for him

what you cannot do for your son.'
Eh! eh! How's that—how's that?' To which Jemmy, with a burst of genuine feeling, replied, 'I intend to make him a better man than his father?'

The surest way to lose your health is to be frequently drinking that of other folks. tured-he was sick at the time.

SERPENT FASCINATION.

Business led me to cross the Chilhowee Mountain, in Tennessee, on the 27th of June, 1857. When near Montodle Springs, two birds were noticed at a couple of rods distance from the road, which were acting in a manner new and strange to me. They were in an open space, near the stump of a fallen tree, but did not take flight at my approach, as under ordinary circumstances they would have done. On reaching a point opposite to them it was noticed that they were the brown mocking-bird, or thrush, and that a very large black snake lay coiled at the side of the stump. On seeing me it suddenly began to uncoil itself and move off as if to make its escape; the birds, at the same time, pausing

moment in their movements. But before t had stretched itself to more than half its length they were again in motion, and flew at it in the most energetic manner. Instantly the snake once more whirled itself into coil in its former position. The male bird then commenced to run and skip with great activity, in a semicircle, the serpent being the centre, and gradually closed in until within a foot or two of its coils, when, with a sudden dart forward, the bird thrust its head toward that of the snake, and, in the same instant, threw itself backward, alighting on the ground at the distance of about ten feet. Before the male had closed its feat the female the movements of the birds were made with

extended wings, as if ready to fly in a mo-ment. By the time the female had thrown itself back from the snake, the male was in position again, repeating the same movement as at first. In the me atime my horse had carried me some four or five rods into a thic ket of bushes, whither my hand had guided him, and where I dismounted and secured him. All this took place in a minute or two, and as only an indistinct view had been gained of the action of the birds in passing,

a favorable position for observation was taken, so that all that occurred could be noted. The first movement of the male bird, in thrusting its head forward in close contact with the snake, impressed me with the conviction that a case of the so called fascination was enacting before me, and I determined to observe

It was half-past one o'clock, p. m. The birds were still eager at work when I turned can you get for this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a long way to ride to-night.'

Cortainly, sir,' and she went out of the room like a fairy.

'Fige. pleasant girl,' soid Pulsaki, 'would little reforts. If not fascinated, they were at least disposition to remit their efforts. room like a fairy.

'Fice, pleasant girl,' said Pulaski, 'would that I had the wealth that I once had! I would give her a portion that would send half the youth hereabouts after her sweet face.'

their efforts. If not fascinated, they were at least so carnestly collisted in the affair on hand as to disregard everything else around them. The snake lay in its coil, with head erect and thrown back, so as to be in the best possible position to strike and seize the birds

striking could never project itself more than about two-thirds of its length, but its defense was made with determined courage. Its position by the stump protected it in the rear, so that the birds could only approach it in the front. They were as adroit in their attacks as it was resolute in its defense. In attempting to seize them it could not curve ticed, lying on the grass with his leg dread-fully mangled, replied: a straight line to the point they occupied when it made its spring. The birds in ad-vancing to the attack by a circular movement vere certain of being away from the spot at which it aimed, and when its teeth smacked

together where it expected its prey, it had nothing in its grasp.

The warfare lasted, after I reached the spot, about twenty-five minutes by the watch.
Once or twice during the cortest the reptile made a movement to escape up the hillside, but the birds, as at its first attempt, immedi-Crime and Misery — About four years ago a young girl, surpassingly beautiful and very aristocratic in her carriage, was arrested by the police and brought before: a Judge in this city on a charge of picking pockets.

When the forethe coult the girl was according to despair of success in securing a dinner in that locality, it darted off down the hill toward a grove of trees and bushes, not turning to the right or left. The birds swept after the police and striking it pocking sovetching and striking it pocking sovetching and striking it. after it, pecking, scratching, and striking it with their wings, as if inspired with the con-

sciousness that victory was theirs.

At this moment I rushed forward and, after some difficulty, killed the snake and cut it open. There was not a particle of food from one end to the other of the intestinal canal. It must therefore have been hungry, and if it possessed the faculty of charming it would undoubtedly have employed its powers

on such a delicacy as these birds.

