

Literary.

Little Girls. I cannot well imagine a home more incomplete than that one where there is no little girl to stand in the void of the domestic circle which boys can never fill, and to draw all hearts within the magic ring by the nameless charm of her presence. There is something about little girls which is especially lovable : even their willful, naughty ways seem utterly void of evil when they are so soon followed by the sweet penitence that overflows in such gracious showers. Your boys are great noble fellows, generous, loving, and full of good impulse, but they are noisy and demonstrative, and dearly as you love them, you are glad their place is out of doors; but Jennie with her light step is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and with her pretty dimpled fingers unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on mble no bigger than a fairy's, and with some very mysterious combination of "doll rags," fills up a small rocker by mamma, with a wonderful assumption of womanly dignity. And who shall tell how the little thread of speech that flows with such sweet, silvery lightness from those innocent lips. twines itself around the mother's heart, never to rust, not even when the dear little face is hid among the daisies, as so many mothers know.

But Jennie grows to be a woman, and there is a long and shining track from difficult. the half-latched door of childhood, till the girl blooms into the mature wo-There are the brothers who man. always lower their voices when they, talk to their sister, and tell of the sports in which she takes almost as much ern tier of counties, who considered himinterest as they do, while in turn she self among the great orators of the day, instructs them in all the little minor and, when pretty well filled with "Hardetails of home life, of which they would risburg water," would get off for the edgrow up ignorant if not for her. And ification of his colleagues some very rich what a shield she is upon the dawning | illustrations. Being somewhat interestmanhood wherein so many temptations what he considered one of his masterlie. Always hersweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanspeeches, during the delivery of which ity_a living sermon on immorality. How fragrant the cup of tea she hands them dling while Rome was burning." He more developed than those of the left at the evening meal, how cheery her had scarcely taken his seat when a mem-side. Shoemakers say that, as a general voice as she relates the little incidents of the day. Nosilly talk of incident beaux, " Say, Charlie, it wasn't Nero that 'fidor love of young men met on the promenade. A girl like that has no empty space in her head for such thoughts to ran riot in, and you don't find her spending the evening in the dimparlor with a questionable young man for her company. When her | it was Julius Costor." Happily for him lover comes, he must say what he the speaker was so busily engaged that cular or choric dances were a prevalent has to say in the family sitting-room he did not hear him ; but some members with father and mother; or if he is nearheard and enjoyed the joke. Afterashamed to, there is no room for him wards some one told him that he "was there. Jennie's young heart has not right in the first place, which resulted which results in so many unhappy the State Library during the remainder she thinks all the time of what a good home she has, what dear brothers, and

it was that "fiddled. Jem Radford's Thorn. on bended knees craves the blessing of "Only think of Jem Radford, poor Heaven to rest on them, but she does not know how far, very far, for time [fellow ! When will they bury him ?"] entirely ignorant of the Deacon's reliand eternity, her own pure example goes, how it will radiate as a blessing of the hospital. I suppose they'll bury

Never Too Old to Learn. Message from the Moon. Of all the heavenly bodies, the moon Socrates at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments. is the nearest to us and the easiest to Cato, at eighty years of age, thought observe. It is especially interesting as the boundary between astronomy and proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and meteorology; everything above the eighty, commenced the study of Latin. moon is in the celestial heavens, and Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age consequently belongs to the former science; everything below the moon is when he commenced his studies in polite literature; yet he became one of the in the terrestrial sky, in the atmosthree great masters of the Tuscan diaphore, and therefore lies within the dolect. Dante and Petrarch being the main of the latter. The connection beother two. tween the moon and the earth is closer

than is often Suspected. If a line be drawn from the centre of the earth to sciences in his youth, but commenced the centre of the moon, there lies in it a the study of them when he was between point (much nearer to the moon than fifty and sixty years of age After this time he became a most learned antius) where the moon's and earth's quarian and lawyer. attraction on any material object are Colbert, the famous French minister.

exactly equal. If the object be removed a little towards us, it will be drawn at sixty years of age returned to his towards the earth; if it be removed a Latin and law studies.

little from us, it will be drawn towards i Ludovico, at the great age of one the moon. Arago has calculated the hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs force necessary to shoot a body from the of his own times. A singular exertion, moon to reach this intermediate point noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of equilibrium, and finds it by no means an impossible or unattainable force.of the progressing of age in new studies Ogiby, the translator of Homer and Consequently, it is not improbable that Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin many, (though perhaps not all) of the meteoric stones that fall are sent hither and Greek till he was past the age o from the moon. It would be very posfifty

sible for an inhabitant of the moon Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reach supposing such an inhabitant of the ed his fiftieth year. moon to exist, to keep up a daily communication with the earth by means of Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked

why he began the study of law so late projectiles. For us to reply to the cor--pondence would be immensely more answered that indeed he began it late, but he could therefore master it the

sooner.

Who Fiddled.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year In the Pennsylvania Legislature, a few commenced the translation of the *Iliad*, cars ago, there was a member named and his most pleasing productions were Charles Wilson, from one of the northwritten in his old age.

CURIOUS FEAT IN PHYSIOLOGY.-H is a remarkable fact that persons losing themselves in the forest, or in a snowstorm, manifest invariably a tendenc to turn round gradually to the left, to cd in a bill before the House, he make the extent even of eventually moving in a circle. The explanation of this is found probably in the fact that the he used the illustration of "Nero fid- limbs and muscles of the right side are ber tapped him on the shoulder and said | thing, the right foot is somewhat larger than the left, and that the right boot dled,' it was Casar. You should correct | wears out first. Under the excitement that before it goes on the record." In [felt when one is lost, and, in the absence an instant he was upon his feet, and | of any guiding line, the superior energy exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker-Mr. Speaker of the right limbs throw the pedestrian -1 made a mistake. It wasn't Nero insensibly round on the left. It may that ' fiddled' while Rome was burning; † also be remarked that in the ancient religious ceremonies of every country circustom.

