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WHO STOLE THE BIRD'S NEST. ? The following lines have, we hope, been read and felt by every boy in the country, but lest even one how has failed to see them, and also because they are prettylenough to bear even a hundredth perusal we make room for them here, omitting the repetition of the question before each answer, as it is originally

To whit! to whit! to whee! Will you listen to me? Who stole four eggs I laid, And the nice nest I made? Bob-a-link! Bob-a-link!

Now what do you think? Who stole a nest away From the plum tree to-day? Not I, said the cow, moo-oo! Such a thing I'd never do, I gave you a wisp of hay, And did not take your nest away; Not I said the cow, moo-oo! Such a thing I'd never do.

Not I, said the dog, bow-wow! I gave the hairs the nest to make, But the nest I didn't take. Not I, said the sheep; Oh! no, I wouldn't treat a bird so; I gave the wool the nest to line, But the nest was none of mine. Baa, baa! said the sheep, Oh! no, I wouldn't treat a poor bird so. Cluck, cluck, said the hen, Cluck, cluck, said the hen, Den't ask me again. Why I haven't a chick Would do such a trick: We all gave her a feather, And she wove them together; I'd scorn to intrude On her and her brood.

Chirr-a-whirr! Chirr-a-whirr! Let us find out his name. And all cry for shame I would not rob a bird, Said little Mary Green; I think I never heard

Of anything so mean.

'Tis very cruel, too, Said little Alice Neal; I wonder if he knew How bad the bird would feel? A little boy hung down his head, And went and hid behind the bed; For he stole that pretty nest From poor little yellow-breast; And he felt so full of shame, He didn't like to tell his name.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY MRS. W. E. BENSON. I saw her once, and loved her,
For her face and form were fair,
No tear was then within her eye,
Nor on her brow a care.
1 saw she loved another,
And envied him his lot;

Oh, how I madly worshipp'd her! But yet she knew it not. Why did I let her give her heart, So trusting, pure and kind, To one who valued not the gift, Nor the beauties of her mind? He only loved her when she smiled,

He sought not to retain her love By a husband's watchful care.

Or when she look'd most fair:

I saw her weeping and alone,
Why dropt those tears so fast?
Was it the dread of griefs to come,
Or the memory of the past?
I felt that she too soon had found
His love upon the wane,
Though he vow'd to love and cherish her,
Beneath the holy fane. When last I saw her, oh, how changed

Was that much-neglected one!
Too proud to utter a complaint,
Sad, silent loving on
I saw her p ess a tiny form,
And watch'd her parting breath;
How fouldy was that dear one held
In her cold embrace of death!

From the Philadelphia Press REV. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D.

BY GRAYBEARD.

Our last sketch had for its subject one of the most eccentric divines in the Metho- who reads it; but this is merely what Dr. dist Episcopal Church. The present will Durbin's face is in repose, as you see him be devoted to one of the most distinguished, eloquent, and esteemed clergymen in that wide spread and influential denomination, the Rev. John Price Durbin, is a spirit within those languid looking, D. D., than whom, comparatively few of down-cast features that will presently set his profession in modern times have at- every fibre of them in motion, and flash tained greater eminence. Dr. Durbin is alike respected and admired as a divine, a scholar, a traveller, and an author, and his life affords a striking illustration of what, under the fostering freedom of our instienergy, when under the direction of high, manly purpose, and natural ability.

Before attempting to describe the

preacher, an outline of his biography will be in place. He was born in October, 1800, of parents in moderate circumstances residing in Bourbon county, Kentucky. The Bible, Scott's First Lessons, and an old English History, are said to have comprised his father's library. He served a distant auditors understood a word he To free himself from home, and while three years' apprenticeship in a cabinet said. The hymn sung, he engages in and at the early age of eighteen commenced his labors, a member of the West- ardent. ern Conference, as a pioneer preacher in in making accessions to its membership, it was certainly not so in the case of our his doubts. He united with the church, his grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Larkin, oher has been gently dividing and going (a pioneer of Methodism in Kentucky) over the ground-work of his discourse, John, are you not concerned about spoken indifferently it is true, yet it is fit preaching the Gospel?' he procured a recommendati onto the Quarterly Confer- read tersely. Now his manner becomes ence, by whom he was immediately licensed, and sent to Limestone Circuit. This was within a fortnight after his admission to church-membership. The next gently, he is laying the train of it. The year his place appointed by Conference andience are growing spell-bound with exwas in the northwestern corner of Ohio. Having had only the commonest advantages of education up to this time, the young preacher felt that study was indispensable to his new and responsible posiborrowed in numbers from an old German suddenly expanded into the voice of a giant; the charmed water, and is delighted. thin and anxious, but still unalterably painto his hands, which he read studiously py eye is now large, white-ringed, and on winter evenings by a pine-knot light. The next year he removed to Indiana, place, sickly mannered preacher mounts to where he commenced the study of English