When the dissection of the snake was finished the birds were not to be seen. It was the senson when their young were in the nest; and doubtless the conflict which had just terminated had been waged for the protection of their offspring. Less active birds, venturing as close as they did to their enemy, must have been captured.

Remaining most of the summer in the mountains of North Carolina, frequent opportunities were afforded of inquiring of hunters and others what they know about birds being charmed by serpents. All believed in the theory of fascination, and several had witnessed encounters such as I have described; but none had ever seen the snake seize the ing her blind; she, however, refused to al- bird. They had looked on until the bird, as they supposed, was attempting to thrust its One head, under the influence of the charm, into the serpent's mouth, when they had rushed forward and killed the serpent to save the bird from destruction. In all the inquiries made no instance has been related where and at the ago of nineteen, sore and decrepid, made no instance has been related where without a soul to wish her God speed or there was any more evidence of fascination than in the one observed by myself. In all cases, however, there was a singular unifor-State prison for two years. Verily, the way mity in the descriptions of the manner in of the transgressor is hard. what I had witnessed that I was convinced of the truthfulness of their statements .- Ameri-

> An Editor in Maine has never been known to drink any water. He says he never heard water being used as a general rem-edy but once—in the lime of Noah—and then it killed more than it cured.

can Monthly.

Mrs. Davis writes to a relative in Philadelphia denying positively that her husband was arrayed in her clothes; he had his own dressing gown on when he was cap-

We have no very trustworthy sources of in-formation as to the personal appearance of St. Paul. Those which we have are the early pictures and mosaics described by Mrs Jameson, and passages from Malalas, Nice-phorus, and the apperyphal Acta Pauli et Theelæ, (concerning which see also Cony bears and Howson, i, 197.). They all agree in ascribing to the Apostle a short stature, a long face with high forehead, an uquiline nose, close and prominent eyebrows. Other characteristics mentioned are baldness, gray eyes, a clear complexion, and a winning ex-pression. Of his temperament and character St. Paul is himself the best painter. His speeches and letters convey to us, as we read them, the truest impressions of those qualiies which helped to make him the Apostle. We perceive the warmth and ar-dor of his nature, his deeply affectionate dis-position, the tenderness of his sense of honor, the courtesy and personal dignity of his bearing, his perfect fearlessness, his heroic endurance; we perceive the rare combination of subtlety, tenneity, and versatility in-his intellect; we perceive also a practical wisdom which we should have associated with a cooler temperament, and a tolerance which is seldom united with such impetuous convictions. And the principle which harmonized all these endowments and directed them to a practical end, was, beyond dispute, a knowledge of Jesus Christ in the Divine Spirit. ersonal allegiance to Christ as to a living Master, with a growing insight into the rela-tion of Christ to each man and to the world carried the Apostle forward on a straight course through every vicissitude of personal fortunes, and amidst the various habits of hought which he had to encounter. The conviction that he had been intrusted with a Cospel concerning a Lord and Deliverer of

for his own people, while it created in him such a leve for mankind that he only knew himself as the servant of others for Christ's sako. A remarkable attempt has recently been made by Professor Jewett, in his Commentary on some of the Epistles, to qualify what he considers to be the blind and undiscriminating admiration of St. Paul, by representing him as having been, with all his lencies, a man "whose appearance and discourse made an impression of feebleness,"
"out of harmony with life and nature," a
confused thinker, uttering himself "in broken words and hesitating forms of speech,
with no beauty or comeliness of style," and
so undecided in his Christian belief that he was preaching, in the fourteenth year after his conversion, a Gospel concerning Christ which he himself in four years more confess-ed to have been carnal. In these paradoxical views, however, Professor Jewett stands almost alone; the result of the freest, as of the most reverent of the numerous recent studies of St. Paul and his works, (among which Professor Jewett's own Commentary is one of the most interesting,) having been only to add an independent tribute to the ancient admiration of Christendom. Those who judge St. Paul as they would judge any oth-er remarkable man-confess-him-unanimously to have been "one of the greatest spirits of all time;" while those who believe him to

men was what sustained and purified his love

pened that during the conflict, when carrying orders. I passed immediately, in the direction of Pulaski's quarters, that I had visited the night before. Suddenly a sheet of flame burst forth; the house was on fire.—