AN ASTOUNDED DEACON.-In the ity of H ------ there resided a worthy been filled by the permicious nonsense (in his reading all the ancient history in deacon, blessed or cursed with a tall, gaunt figure, also with hands of enor marriages or hasty divorces. Dear girl, 1 of the winter, to assure himself as to who mous dimensions. He was strictly pious, never failing to ask a blessing not only

when his own family dined but also a the servants' meals. On one occasion he employed a male servant who was

"They're gone now to take him out gious propensities. He made his appearance shortly before the diving he

should say !"

erations.

Farmer.

aisy after leaving you."

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Miscellancous.

Our National Debt and our National Resources.

The Examiner of this city, while a lecorous and decent sheet in some respects, does not scruple to attempt to deceive its readers by the silliest kind of baseless assertions, and the most illogical sophistries. In its last issue it has a string of items paraded under staring heads of the word "remember" Sir Henry Spelman neglected the, printed in large type, and repeated over and over. It there makes the charge that the advance of gold, and the rise in the price of every argicle of merchan-

dise, is the result of a conspiracy among certain speculators and Bankers, of whom August Belmont is chief. A sillier falsehood was never uttered, and we wonder how any newspaper having the slightest respect for the intelligence of its readers could be induced to lie so

absurdly. The truth is, Mr. Chase started on an entirely false financial policy; one which had been exploded time and again, both in this country, during our war for independence, and elsewhere,--The depreciation of our paper currency and the consequent rise in gold, and in all articles of merchandise, is the legitimate result of financial quackery. Beause the Administration did not foresee the magnitude of the war, or what is perhaps more true, did not dare at the start to suffer the péople to know what was likely to be its probable cost, they refrained from taxation, and resorted to he miserable expedient of issuing govrnment paper. There never has been iny other result that, one attendant upon such a course of financial folly,-

The paper has invariably declined until it lost all value.

In vain has the present Administraion attempted to prevent this natural process from attending the Greenbacks which have completely usurped the place of specie. Gold has continually dvanced, and all things else have gone up with it, because we were so lavishly wasting our financial resources. Yet there has been, during all this time, a persistent effort made to deceive the people. We have heard the most extravagant and baseless assertions constantly made in regard to the entire inexhaustibility of our national resources. Our normous debt has been lightly spoken f, and the people have²been told that it would scarcely require an effort to pay a. Yet it is already so large that it bears a larger interest yearly than that of Great Britain, which has been accunulating for centuries. No more silly lectioneering falsehood was ever uttered than the cry that our resources are inex-

haustible, and our vastalebt but a small affair; and the men who deceive the people by such silly utterrances now. will be called to account by an indignant and outraged populace before two years tre over.

are not inexhaustible, it is only necessary for us to invite the careful attention four readers to the following india

largely increased city, county, town, and State taxes. An idea of the extent of this latter burden may be gathered from the expenses of raising this last call of five hun-dred thousand men; cities and counting having paid a bounty of from \$500 to 1,600 for each man. If we estimate the average bounty paid at only \$500 we have an aggre-gate debt of \$300,600,000 incurred for this

"Thus we see if the war is closed by the "Thus we see if the war is closed by the first of January there will be from three to four hundred million dollars of taxes to be mount repaid, without mentioning the quired for the studying the amount re-quired for the studying fund. Previous to the war we paid in taxes about \$70,000,000, leaving at least \$300,000,000 additional to be raised hereafter out of our national income simply to pay our current expenses and interest.

interest, "To add to the force of these figures would be impossible. They speak more earnestly than any thing we could say of the wretchedness of our best policy, and the importance of the future. Clearly our resources are got mexhaustible, and he who preaches such a doctrine is, we had almost said, the worst enemy the country can have; for he encourages a system that can but lead to national dishonor."

From the Philadelphia Age. The Draft that is Coming.

We declared distinctly, a few days go, that if Abraham Lincoln is re-elect-d, there will be a draft before the first of January, and a draft from which the mass of people, not the poor alone, but those in what are called comfortable circumstances, can find no escape. We desire again, with all pos-sible emphasis and solemnity, to sound this warning. If there is a man whose eves shall see these words who intends o vote the Abolition ticket, we are determined that he shall not do it blindly. ignorantly, or under the hallocination that anything short of his life is staked on the throw of his ballot. Let no man suffer himself to be deceived with th bold and false assertions of the Aboli-tion orators and presses, that "the way to avoid a draft is to re-elect Lincoln Everybody remembers their famous promises, loudly made and constantly re-iterated, through the whole campaign of last fall, that if Governor Curtin was

elected, there would be no more drafts. Everybody knows how those promises were kept-that the work of conscription began, as soon as the work of ballot-box stuffing ceased; and that, awful as have been the sacrifices of Pennsylvania in this wasting war, our people have never bled so cruelly, or dragged from their homes in such hosts, as during the pas

