

On a dreary eve of a windy day. A post sat by his fire alone; His brow was wrinkled; his hair was gray; His hand on the heart of stone.

Quenched in his heart was the fever thirst For fame he had labored; the world was proud— Praised, like his best and worst,

For he knew that the works, which the world held great, Where the shards and shells, that his soul had rent

And cast before, as from state to state, Grand and brighter it onward came; Through the night of time, that he knew

His name, a star might onward roll; It mattered not, in pain and fear, He had built, not fame, but a godlike soul.

Anecdotes of the Post Perival. Percival's way of life, at the age of forty-eight, is thus described: "He used to go to the stores in the evening to buy crackers, herring, dried beef, fruit, and other food which could be easily prepared, and as his health was often miserable, it was no unusual thing for him to go whole days without food. In this way his personal expenses were reduced to a minimum; and, as he had his rooms very tidy, and he could live almost upon nothing. This explains why he could subsist many years with no other visible means of support than the chance jobs of scientific or literary work which came to him."

ONE OF LAMB'S BEST.—Lamb once convalesced a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which, without his having hatched in his hoax-loving brain, he said, "going from my house at Enfield to the East India House, one morning, when I met Coleridge on his way to pay me a visit. He was brimful of some new idea, and in spite of my assuring him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the roadside, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreen, he took me by the button of my coat, and, closing his eyes, commenced an eloquent discourse, waving his right hand gently as the musical words flowed in an unbroken stream from his lips. I listened enraptured, but my striking clock recalled me to a sense of duty, and I was obliged to use no attempt to break away, but taking advantage of his absorption in his subject, and, with my penknife, quickly severing my button from my coat, in passing the same garden, on my way home, I heard Coleridge's words, and on looking in, there he was, with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, the right hand gracefully waving just as when I left him. He had never missed me."

THE CITY OF LONDON. The inhabitants of the city proper a year by year decreasing. In 1851, for instance, there were 139,128 inhabitants residing within its boundaries; but this number had declined in 1861 to 113,387, and probably in 1871 the population of the most renowned commercial city in the world will not exceed 100,000, or less than the number of people living in Kensington. The army of people, principally men, that moves on the city every morning is perhaps unparalleled in number by any human tide that has ever moved diurnally in any age on any city of the world. The difficulty of doing with such a vast influx, pedestrians and vehicular, is increased by the consequence of the narrowness of the streets within its area. These, it is true, constitute about twenty-five per cent. of its entire area, 913 public ways traversing in every direction; but of these one hundred and thirty-four have sufficient width for only one or two vehicles only; and one hundred and seventy-four in addition are without thoroughfares. Thus it will be seen that upwards of two-thirds of the city streets are incapable of carrying any considerable stream of vehicular traffic at all.

There are only eighty-six which admit of two lines of vehicles, and sixty of which admit of three or more. But practically the main stream of people coming into the city in the morning find their way along two lines, Fleet street and Newgate street, the two thoroughfares mingling at Cheapside and coming to a dead lock throughout the greater part of the day at the Poultry. The obstruction which here takes place should and would have been removed long ago but for the almost priceless value of the land in this locality.—Once a Week.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, in Nevada, notices the singular fact of the change of climate which appears to accompany, or according to theories of some, to be induced by the cultivation of desert wastes. The writer says: "Before I entered Nevada, I was informed by all persons familiar with its climate, that I should not day pass without rain, as it never rained in Nevada, except in the winter and early spring; the rainy season. During my first week in Arizona, it is a fact that it averaged three good heavy thunder storms each day, and it is a fact that in a large proportion of the State it rained heavily for a period extending over twenty-five to thirty days in which time not a day passed without more or less rain, and the only complaint heard from the farmers as to the amount of water, which has in many places overflowed their lands. This too is in Arizona. The 'oldest inhabitants' here say that the old fall summer rains has fallen in all the other summers within their experience in this State, and there are individuals here who have lived several years in Nevada. The Mormons about Salt Lake have had the same experience. Previous to their arrival it seldom or never rained in the summer season, but the climate appears to be changing perceptibly, more and more each year as the population increases, and more land is brought under cultivation. Ruby Valley, however, does not need rain, as it has enough water to irrigate not only its own surface, but double and treble its amount of territory besides. Lake Franklin is a beautiful sheet of water some fifteen miles in length, and situated midway in the valley, and I never saw in so high a space so many beautiful springs of water, some of them bursting forth from the earth with sufficient water to turn their mill wheel, and forming lower down large creeks and streams, beside which the Reese River becomes the most insignificant rivulets.

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