Near the door-steps lay the body of Mary, her head out open by a sabre, and her brains out of the terrible wound. I had covered out of the terrible wound of the terrible wound. I had covered out of the terrible wound of the terrible wound of the terrible wound. The covered out of the terrible wound of the terrible wound of the terrible wound. The covered out of the terrible wound of all time;" while these who believe him to have the terrible gave himself to it .- Smith's Dictionary of

that section of the country. Her name was Ellen Goodridge. Previous to leaving for the seat of war he informed her of his intentions, promising to return in a few months. After the first battle of Bull Run, his regiment was ordered to Washington, and re ceiving a lieutenant's commission. Hendrick resolved to enter the service for three years, and wrote to his parents and sweetheart to that effect. The news was received by the girl with foreboding, and she resolved to acmpany him. She immediately acquainted ner parents with her resolve, and they, in reoly, turned her from the house, and bade her ever come back.

"She went, and finding out her lover's regiment, obtained permission to do the cooking at the Colonel's headquarters. She out with young Hendrick in many skirmishes and raids—in one of which she was wounded in the arm, the ball making a very bad flesh wound. After Lee surrendered the object of her choice was taken deathly sick, and was forwarded in an ambulance to Washington, where he was placed in the hospital.— Here again her noble heart showed itself.— She watched over him, hathed his fevered brow, read to him, wrote home letters for him, and on Thursday last with a broken heart closed his eyes in death. The day before, an Episcopal minister joined the two in marriage—he dying with a painful disease, and she nearly crazed with the thought that after four long years of suffering, he for whom she had given up home, friends, every-thing dear on earth, and for whom she had braved every danger, had gone to another world.

"The poor girl passed up on the Hudson River railroad on Thursday, for her home in the far West, not knowing or caring what sort of a reception awaited her there.

A Good BARGAIN .- A good story is told of a Vermont farmer, who had a dog to sell, but who set an excessive value on the animal was one hundred dollars. He was frequently offered thirty and thirty-five dollars, which he refused, and always assured his friends he would get his prize for the dog. One day he returned from a journey, and

immediately proclaimed that he had sold his dog for one hundred dollars. "Ah!" said his neighbor, "did you ge

"No," said the farmer, " not exactly cash but its equivalent. "Well, what did you get?" persisted the

friend. "Why, I got two fifty dollar dogs."

How to make people acknowledge the

corn-tread on their toes. A gentleman is one who combines women's tenderness with man's courage.

The Cambling at Saratoga.

"The present promises to be the flushest

A Saratoga visitor writes concerning the gambling facilities at the Springs this sum-