But grievously as they have suffered, hard as have been the partings of hus-bands and wives, horrible as have been the breaking up of households, and the orphanage of helpless children, the last twelve months have been months peace and joy compared with the year that is coming, and the terrors that it will bring with it, if the people invite and precipitate their enslavement and slaughter by re-electing Abraham Lin-colu. Thinking men are certainly wise enough to know that predictions like these, in view of the experience of the past, are not to be slighted. Four years Four years igo, the people were told that the elec tion of a President upon a purely sec-tional platform, by the votes of one-half of the States, not only in defiance of the feelings and principles of the other half, but pledged to nothing but undying hatred and aggressive warfare upon their domestic institutions, would bring upon us calamities which the fathers of the Republic and its

mightiest statesmen had seen with pro To show the character and extent of phet eyes and painted in warning ur resources, and to prove that they words. Tens and hundreds of thou sands, not only of those who disregarded these warnings, but of those who heeded them, have gone to their graves November of 1860 and sound reflections of Hunt's Mer- | ing with their lives for the mad, choice of that election. Mr. Lincoln has had a life for every cote that was cast for him. Let this sad fact be steadfastly remembered by those who are next Tuesday, whether the work of blood is to go on or not—who, more

blessings will not only be given to them, but he forced on them. But, if they want to live out their lives in tranquility and honor, to reap the fruits of their honest labor, amid the endearments and comforts of their firesides; if they want a peace that will give us a restor-ed Union, and a Union which will guarantee us a perpetual peace, the way to these things is open to them. Gen. McClellan says the Union is the one graph will lie, Abolition newspapers AcCellan says the Union is the one condition of peace, and we ask no more. Mr. Lincoln says the alandonment of slavery is the one condition of peace, and I will take no bass. The hearts of the people, North and South, will ratify McClellan's policy, if you elect him-the heart's blood of the people, North and South, will pay for Lincoln's policy. Sif you re-dect him, and will be wrung from you in streams, compared with which your past offerings have been will lie, Abolition office-holders will lie persistently, and Abolition orators will make themselves hoarse by bauling out lies. Let no man be deceived by any of these things. They will be heard and seen in every conceivable protean shape. A Washington correspondent of the New York World, who has got which your past offerings have but inconsiderable drops. an inside view of the designs of the bee 11

A Contrast of Political Opinions. Mr. Pendleton said in Congress, July 13, 1861 :

" I will heartily, zealously, gladly Unless I am misinformed (and 1 do not believe I am) the country will be flooded with "officials" (the Secretary ort any honest effort to maintain the nion and reinvigorate the tics which bind these States together. Stanton to Gen. Dix style) dispatches, Compare what Mr. Lincoln said when detailing most important Union victor-ies, which, like those telegraphed was in Congress, January 12, 1848; to the press in time to appear on the morning of October election, will prove to be mere myths. It is not improbable that, according to these reports, Hood's army will be annihilated, Price will be captured, Forrest and his fellow-raiders in East Tennessee will be clocking. " Any people any where, being inclin-I and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing Govand form a new one that suits hem better

Mr. Pendleton said. October 10 1862 captured, rorrest and mis remov-muters in East Tenuesce will be gloriously bagged, and Gen. Grant will, about next Monday night, secure a position before Richmond, that will enable him if he so that

" He was determined to support the stituted authorities of the country in [Il measures necessary to maintain the desires-to capture the city perhaps a lovernment and enforce obedience to early as dinner-time on Tuesday. The object of these, of course, is to influence e Constitution Mr. Lincoln every where spoke and the election in favor of Mr. Lincoln

voted against the men and money netrust no seusible voter will be deceived by them. cessary to carry on the Mexican war, and -aid

STORIES OF DESERTERS. Deserters, reliable gentlemen, such " intelligent contrabands " as "To volunteer or to vote a dollar to carry on the waris moral treason against the God of reason and the rights of manescaped military service in either the Union or rebel army, will, doubtless figure prominently in the farce. You kind. It would be a sad and woeful joy to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were, every man of them, swept may expect information to the effect that the so-called Southern Confederate into the next world.

is on the point of dissolution; that its soldiers, not satisfied with deserting by Mr. Pendleton said, October 10, 1862 ; ^a He was in favor of attaining the ends. regiments, are coming into our lines b and purposes of the war in the shortest and speediest way." brigades; that the conscripts have defied Jeff Davis, and are organizing to resist

Mr. Lincoln has declared in his "To any attempt to force them into the service ; also, that active preparations are making for the evacuation of Richmond, whom it may concern letter" that the war shall not stop, that he will not even and leaving Eastern Virginia to the possession of our armies. If you receive isten to overtures of peace, till slavery what I have written. is abolished ; and every prominent Reoublican has declared in favor of a war

purposes will assume :

BOGUS REPORTS OF VICTORIES

for abolition, as well as every Republiis the War a Success? can journal, including the New York The friends of the Administration Times, which a day or two ago said : daim that this war has been a great " A higher court has decided that for us, too, there shall be no peace or armisin what single respect it can truthfully tic, except through liberty," [7, 7, abolibe said to have been so ? It was begun

for the ostensible purpose of restoring Mr. Peudleton, October 10, 4862, the Union. Has that object been that ter the Union first and foremost in his platform--as "worth more then even peace ; to-day of our being able to accomplish "He was opposed to distanion, whether the demand came from the South of from that desirable result? When will it be European nations. The greatness and done? In sixty or ninety days more? (now) of the country depended upon the nion ; it was worth every sacrifice a repetition of that silly prophecy, so a repetition of that silly prophecy, so worth more than peace, desirable as peace often proven false" might be."

No man can read the Republican iou If the Union has not yet been restored by the war; if there is no near prospect uals or hear the Republican orators of to-day without hearing the proof that of its being restored by that agency: they all prefer abolition to Union, preferabolition and a long wareven to peace.