Greek and Latin, spending from Monday silence is impracticable; the tears, which repaired to the gifted lady.' But this till Friday at the institution, and giving a moment before ran down the preacher's one said— Saturday to his immediate preparations for the pulpit. The diligence and systematic application employed by this youthful ings as at once a joyous privilege, and even asked the other.

aspirant to pulpit honors, during these the more staid and philosophical find it hold your more years of his life, afford a model of rare value and instruction for the emulation of voung men. While a member of the Cinonly time, in the pulpit) at the 'Old Brick' cinnati Conference, he was admitted to the Cincinnati College, where he completed his his style. His power over the audience, collegiate course, and received the degree when he chose to exert it, seemed irresis- end may be obtained. of Master of Arts. We next find our horseback student of English grammar tible, and it was curious to observe the professor of languages in Augusta College, gifted orator, instead of fanning the fires kindled by his bursts of eloquence, at once Kentucky. In 1829 he was nominated for the chaplaincy of the Senate of the United descending into the even tenor of his States, but was defeated by the casting way,' as if to check the ardor he had unvote of Mr. Calhoun. In 1831, however, wittingly kindled, and allow time and opportunity for sober reflection. he was elected to that position by a large vote, and on the 22d of February, 1832,

preached his celebrated sermon on the one

hundredth birth-day of Washington. After

hearing this discourse, it is said that Gov-

ernor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, congratu-

he could not reasonably expect ever to

achieve an equal triumph. Like most self-

made men of real power, his course,

although apparently unsought, was rapidly

onward and upward. Toward the close of

1832 he was appointed professor of natural

whence he was soon after elected to the

Journal, the leading newspaper of that

denomination in the United States, and in

visited Europe and the East. In 1844 he

took a prominent part in the great strug-

gle, which resulted in a division of the Church, acquitting himself with a degree

of ability in that remarkable contest, that

has placed his name among the most

powerful and controlling spirits in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1845 he

lege, and removed to Philadelphia, having

been appointed Presiding Elder of the

churches in this city; and in 1850 was

unanimously elected Corresponding Secre-

tary of the Missionary Society of the M.

E. Church. In this arduous and responsi-

ble position he still continues.

his face or physique; and seco

susceptible of more and greater changes

seated in the pulpit, perhaps fanning him-

thunder that will startle you!

slightly changed. You are more hopeful,

audience are growing spell-bound with ex-

dilate, as with his magic rhetorical torch

the train is at last fired, and the grand

climax is thundered forth upon the ears,

wears a white cravat.

Excepting at the culmination of these flights, his gestures are in keeping with his slow and measured style; though his climaxes seem to take full possession of his body and soul, and, for the time being, to lated the young orator upon it, and actually advised him never to preach again, as control them, in motion, sound, and sense. The language employed by Dr. Durbin

always clear, chaste, and appropriate. evincing culture and scholarship. If it were possible in a minister of the Gospel. I should say, that he was modest and unassuming to a fault. Even his most sublime passages indicate a freedom from show sciences in Wesleyan University, from or permeditated display that marks him as a natural orator of his own peculiar stamp. The few imitations of Dr. Durbin's style, editorship of the Christian Advocate and by the way, attempted by his clerical admirers, have been wretched failures, as im-1834 was called to the Presidency of Dickinson College. During 1842-3 he itations generally are.