"The present promises to be the flushest gambling season ever known. Greenbacks are rlenty, the facilities for gambling are ample and enticing, business is dull, the war is over, time hangs heavily—in short, all things are propitious for the sporting element, and the taste for hazard is spreading under the adroit influence set in motion.— Such a moral reaction as we are now beginning to experience might have been expected to follow the closing up of a great calamitous war. I believe that there are now about fifteen or twenty of the flory furnaces in full blast here and at the lake, whither all visitors at the hotels take frequent rides about sundown or twilight. In order to transact tweitees without risk of anyting to a guidden aundown or twilight. In order to transact business without risk of coming to a sudden dead lock, these banking institutions have to hold a large cash capital, varying, of course, in amount, according to the class of gamesters who patronize them. It is probable that upwards of \$3,000,000 is this season invested in this uppeally highly luvering trade. vested in this usually highly lucrative trade ! and as fifty per cent. is but a moderate esti-mate of the average actual earnings of these establishments, it follows that, if the season establishments, it follows that, if the season continues brisk, many hundreds of thousands will be deposited to the tiger's account within the period dating from July 1st to September 15th. The luxurious style in which the club houses are conducted renders them places of curiosity for nearly all persons. The hotel tables are simple as almshouse boards in comparison with the epicurean displays made at Hill's, Morisey's, and elsewhere.— The choicest Heidsick, Mumm, or Morceaux The choicest Heidsick, Mumm, or Morceaux flows in streams as the tempting game, fresh from the Adirondack region is served up hat on silver plates that a duke might covet.—While poor liquors and abominable cigars are sold at old Richmond prices in the hotels, the most fragrant Havanas, Figaros and Espanelas, and the costliest brandies, are urgedupon the guests at the tignion representations. upon the guests at the tigrine mansions.—
The parlors and reading rooms are carpeted a la Fifth avenue, and rich fressoing gives life to the walls. The furniture is tempting to the weary or the lazy dropper-in. The easy, quiet manner of the host, the assignity and promptings of his carps of trained using and promptness of his corps of trained waiters, and the genial atmosphere of high reers, that the genial atmosphere of high respectability and refinement, prove all-powerful charms to youth, to matured men seeking relaxation from the turmoils of business, and especially to those who have borne the hardhips of camp life, and are once more free to ollow caprice or inclination. Let the reader follow caprice or inclination. Let the reader faucy another picture, if he can, wherein a heart-broken wife, a ruined family, are seen, cast from position, from comfort, from friends, by the mocking demon of the cards. Let him reason out the dismal sequel to the glittering chapter of fast life at the Springs, and draw such moral from this rapid sketch as best he can."

RAISING CALVES .- A correspondent of the Bermantown Telegraph thus describes his method for raising calves:

A calf that I am going to raise I never let suck the cow. It is much easier to teach it to drink without than after sucking. I have had calves drink alone before they were twelve hours old; and after the second day have but little trouble with them, as they drink freely if in good health. Besides the great advantage of this is, that when they are turned with the cows they never trouble them, neither have I to muzzle them to prevent their sucking, as they know nothing about it. For the first two weeks I gave ther The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle tells the following story: "In the year 1861, when the first call for troops was made, James Hendrick, a young man of 18, resolved to leave his father's roof in Wisconsin, and go forth to battle for the flag. At the time mentioned he was attached to a young girl of nearly the same age of himself, whose parents were rated among the 'rich ones' in that section of the country. Her name was milk drawn from the mother; after that the grass I the them out for a score time, and then six weeks they may be left to run, and then slep gradually slacked off. I consider March the best time to start and by the following. winter they have a good beginning.

THE DECAY OF CONVERSATION.—The aucient ertainable fact that, in proportion to an incertainable fact that, in proportion to an increased amount of population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now adays have comething else than talk; not only do they live in such hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the senside they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the onen fields with books in hand; young folks. cooking at the Colonel's headquarters. one cooking at the Colonel's headquarters. Since the cooking at the Colonel's headquarters.

Open head open the colonel's headquarters, on the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, on the tops of mountains, in the desert, on the tops of mountains, in the desert, on the tops of mountains. printed sheets from their pockets, and in the carliest, latest, highest occupations of life they read. The fact is contestably true that nodern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Readng is the great delusion of the present time t has become a sort of lay piety; according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.—Chamber's lournal.

> A country schoolmaster, one day an nounced to his pupils that an examination would soon take place. 'If you are examined in geography,' said he, 'you will surely be asked of what shape is the earth; and if you should not remember, just look at me, and I will show you my snuff box, to remind you that it is round! Unfortunately, the schoolmasier had two

snuff-boxes; a round one, which he used on ly on Sunday, and a square one, which he

carried during the week.

The fatel day having arrived, the class in geography was duly colled out, and the question asked, 'what is the shape of the earth?' The first boy, appalled at the imposing appearance of the examining committee. embarrassed and glanced at the magister, who at once pointed to his snuff-box.

'Sir,' boldly answered the boy, 'tis round on Sunday, and square all other days in the

week.

RELEASE OF GENERAL EWELL .- Gen. Ewell, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds that the will respect it, has been permitted by the President to return to his home in Virginia.

The shoddy party of Union county, through their return judges of their nomina-ting election, have declared in favor of negro

To have a frightful dream is a sign you ate too much supper.