Look Out for Lies! From the N. Y. Express. Between this and next Tuesday we Important from Alabama. may expect to see the whole land flooded with Abolition lies, gotten up to in-Alabama Ready to Accept the Olive Branch on the Chicago Plan.-No Peace as Long as Lincoln is In-The War in that Case for "Independence" or Nothing. fluence the election. They will be as varied as the inventive genius of wellpaid falsifiers, hired by Lincoln, Stanton & Co., can make them. The tele-

The New Orleans steamers of to-day, oring us a record of some highly important proceedings in the Alabama Legislature, now in extra session at Montgomery, looking to Peace. On the 10th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted for consideration, by one of the most influential members of that body,-supported by a carefully considered speech :

1.50

" Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, corrupt men now in power there, thus ('ommander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and the friends and supdescribes some of the forms which the lies to be circulated for electioneering porters of his Administration, have declared that negotiations for peace cannot be entertained except on a basis of a restoration of the Union in its territorial

integrity and the abolition of slavery, and the existing war must be prosecuted until the men of the Confederate States are compelled to submit to these terms or are subjugated, and if necessary to secure this end, exterminated, their lands confiscated, and their women and children driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth; and " Whereas, The re-election of Abra-

ham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States is advocated by many, it not all of his supporters upon these grounds, and that there is no other way to terminate the war, insisting that there is no disposition on the part of the people of these States to enter into negoliations for peace, except on the distant admission of the separate independence of these States as a basis; and

Whereas, At a recent Convention held in the city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willing-ness, if successful, to stop fighting and open negotiations with us on the basis ' as have of the Federal Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union under it

Now, therefore, Be it Resolved by the Senate and ise of Representatives of the State of Mahama in General Assembly convened That we sincerely desire peace. If the party is successful, we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said Convention-our sister States of this Confederacy being willing thereto The Ultra, Fight-on-Fight-ever seces sionits, are mail at these resolutions, and one of them,--a Montgomery cor-respondent of the Mobile Advertiser,-gives yent to his indignation, in terms

like these : No man not wilfully blind can be: ignorant of the mischievous effects of these resolutions. The Legislature re-fused to do anything to raise men for the success. Will some one of them tell us support of the Confederate cause, or for the defense of their own State, but they introduce resolutions which may add many thousands to the army of our enemy. We believe in our inmost soul that ten thousand men in arms against achieved? Do we see any indications : us could not do us a tithe of the injury that the introduction of these resolution

will do.'' We trust our readers will **carefully con**sider the full meaning of this important sentence. It is a confession that the Chi-cayo Platform has already raised up a Nouthern party, worth ten thousand men to the Union cornics, and is operating even now as an entering wedge that, with the election of General McClellan, will split the Jeff. Davis Despotism in two. If the People of the North, if all will some one tell us what of good has been accomplished by it? The cyils it who desire to have this destructive civil war brought to an early a termination, will but remove Abraham Lincoln, it will not be long before the Southern People will remove Jeff. Davis too, and Peace soon thereafter evitable

nto other home where a sister's memory will be the consecrated ground of the past.

Cherish then the little girls, dimpled darlings who tear their aprons, and cut ; the table-cloths, and cat the sugar, and are themselves the sugar and salt of life! Let them dress and undress their doll babies to their heart's content, and don't tell them Tom Thumb and Red Riding Hood are fiction, but leave them alone till they find it out, which they will all too soon. Answer all the funny questions they ask, and don't make fun of their baby theology, and when you must whip them, do it so that if you should remember it, it would not be with tears, for a great many little girls lose their hold suddenly before the door from which they have just escaped is shut, and find their way back to the angels. So be gentle with the darlings, and see what a track of sunshine will follow in the wake of the little bobbing heads that daily find a great many hard

problems to solve.

Moral Algebra.

. A most curious expedient was Franklin's moral or prudential algebra, as he called it. When asked by Dr. Priestly how he made up his mind, when strong and numerous arguments were presented for both of two proposed lines of conduct, he replied : " My way is, to divide half a sheet of paper, by a line into two columns, writing over the one pro, and over the other con; then during three or four days' consideration, I put down under the different heads short hints of he different motives that at different times occur to me, for or against the measure. When I have thus got them all together in one view, I endeavor to estimate their respective weights; and where I find two (one on each side) that seem equal. I strike them both out. If 1 find a reason pro equal to some two reasons con, I strike out the three. If I judge some two reasons con equal to some three reasons pro, I strike out the five; and thus proceeding. I find at length where the balance lies; and if, after a day or two-of-farther consideration, nothing new that is of importance occurs on either side. I come to a determination accordingly." He added that he had derived great help from equations of this kind, which at least rendered him less liable to take rash steps.

----Brotherly Love.

Were all Christians to dwell on the virtues of their fellows-were they to talk of each other's excellencies and amiable traits, throw the veil of Chris- | in his hand, just come from a drive, and tian charity over each other's little standing before a mirror, arranged his faults, how much more love there hair and collar, quite unconscious of the would be among the followers of Christ! presence of the gentleman on the sofa. How much more enjoyment among After attitudinizing awhile, he turned Christians! And how much more success would attend the preaching of the him truth ! The example of Christians would then convince the world of the reality of religion, and the unanimous exclamation of the world would be: "See how these Christians love." Christians | dolph quietly; "I thought you were the then would be one, and the world would driver ?" know how to be followers of Christ. Then let us love one another, and be

more anxious to see in each other something of the likeness of Christ, than to notice and talk of each other's faults. -----

- What is life ? Darkness and form-

less vacancy for a beginning, or something beyond all beginning; then next a dim lotos of human consciousness finding itself affoat upon the bosom of waters without a shore; then a few sunny smiles and many tears; a little love and infinite strife; whisperings from Paradise, and fierce mockeries from the anarchy of chaos; dust and ashes, and once more darkness circling round as if from the beginning, and in this way rounding and making an island of our fantastie existence.