In theology he stands high with his school, though he has no sympathy with sectarian bigots, in his own denomination or any other. In dissecting a text, he shows strong powers of analysis. He reasons plausibly, yet not always conclusively, but possesses in a high degree the power of carrying with him an audience. His face while speaking, although grave, wears a pleasant expression, and it needs but a single look to proclaim him as one of the resigned the presidency of Dickinson Colmost gentle, amiable, and innocent of men. As a Christian minister, the visible fruits of his labors designate him as one of the

foremost of his age.

Industrious, observing, and an able writer, Dr. Durbin is naturally adapted to Having presented in brief the biographic travel. with interest to his readers of which mile-stones of our subject's career, pe are there is ample proof in the great success better prepared to appreciate his portrait. of his 'Observations in the East,' and Ninety-nine persons in a hundred, and, perhaps, the hundredth, acquainted with pally in France and Great Britain, containhis name and fame, are disappointed in his ing an account of his two years' travel in appearance. Instead of seeing a man of those countries, in the years 1842-3, which splendid proportions and commanding has been already referred to. His writings the chances are that among are graphic, thoughtful, and suggestive, twenty clergymen on a public platform the and possess the excellent merit, in books of least noticeable person among them would travel especially, of being unencumbered be Dr. Durbin. There are two reasons for with words about merely personal matters fireside. this: First, there is nothing striking in and unimportant details. Dr. Durbin ond, he is so carries us with him through decidedly plain and unassuming, that in shows us everything that is worth seeing, the company of the more pretending he is and tells us all about them that is worth is-about sixty; is of medium stature; dignified and philosophic; is occasionally has a head of iron grey hair, which he familiar, but never commonplace. His wears in a sensible, ordinary way; a tuft book on the 'East,' chiefly in Egypt, of almost white hair under his chin; a Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor, publishlarge head, much elongated in the Per- ed in 1845, is certainly one of the most ceptive Region,' with fincly arched eyereadable and instructive of its class; and, brows; a large, finely-cut upper lip, full after having re-read it, with the view of of character; a peculiar gray eye, (and therein is the hiding of his facial power,) to visiting those lands in person, is to read than the moon, and rather prominent nose Durhin's description of them. I am indebted to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors for and sheek hones, marking what phrenologists designate as the motive or powerful the fact that, in addition to the authorship temperament. He dresses in black, and of the above-named volumes Dr. D. edited the American edition of Wood's Mossic I presume this description would very History of the Creation, with conious notes. published in New York in 1831. He has well answer to the face of more than one also been an industrious contributor to several periodicals of the day.

THE SCOLD.

self, and sleepily observing the congregation without turning his head. But there There were, not long since, two youths male and female, who were so affectionately attached, that it appeared to them that they could not live happy without each other, magnetic lightning amid peals of mental and consequently they soon became man and wife. But it is always the case with The first glance at Dr. Durbin in the both men and women, that during courtship pulpit when he is about opening the ser-vices especially impresses one that he is qualities, which after marriage soon distutions, may be achieved by indomitable over timid. He rises from his seat with as cover themselves, and the defects of the much caution as if the success of what he is about to do depended wholly upon his husband soon learned that his wife, with movements being unobserved; reads the all her beauty, possessed also an evil and hymn holding his glasses; enunciates so scorohing tongue, which the slightest cause gently that you would suppose his vocal set in motion. She loved her husband with organs were frail as gossamer; utters his all her soul, and of this he was of a cholwords with a drawl, (reminding one some- eric disposition, and sometimes replied to what of Dr. Stockton,) as if it was not of his wife's upbraidings in a manner which the slightest importance whether his more he was afterwards sorry for.