These words passed between two women who had met in the village as they went for water. 'And to think of its coming from extending his hands saying, 'Pause such a little thing," said one. "Ah! he didn't know what the thorn young man-pause!' The young man

was going to do for him." Jem Radford had got a large thorn into his foot. He took no notice of the pain, and allowed it to remain in, as he couldn't get it out easily. It festered ; and while one friend advised him to go to the doctor, another told him of some poultice for it. Jem was strong, and had never known a day's illness. It's only a thorn," he said, and he

neither poulticed it nor went to the doc-The swelling and imflammation went all up the leg, and he thought he must go to the doctor, for he got no sleep, night or day, for pain. The doctor shook his head. He said

the long neglect had been mischievous; he would have him to go into the hospital. He went; and in a short time they

were obliged to take off his leg. He sank under the operation, and died at the age of twenty-three !

His death made a great impression in the village, and "poor Jem Radford's thorn" was often quoted. "Robert has one sad fault ; he will tell lie sometimes. But what of that?" Remember Jem Radford's little thorn " Jose Grant is a good fellow, except when he drinks a little; but that isn't often." " Ay, but if he gets the habit!" "Oh, it's only a little now and then." "Ah, but think what it may come to. Remember Jem Radford's thorn. "Alas! for want of laying the warn ing to heart. Robert grows up a con-

firmed liar, and Jose Grant becomes a Have we one little sin, as little as the thorn, as powerful in its effects-perhaps the love of money, perhaps a lfasty temper? Oh, let us tremble at what it may do for us. Don't let us neglect it, saving-" It is only a little sin," till it grows so great as to poison our whole soul, and destroys us forever, by keeping us under its power, without repent- hundred ladies will now seat only ance or fear of God's displeasure, and thirty-seven, and the church authoritie without fleeing to Jesus Christ, the Saviour, for pardon of our sins, --[('ot-

tager. JOHN RANDOLPH AND THE DANDY.

take in sail. -John Randolph, of Roanoke, was in [a tavern, lying on a sofa, waiting for the stage to come to the door. A dandified chap stepped into the room with a whit to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked

" Has the stage come?" "Stage, sir! stage," said the fop Iv'e nothing to do with it, sir." "Oh! I beg your pardon," said Ran-

- A man applied to Dr. Jackson, a - "Molly," said Joe Kelly's ghost to celebrated chemist of Boston, with a his wife, "I'm in purgatory at presbox of specimens. "Can, you tell me what that is sir?" Certainly I can, sir; that is iron pyrites." "What sir?" In in a voice of thunder. " Iron pyrites." "Iron pyrites! and what's that ?" 'That's what it is," said the chemist

putting a lot on a shovel over the hot it disappeared : "dross And what's iron pyrites worth?" Nothing." "Nothing! Why there's 'Nothing." "Nothing! Why there's a woman in our town owns a whole hill of that-and I've married her !" $-\Lambda$ house with a wife is often warm

enough, a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place at all on earth, but one must go lower for a simile.

as soon as the bell sounded the servant started for the table, and without cere chand's Magazine for October of this mony commenced devouring the good year. It says in its opening article on the "National Debt and the National Resources:" things. The deacon was horrified and

Resources :'' It is worse than folly at such a time as his to parade the census value of all our roperty, or to point to our mines and de-laim upon our boundless wealth. We have our and are a greater forces to be the second addressed raised his eyes significantly to the deacon's upraised hands, and re plied, "Yes, and pretty good-sized paws een and are a greatly favored nation

aless production becomes so fettered by lebt and faxation as to prevent our matic d growth, a future of great prosperity awa as. But from what we have already sai The man who wrote the four us. But from what we have already said it is evident there is a limit to our ability to pay taxes. A child can see that if the poor emigrant, when he first went on his land, hild been called upon to give any portion of hisdirst year's crop to the General Govern-ment directly, or if he had been compelled to give it indirectly, by Physion of a tax on manufactures, which wolfd require him to pay an additional sum for his winter cloth-ing, he would have had less left to improve his new home with. And if those taxes, direct or indirect, should become so heavy simple lines, beginning with "Now I ay me down to sleep," seemed to do a very littlething. He wrote four lines for his little child. His name has not come down to us; but he has done more for the good of his race than if he had commanded the victorious army at Waterloo. The little fires which the good man his new home with. And if those lirect or indirect, should become so kindled here and there on the shores of other or induced, should become so heavy as to make it impossible for him to pay them and spend any thing on his land his onterprise would of necessity be soon given up. It becomes, then, aquestion of the first importance how much interest can we need without crippling production? "To measure accurately, the net importtime never go out, but ever and anon they flame up and throw light on the pilgrim's path. There is hardly anything so fearful to my mind, reaching

down the coming age as writing itself e nation is of course impossible, and for evil upon the minds of unborn genet through the census w5 can approximate aufliciently near for the Lurposes of this in quiry. In our last number we gave savin of the Northern Stores - Once upon a time a clergyman in a Northern States, up to 1860, 09,497; from this size concluded th mall parish was about to lose one of his \$2.632.709.497 : from this sa 82,632,69,49, : from this syc concluded that the annual savings for the ten years, from 185° to 1860, could not have been more than 860,000,000 a year. Such, then, is probably the amount of the actual savings of the Northern States in 1860. Of course, however it does not follow that we can pay but \$60,-000,000 additional taxes, or that if the Fed-eral taxes in these Northern States had parishioners, who asked a letter of dis mission to a sister church. The clergyman questioned him as to his motive for leaving. " Have you any fault to find with my preaching, brother ?" "Not eral taxes in these Northern States had amounted to \$60,000,000 more than they for myself," was the reply. " What objection has your wife ?" followed up the ere in 1860 there would have o accumulation that year, since no accumulation that year, since the necessity of paying such taxes would have induced and will induce greater econ-omy. Economy, however, means decreased consumption, and must, herefore, react in juriously on production. 20 for course if every man in saving money to day his taxes buys one coat less, there is so match less produced, and also so much less proit to the manu-facturer and merchant. Economy, therefore, causes not only decreased consumption but decreased production and decreased mational inquisitor. "Oh, none at all !" "Where then is the trouble, my friend ?" "Why, my son says that he can't understand what you mean !" The minister looked sober for a moment, and then rejoined-Well, brother, I suppose you must go; for I can't preach and find brains too. - Crinoline has become additionally

reased production and decreased national ofits. But to what extent that economy expensive in Paris from an unexpected in be carried without destroying the p cause. An ecclesiastical commission netive interests of the country is has lately been held in that city to conortant question. sider the incresed space in church-room We have from the census report, prep which has been necessitated by the I with great care, the following tab probable profits of the whole country from wearing of hoops. It was found, by dl sources during 1860 ; actual demonstration, that the space

rom agricultural productions.. rom industrial products which ten years ago accommodated one stocks, except manufacturing, sich are included above, mines, fisheries, and carrying 55,000,000 50,000,688

have therefore determined to charge Total profits North and **Bo**uth..... This is the fund out of which \$300,000,000 every crinoline-clad female for three This is the fund out of which the farmer buys his clothing and agricultural imple-ments, repairs and enlarges his buildings, and pays his taxes. In 1860, as we have stated above, all of this sum that was earned in the Northern States was thus and otherwise expended, except \$00,000,000 which was hid up. To this fund, then, and this above. sittings. The women will be obliged to

Soll FOR GRAPES.-The discussion on grapes at the late meeting of the except \$60,000,000 which was had up. To this fund, then, and this alone, we must look to pay our debt. The strictest econo-my could not increase offr tax-paying abil-ity beyond the amounts of these profits. Besides, out of them must first be allowed sufficient for the emigrant to buy the ne-cessary farming implements and improve his farm, or, as we stated before be set Ohio Pomological Society at Toledo, among other things introduced the question as to the soil on which the best quality of grapes were grown. There eemed to be but one opinion, and that his farm, or, as we stated before, he will soon give up his enterprise; and all classes will require sufficient of the states of was that the strong, clayey soil, or one of loamy clay with a limestone or even slaty clay subsoil produced grapes much sufficient of their income left them to provide for their family wants, o heavier in must, and therefore of better heir labor will be in vain. The bala quality, than any variety of sand or almeasures the extent to which economy is be carried. Is there is the comparison after paying these necess luvial deposit. In all cases, however, be carried. Is then this fund sufficient to under-drainage was spoken of as necesbe carried. Is then this fund sufficient to allow us to throw away any thing more by further uses of paper money? And do not these figures furnish a sail commentary on the acts of those who have heedlessly in-creased our debt, yes waved our resources, and are still doing so by their paper issues? "The expenses of Gov@nment after peace is restored were estimated by Mr. Chase in last annual report, page 12, at \$178,388,010, as follows: sary to success in grape growing.-Ohio ent," says he. " And what sort of a

place is it ?" says she. " Faix," says he, as follows: ''tis a sort of half-way house between you and heaven ; and I stand it mighty Total... These estimates are however

These estimates are, however, clearly un-reliable. The debt is now \$2,000,000, and will be at local \$2,500,000,000, and - A minister who had been reproving Will be at least \$2,500,000,000 by the first of January. If, therefore, we have peace at that time the annual expenses of Govern-ment would be about as follows if our fi-nances were ably managed: one of his elders for over-indulgence observed a cow go down to a stream, take a drink, and then turn away. "There," said he, to his offending elder, "is an example for you ; the cow has quenched Interest on the debt at six per cent. The pension list will now reach a its thirst, and has retired." "Yes," re-

Army and navy... 'ivil service..... plied the elder, "that is very true. But suppose another cow had come to the LetoT These estimates of the expenses of the fovernment after the war are, we believe, less than can be expected without the strict-est economy. Then, besides this, we have other side of the stream, and had said, 'Here's to you,' there's no saying hew long they might have gone on."

fortunate than legions of their brethren having escaped the sword through the four years that are past, have the choice once more offered to them between Peace and Union under the Democracy and war and negro emancipation under the Abolitionists.