wandering hither and thither, in company maker's shop, worked one year at his trade, prayer. In this he is quiet, earnest, pa- with friends, he became addicted to the thetic, conversational, and occasionally bottle. On his return at evening, after having decided upon the quality of various Taking his text, he lays down his glas- wines, with swollen eyes and stammering Ohio and Indiana. However the church ses, carries one hand or the other slowly tongue, one may well imagine the reception of his love may be accused of precipitancy to his bosom, and commences his discourse she gave him. As soon as she heard the (usually from a brief skeleton of notes) in key turn in the door, she would station that same small whining voice peculiar to herself at the top of the stairs and overpresent subject, as he came near being a his reading, although every word is artic- whelm him with a torrent of reproaches. preacher before he was a member of the ulated with almost labored accuracy. For He, half stunned with the clamor, and church. While an apprentice he became a time, the stranger who has happened in stupefied with the wine in his head, after imbued with deep religious impressions. to hear the distinguished Dr. Durbin, some efforts at retorting in her own style. But his own "experience" differed so mentally declares himself 'sold.' The would sneak off to bed. Finally, the evil essentially from that of others around him stranger has probably read of Dr. D., heard increased to such a degree that they saw that he was for a time perplexed as to its of his fame, and pictured the man to his each other little, for the drunken husband true character. This probably accounts imagination. He is disappointed. There slept by himself, and sometimes did not for the fact that to this day the varied ex- can be no mistake about it. He need not even come home all night, but slept in the the happy —no, the patient mother of a periences of Christian penitents constitutes even take the trouble to assure himself by tavern. The wife, in despair, went to a one of his most favorite themes. Soon, however, the reality of a new life removed somebody else, almost anybody else, but From this dealer in forbidden knowledge he is not Dr. Durbin. But wait a moment. she obtained a phial of very limpid water. and, aroused by the pointed question of The quiet, weak spoken, inanimate prea- which she said had been brought from beyond the seas, by a pilgrim of the greatest virtue and holiness, with the instruction, that when her husband came, she for printing every word and line and would must immediately fill her mouth with it, taking care neither to swallow nor spit it out but keep her mouth closed. The lady almost pleased. He is commencing an illustration. Mildly, gradually, intellithanked her cordially, and then hastened home to await the arrival of her husband, Until he was weaned she scarcely left the and make a trial of the virtues of the water. pectation. The speaker's frame begins to

dread, enters the house, and is astonished to find his wife, whose mouth was full of maternal apprehensions were never appeathe charmed water, perfectly quiet. He sed. Then she lived in fear of the measles, addresses a few words to her, but she says whooping-cough and scarlet fever, until the understandings, and the hearts of his nothing. The husband became pleasant; the young here met and conquered them tion. Dr. Clarke's Commentary, which he hearers. The weak voice in the pulpit has she says to herself, behold the effects of all. He grew round and rosy, and she on his cirquit, afforded him a text book. his hands are brought violently together, Her husband asks her what has happened; tient. At school she feared he might study Wesley's and Fletcher's works also fell the blood rushes to his pale face; the slee- and she acts courteous and looks pleasant, too much or too little, and as her fears an altitude, in the estimation of his audi- harmonious as doves. The husband went lest he should be spoiled, and from too

face, are now illumined with a smile; the called the vase in which I kept the

more impressible give vent to their feel-water is broken?' What is to be done ?'

Hold your mouth,' replied the Sylbil, difficult entirely to conceal their emotions.

When I heard Dr. Durbin (the first and and your success will be the same.) Every peron similarly situated is advised Church, Kensington, some months ago, I to make the experiment. Every sort of was greatly struck with this peculiarity of water is believed to be equally good, and even without water, it is thought the same

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Mr. Jones was married. He had been married a long time, ever since he could remember, almost. The first Mrs. Jones was a pretty school-boy love, and died early. Mr. Jones was inconsolable for more than six months, and then finding the burden of his grief too great to be borne alone, decided to share his regrets I have never been free from anxiety for a with asympathizing feminine friend. The minute in my life.' connection was a happy one for many years, but, alas for the mutability of earthwidower at the age of forty, and being ex- point, and I have an admiration for your bereaved affections to Miss Patience Norcross, a mature young lady of thirty.

of being married, and it had grown upon and was silent. him so that, had Providence opened the way, he would in all probability have followed a series of bereavements with a sucession of consolations. But in selecting had been happy accidents, and, so far as The next week he pined, and was sleepless; name, for it was the habit of endurance. The next week he despised her, and con-It was a failing that leaned to virtue's gratulated himself on his escape, and, when side, and beyond it. She lived in the remote and the future. The present, with back from the dead letter office, he had so a mere temporary expedient till better times. Distance not only lent enchantment to her objects of pursuit, but was absolutely the only charm to which she was sensitive. She really liked Mr. Jones almost up to the hour of his proposal; she meekly tolerated him ever after.