But the new law will be ruthless and exacting to a degree of which our people, bitterly and long as they have tasted the calamities of enforced service have no conception. Hitherto there were ways of escape, which tended to diminish the prospective terrors of conscription there were heavy bounties paid for unteers, which enabled the poor man driven to enlist by the dread of the draft to give his family some little provisi against beggary and starvation. M persons, comparatively poor, by sacrific ing all they had in the world, selling bed, cow, and stove, were enabled to save their lives by paying commutation money, or swelling the fund which pur

chased the exemption of their ward. But the law which may be now framed engrossed, and snugly reposing in pigeon-hole of Mr. Stanton's desk with which the country may be yoked as soon as Congress can pass it, will be inexorable in its requirements; and every man drafted under it, not abso-hutely rich, will be doomed to death beyond all hope of redemption. This last notable invention of Abolition maintaining its negro policy, and filling up the awful quotas which its schemes emancipation- call for, with unappeasable and hopeless persistence, allows substitutes-the conscript must go.no substitutes—the conserver interpret Moreover, he must ga without notice, and without delay. The turn of the wheel which places his name on the interference downed makes him instantlist of the doomed, makes him instantly a soldier, without any swearing, by a solution, without any external mustering, or equipping process what-ever. If his county paper misses him that week, if he cannot read, or, if he lives in a lonely place, where gossiping neighbors do not serve instead of the public journal; if he fails in any way for any reason to hear the choly news that he is drafted, he will

find himself transmuted into a deserter, and liable to be shot, before he has ev been apprised that he is a soldier, and liable to service. The effect of this bloody and unrightcous statute can be comprehended in a moment's thought. The rich can run

away from it, or the extravagantly "low al," who have plenty of money and powerful friends, can get exemption for bodily infirmities, which hireling sur geons will be acute in finding out. the poor man, or the man rather who is not rich, and has no distinguished Abolition friends, must go and fight, and under Mr. Lincoln's strategic manigement, we know that fighting, for the armies of the North, is only another name for digging their own graves. Not one in twenty of those who go to the

war ever comes back. Any body who will take the pains to reflect, must see that, apart from the information that we have, that this unpitying piece of legislation is actually matured and ready to be offered to ('ongress, such a measure is absolutely necessary to the prosecution of Mr. Lin-coln's plans, and must come, if he is reelected. He says that the war shall go on until every negro slave is free, and so say all hisallies and followers. The very high attension of the number of negroes already freed places them at *twohundred* thousand. They have cost the country overtwo millions of men and four thou and millions of moncy. What amount of blood and treasure will be required, at the same rate, to free the three million, eight hundred thousand slares that still remain, we leave the voter, whose veins and pockets are to be emptied in the 37,604,499 work, to cypher out for himself. But we have the best assurance, from the fiendish and unappeasable demands that the Abolitionists have already made, in \$178,838,010 pursuance of ther wonderful preserving "the life of the nation," by taking the lives of all the people that compose it, that they will never stop this war, no matter what it costs, until the

white men are all dead, or the negroes 50,000,000 75,000,000 35,000,000 all jree.

\$310,000,000

Said Mr. Pendleton in th has wrought are easy to be seen. One million white men have been slain; his own constitutents :

half a million widows have been dress- But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil Admin-istration- by a policy which will divide ed in sable weeds : more than two million helpless orphans mourn their fathers dead; a debt equal to one half he South and unite the North-which the entire resources of the loyal States would encourage the growth of Union loving sentiment at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice and has been piled up : taxation in a thousand varying shapes oppresses the peowrong at the hands of those who adminple; our liberties and our sacred rights ister the Government, and restore, possible, their love for the Constitution. as citizens have been rendered insecure;

martial law has usurped the place of our Compare with such statesmanlike civil tribunals; a depreciated currency elevation of view the words and spirit of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of cheats the laboring men out of one half his honest earnings; a ruthless conthe Republican party in Congress: "The Union as it was and the (stitution as it is. God forbid it ! scription drags him from his home-all these evils the war has brought upon us. W.e must conquer the Southern States and But what good result has it achieved ? iold them as conquered provinces Has it been even a military success? Compare, too, the confiscation, exter-Let the following summing up of the mination, subjugation, emancipation olicy which the Republican party, vioalways advocated a vigorous proseculating the promises of Crittenden resotion of the war answer: lutions, have since legislated into opera-On the Atlantic coast we p

On the Atlantic const we possess not a foot of territory which we did not hold on the day General Grant was called to the East. On the Gulf const, we have merely captured the forts of Mobile harbor; but the town we have no more taken than we have Charleston. West of the Mississippi we have lost much which we hold at the hertion, dividing the North and uniting the Mr. Pendleton, in this same speech making no conditions to the support of ave Charleston. West of the Mississippi ve have lost much which we held at the be-" He had declared this to be his inten tion at the very opening of the extra session in 1861--on the 9th day of July tucky are worse overrun with guerillas that they were last year; as the Administration confesses by putting the State of Kontucky under martial law this year, which it found no necessity for doing last. We append to the map. We challenge the friends of the Administration to show any gain since the beginning of the year except Atlanta and the road that leads to it. And Atlanta is not the base of further operations in ad-vance; for General Sherman with the bulk of his army is forced back a hundred miles by the movements of the rebels. We append to the mayter rolls of the army. We chal-lenge the supporters of the administration to show that we have less, or need less sol-diers now than we did a year ago. It is a they were last year; as the Administration -and he had executed it to the letter He had voted for the men and money asked by the Administration. He would Said Mr. Secretary Chase when the "The Union is not worth fighting Said Governor Andrew, making con-"If the President will sustain Gen Hunter [and let the blacks fight] the roads will swarm if need be with multidiers now than we did a year ago. It is a maxim of common sense that the force should be proportioned to the resistance.— If the rebellion is half disabled, half the des whom New England would pour

If the rebellion is half disabled, half the force would suffre to finish it. But, so far from being in a position to disband a single regiment, it is proclaimed on all sides that we need more men. The magnitude of our armies measures the hollowness of the Republican boasts. A Samson is not meeded to come with a crimite Said Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, making polition the one condition of his sup-"The Union never shall, with my conit, be restored under the Constitution eeded to cope with a cripple. With all the just admiration we feel for Mr. Pendleton's speech at the Chicago the nolle lighting qualities of our solidiers, and the ability of our generals,' we cannot ignore the fact that the progress of the war during the past year is measured by the sarrifice of life, not by the acquisition of volid abundance.