They were boarding for a time, and the Oh, yes, it is very comfortable for the present, until we feel able to keep house.' Mr. Jones, after the remark had been that he was able to keep house. To prove this, he engaged and furnished a tasteful Patience the patient mistress of her own

What a pleasant situation,' said Dame Grundy, as she called on a tour of inspec tion.

ferently, of course. And then you know one could have the heart to make improve- where his horses make himself king. ments in shrubbery and fruit trees. O, Mrs. Grundy, I hope to live long enough in the great world, where two lovers (long to have a house of my own.'

Mr. Jones was well-to-do and good forming a more correct estimate of its natured. Moreover he was a little obtuse, author, I am of opinion that the next thing we have seen, and did not perceive that something to put up with is, with most of us, a practical necessity. So he said, very generously, 'Mrs. Jones, in another year you shall have a house of your own 'I am afraid you cannot afford to build

such a house as I would like.' I can and will. You shall modify the plan yourself, or draw a new one, if you arrived late on the railway platform, and

Mrs, Jones sighed, 'It will take so long in building;' and from that hour every found (with her mother) the lady he had rational enjoyment was deferred until they should get in the new dwelling. There and the meeting ended in one of the hapwere the usual delays and disappointments, piest marriages. was fully and Mrs. Jones' endurance gratified as she was regaled with a lingering sweetness long drawn out.' At length the house was built and furnished, the grounds laid out and planted, and the and the experiments successes.

Jones, with a sigh.
Well, years rolled on, and they were settled. The flowers bloomed and the fruits ripened. The turf thickenedinto velvet, and the trees grew tall and cast a welcome shade. Strangers paused to admire the premises as they passed, and neighbors paid their various tributes of envy and admiration. Mr. Jones smoked his prime cigars in the back piazza, and grew to look portly and contented. Not so with Mrs. Jones. To all the encomiums lavished upon her residence she replied submissively, 'Yes, it's a pretty place, but we don't know who we built it We have no children to come after us, and are just putting up improvements

for strangers to pull down.' Was ever woman so favored of an indulgent fortune? Within a year from the utterance of this remark, Mrs. Jones was real, genuine, glorious baby. Mr. Jones, who had, with difficulty, refrained from happiness before, was uncontrollably jubilant now. The boy was healthy, and handsome, and bright. There was no mistake about him; he was a fixed fact, a star of the first magnitude. He had wants, it is true, for which the fond father was intensely thankful, for to gratify and prevent them was his supreme delight.

And the mother? Alas, her's were all mother's cares, anxieties and forebodings. house, or indulged in the simplest luxur-At length the husband, with fear and ies of diet. Then there was the long period of teeth-cutting, during which her

signed a station at Hamilton, twelve miles solutely electrical. The congregation has hausted, and soon again they were in the the reader may share her fears in this refrom the Miami University, he took up felt a peculiar thrill, under which perfect field of domestic strife. The wife again gard. Master Jones falsified them all.— Chateaubriand was troubled with suicidal gard. Master Jones falsified them all.— Indulgence and opportunity seemed to agree with him. He was ambitious and self-reliant, and not objectionably wilful. When at last he decided to study for a profession, the mother fitted out his wardrobe with reluctant care, and his first letter from college was moistened rather more than the full proportion with natural

> 'I am glad he is doing well,' she said, in reply to a remark from her husband, but I miss him more than I can tell you. Since we have only one, we could wish he could have staid with us. The seven years of his student-life are very long to wait;' 'Wait for what?' inquired Mr. Jones.

'For the good time coming,' replied his 'Why, woman, the good time has come long ago. Can't you see it? We've been having it all along.'

'It may be so with you, Mr. Jones, but

'And never will be, my dear,' returned mer's bed and lie beside him. Jeanne the husband, as he shook the ashes from D'Arc gloried in her celestial visions. ly pleasures, Mr. Jones was again a his cigar. 'It is positively your strong tremely lonely, and having a habit of mar- skill in it. You will find more to submit rying, he offered his broken life and to in any given circumstances than any woman I have ever known.'