"I don't know you." said Mr. Wes-

"Don't know me! Why, sir, you

Whom to Marry.

'onvention, accepting his nomination for the Vice Presidency is thus reported : "Mr. Pendleton said that he had no

solid advantages. anguage in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confi-dence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future as in the past, with entire devotion, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Govthrough the country, was saluted by a erument—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithditch ul to the great principles of Democracy and, strong in their cause, with see you. How do you do ?" hearts of millions of freemen with them, they would again build up the shattered ley, reining up his horse. "Who are fragments of the Union, and hand i down to the next generation as it was re-ceived from the last,"

* .

- A distinguished Baptist clergyman nade an admirable speech to a great audience in Excter Hall, and then, instead of leaving off, went on and on, to do with it." until his father, a quaint old preacher, who was sitting just behind him on the platform, pulled his coat-tail and said

'That's just what I'm trying to do, father,"was ----

INTERESTING SCENE.-At the New be placed. Were I to advise a friend as York Fair the following occurred: to a choice of his wife, my first counsel Scene-Very pretty girl pinning a oquet on young swell's coat. Young swell-"Twenty-five cents for would be "look out for a pious girl distinguished for her attention and love to her parents. The fund of worth and the boquet, I think you said; here's a affection indicated by such behavior, two-dollar greenback." Young lady--"Yes, twenty-five cents for the boquet; a dollar for pinning it joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being the boquet; a dollar for pinning it your coat; and seventy-five cents the pin. That's just right. ('an't transferred to the married state, will not fail, as a rule, to render her a mild, show you something else? obliging, and invaluable companion for life.'

Bachelors are not quiet so stupid as

- A man who practiced somewhat at ieve. One of the inveterates being the bar-of a saloon-asked a lady why asked the other day, why he did not she was so fond of peeping into a looksecure some fond one's company in his ing glass? "Sir," said she, "the glasses voyage on the ocean of life, replied, "I | that I look into, help me to improve my would if I was sure such on ocean would appearance, while those you look into, injure yours "

Gen. Scott's Advice.

Gen. Scott wrote the following prophe tic letter at its date, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated or the commencement of hostilities (

WASHINGTON: March 1st. 1861.

DEAR SIR :- Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg beg eave to repeat in writing all that I have before said orally, this supplement to my printed views, dated in October last on the highly disordered condition of present condition by a paper which has our late glorious and unhappy Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, scens to me that I am guilty of arrogance in limiting the 'Pre sident's field of selection to one of the

four plans of procedures subjoined : 1st. Throw off the old and assume the new designation-the Union party Adopt the conciliatory measure proposed by Mr. Crittenden in the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have ginning of the year. Tennessee and Ken- i no new case of secession, but on the con rary an early return of many, if not all of the States that have already broken up the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being includ ed in a foreign county, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect and defend if.

2d. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Govern ment has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockad

3d. Conquer the seceding States by invading armies. No doubt this can be done in two or three years by a young and able general, a Wolfe, a Dessaix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men including a third for garrisons and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern evers

The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. Their conquest would be completed at the enormous waste of human life. The North and North-west would lose at least \$200,000-000 worth of property; and all this for what good? Fifteen devastated pro-100 John Wesley, the founder of vinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for Methodism, when one day riding generations by heavy garrisons at an expense quadruple the net duties of taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an drunken fellow who was lying in the " Hallo, Father Wesley! I'm glad to

4th. Say to the seceded States : Way ward sisters, depart in peace. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c -----

What Does "Economy" Mean;

are the very man who converted me." "I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, In our use of the word "economy," t means merely sparing or saving; ecoputting spurs to his horse ; "at least one nomy of money means the saving of thing is evident-the Lord had nothing money; economy of time the sparing of time, and so on. But economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the When a young woman behaves to her administration of a house-its stewardparents in a manner particularly affecship; spending or saving, that is tionate and respectful, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good whether money or time, or anything and gentle that may not be expected else to the best possible advantage. In the simplest and clearest definition of from her, in whatever condition she may it, economy means the wise management of labor : and it means this mainly in three senses, namely, first, applying your labor rationally; secondly, preserving its produce carefully, and lastly, distributing its produce seasonably. Ruskin.

> -"Ain't your hat getting a little sleepy," said a gentleman to a 'friend, who had a shocking bad hat. "I do not know, indeed. Why do you ask ?" -"Because I know it is a long time since it had any nap."

- A preacher once said that the ladies were very timid; they were afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of being cold; afraid of snails or spiders -but he never knew one afraid to get married.

the reply.

all free. We invoke the people to think of these things. If they like war, if they fancy wounds and covet death, if they prefer "hospitable graves" to happy homes, and the roar of the cannon to the prattle of their children, they had better vote for Mr. Lincoln, for these

in an undertone, "Why don't you say a good thing and sit down?"

South.

Cor

a nation in distress, said :

untimu to do so.

rebellion broke out :

ditions to his loyalty :

out to obey your call.

ort of the war :

involuntary maidens would have us be