Mrs. Jones raised her eves to her hus-We have said that Mr. Jones had a habit band in meek surprise. She forgave him,

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP.

A proposal was sent by the post in the days when letters traveled at the rate of Miss Patience he had no regard to com- ten miles an hour on the mail coach. The patibility of temper. He had never thought anxious lover for the first week breathlessly anything about it. His other marriages expected the reply, but it did not come. he knew or reflected, that was the order of still no answer. The third week he became nature. But Miss Patience had a habit, indignant. 'A civail acknowledgment was too, and it was in accordance with her his due. She was heartless, and a flirt.' gratulated himself on his escape, and, when her, was never anything but a make-shift, completely outlived his love that he never proposed to that lady at all.

I once saw a middle-aged invalid making love to a young lady. After making great efforts to secure an opportunity of meeting her he drew his chair close to hers, looked into her face, sighed heavily, drew his chair still closer, and while she looked at him in astonishment, and I in the distance strained wife said submissively to all her friends: my ears to hear what tender remark followed all this preparation, I heard him whisper with great emphasis, 'Who is your doctor?' I need hardly say that the proposal failed roiterated for the fiftieth time, asserted which followed this well-judged commencement. A more pardonable case of man's absorption in his own pursuits was that of tenement, and another year saw Mistress a shy lover, whose one idea was horses. He never found courage to propose till he had persuaded the lady to go into the stable and look at his favorite horses. There he this was natural and pardonable; a shy 'Why, yes,' returned Mrs. Jones, 'it man may need this vantage-ground, and easily eclipsed. He looks to be—as he remembering, and no more. He can be is all we can expect in a house we hire. If feeling his own inferiority in the drawingwe were to build we would plan very dif- room, may yet be aware of his superior knowledge and superior power in the stable,

A marriage took place not many years ago, attached, but separated by the desire of their parents,) met under an arch while each was taking refuge, in London, from a sudden shower of rain. Neither of them had the least idea of the neighborhood of the other, when the sudden meeting occurred which decided the future course of their lives. In another case the engagement was broken off on account of limited means, and the gentleman went abroad. Returning after some years' absence, he rushed into the first carriage he reached, just as the train was in motion. In it he been so long vainly endeavoring to forget,

Hans Anderson gives, in one of his books, an amusing account of a young man. newly-appointed to some official position at the Court of Copenhagen, ordering his court-dress in great haste, that he might wheels of the new establishment fairly in be present at a ball where he meant to motion. Moreover, by rare good luck, declare his attachment to a beautiful girl there was very little to alter and undo; whom he had long loved. All went smoothmost of the arrangements were desirable ly until he was on the point of proposing, nay, had spoken a few preliminary words. 'I hope, my dear,' said Mr. Jones when a button gave way on the hastily benevolently, 'that we are now in a condition to take comfort.'

made court-dress. The lover rushed abtion to take comfort.' 'If we ever get settled,' answered Mrs. unlooked-for departure, made an engagement for a sleighing party next day, where she received and accepted the offer of another lover.

Thus love as well as life, often hangs upon a thread. Always secure your retreat in love as in war; this is a precaution never to be neglected. Mr. A-, a brother to the late Lord Z-, whose proud and haughty temper was proverbial, proposed to a lady in Portman Square Gardens. After being refused, the rejected lover turned from her in great indignation, but finding the gates of the garden locked, was obliged to return to the lady to petition for the key. Another case, still more trying, was that of a gentleman traveling in North America, who after being hospita bly received in the house of an officer high in command there, proposed to the host's daughter the evening before his departure and was refused. A deep fall of snow came on in the night; the roads became impassable; and the poor man, to his unspeakable mortification, was detained for week in the house with the lady who had rejected him.

INFIRMITIES OF THE GREAT .- Handel Milton, and Delile were blind; Lucretius, Tasso, Swift, Cowper, Rosseau, and Chatterton, are melancholy cases of insanity. Richelieu had occasional attacks of insanity, in which he fancied himself a horse; he would prance around the billiard table. neighing, kicking out his servants, and making a great noise, until, exhausted by fatigue, he suffered himself to be put to bed and well covered. On awaking, he remembered nothing that had passed.

Shelly had hallucinations. Benardin St. Pierre, while writing one of his works was 'attacked by a strange illness.' Lights flashed before his eyes; objects appeared double and in motion; he imagined all the passers by to be his enemies. Heine died of a chronic disease of the spine. Metastatio early sufferd from nervous affections. Moliere was liable to convulsions. Page nini was cataleptic at four years old grammar, doing his reading principally on ence, from which he can never again not abroad, but found happiness at home horseback. Having soon after been as wholly descend. The effect has been ab-Mozart died of water on the brain. Beeth-

Chateaubriand was troubled with suicidal thoughts; and George Sand confesses to the same. Sophocles was accused of imbecility by his son, but this was after he was eighty. Pope was deformed, and, according to Atterbury, he had mensa curva in corpore curvo. He believed that he once saw an arm projecting from the wall of his room.

Cromwell had fits of hypochondria Dr. Francis was unequivocally insane. Dr. Johnson was hypochondriacal, and declared that he once distinctly heard his mother call to him 'Samuel!' when she was many miles distant. Rosseau was certainly insane St. Simon is said to have committed suicide under circumstances indicating insanity. Fourier passed his life in a continual hallucination. Carden, Swedenborg, Lavater, Zimmermann, Mahomet, Van Helmont, Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Dominic, all had visions. Even Luther had his hallucinations; Satan frequently appeared, not only to have inkstands thrown at his sophistical head, but to get into the refor-

THE SAILOR AND THE ACTRESS .- When I was a poor girl,' said the Duchess of St. Albans, working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, were I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a new piece, something like those pretty little affecting dramas they get up now at our minor theatres; and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will e bail for her.

'The girl replies, 'Then I have no hope. I have not a friend in the world.' What, will no one be bail for you, to save you from prison?' asks the stern creditor. 'I have told you I have not a friend on earth, was my reply. But just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another until he bounded clear over the orchestra and placed himself beside me in a moment.

Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman," said he, with the greatest expression in his honest, sunburnt countenance. I will go bail for you to any amount. And as for you, (turning to the frightened actor) if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows.' Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmate in the gallery, preparatory scraping of the violins from the orchestra, and amidst the universal din, there stood the unconscious cause of it sheltering me, the poor, distressed young woman, and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager pretending to arrive and rescue me with a profusion of theatrical bank-notes.'

THE LAW VINDICATED. Judge Dwas fond of card-playing, and occasionally indulged in the amusement. During the period he occupied a seat on the bench, the legislature of Georgia passed very stringent laws to prevent gambling, and made it imperative on the Judges to charge the grand juries, at the opening of each session of the court, to present all who were known as gamblers, etc. The Judge had conformed to the requirements of the law, but none were presented, and gambling seemed to flourish as it ever had.

On one occasion when the Judge was on his circuit, and after his usual charge to the grand jury, and, as usual, no notice taken of the charge, Judge D-ascertained there was a faro-bank in successful operation in the very precinets of the court. The Judge thought he would indulge his propensity for play, and visited the bank. He played, and was very successful, as was his wont; he won all the money, and broke up the establishment. After he had pocketed his winnings, and was about retiring, he perceived several of the grand jury in the room, who had likewise been engaged in the game. Judge D--- observed to them:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury, the law requires me to do all in my power to suppress the vice of gambling. Ihave charged the grand juries upon the subject time after time, without any good effect. It was time for me to act, and see if I could not enforce the law. I have done so, and the most effectual way of doing it is to break the bank, which I have done to-night. I do not think these fellows will truble the public for some time to come, and the law in me is vindicated. Gentlemen, I bid you good night.'

cated. Gentlemen, I bid you good night."

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[oct 23 1y 41] JACKSON'S REMEDY

A NDREW Changing the subject, Dr. Edgar asked him what he id have done with Calhoun and other nulliflers if the would have done with Uainoun and Uainoun had kept on.

"Hung them, sir, as high as Haman," was the instantaneous reply. "They should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life".

As he said these words, he half rose in his bed, and all the old fire glowed in his old eyes again.

See PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON, p. 670, at

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