LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

"A good wife rose from her bed one more,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned;
And all to be done this day.

"But she hummed in the night, and all the wood
Was ready as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot and her aching head
Throbbed worse as she sat
"If maidens but knew what good wives know,
They would be in no hurry to wed.

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well,
And a flush crept to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"I was this," he said, and coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"I was this, that you were the best,
And the dearest wife in town!"

The former went back to the field, and the wife
In a smiling mood
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day,
And she "pain in her head" was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet,
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wilson has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down and the good wife smiled
Thro' the twilight softly and gray,
"I'm so sweet to labor for those I love,
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

(BISMARCK'S STUDENT LIFE.

[Translated for the Cincinnati Gazette, from the Bismarck Book.]

"Otto von Bismarck desired to study in Heidelberg; but his mother was opposed to it, I believe, because she thought, and rightly, that the most sun might, at that university, contract the habit of drinking beer, which was then very generally her, and so she chose, in accordance with the advice of a relative, Finance Counselor Koch, upon whom, without great partiality of learning, the University of Gottingen, where that counsel of hers once had himself been a student. Bismarck acquiesced in the change; he enjoyed already, by anticipation, the pleasure of accompanying his school companion to him the more delightful the more rigorous had been the restraint under which he had been kept up to this time, and the less he had hitherto seen and known. Student life in Berlin was not specially dull and unsesthetic; it was not conspicuous anywhere, and, besides Bismarck had been kept aloof from the circles of the students. He enjoyed the enjoyment of his new liberty with a *naivete* at which the young men of our times can hardly form an adequate idea, and led, in his exuberant spirits and extraordinary vitality, a reckless life, and was reproached by sensible advisers, of whom he had none.

Even before he reached Gottingen he fought his first duel, in Berlin, as a "mule," with a valiant young Israelite by the name of Wolf. Hall, the student, liked the ancient Parthians, only in fleeing, but he did fight. For the rest, the rules of the code must have been utterly disregarded at the first duel of Bismarck, inasmuch as he was wounded in the leg, which, he used to declare, from the nose of his younger adversary.

When Bismarck came to Gottingen, as we said before, he had no idea whatever of what student life was—romantic comedy, "entrement," in short, everything was unknown to him. Nor was he immediately initiated into everything, for he did not meet there a single intimate friend. Through the kindness of a certain M. Von Bismarck, who had formerly met quite casually, he was first introduced to a circle of Mecklenburg students, who did not belong to any corps, but led, nevertheless, a very merry life. He made with them an excursion to the Hartz mountains, and it was not until after his return from thence that the real delights of student life were to dawn upon him. Bismarck gave a breakfast to his fellow-excursionists as a commemoration of the trip; on this occasion the young men were rather merry and made so free with the school decorum, and finally a bottle was flung out of the window. Next morning "Damiana de Bismarck" was summoned before the University Judge, and, in obedience to the orders of his superior, he set out to appear before that functionary.

He were on that occasion, a round hat, a gay-colored Burschen-cap, and a pair of large cavalry boots, accompanied by his huge dog. The University Judge was greatly astonished at this fantastic costume, and did not venture to pass by the dog until Bismarck had called back. It seemed, and coming near, that this animal its fortunate owner was, in the first place, fined five dollars, and then commenced a searching examination concerning the bottle that had been thrown out of the window.

The conscientious functionary refused to content himself with Bismarck's explanation, namely, that the bottle had been thrown out of the window, and had flown out of it. He insisted on knowing how it had come to pass, and was not satisfied until the defendant showed him, in a very simple manner, how he had held the bottle in his hand, and the movement of the muscles, gave it the necessary impulsion. The examination had probably vexed the young student somewhat, and, when on his way home,he waxed very wroth at four students of the corps of the Hanoverians, who met him and laughed at his costume, which, in their opinion, they could look at it without laughing. "Are you laughing at me?" asked Bismarck, of the first of the four. The reply was, "Why, of course, I should think you might see that." For want of experience, Bismarck was at a loss to know what to do under the circumstances; it is true that he felt that he had a good cudgel in his right fist, and that he lacked the necessary knowledge of the forms and usages, which, perhaps, he should show his ignorance, when fortunately the words, generally used by German students, which they could look at "stupid boy" (*Dummer Junge!*) occurred to him. He flung these words into the teeth of his adversary, and, by a happy measure when finally the four Hanoverians challenged him. He undertook all necessary steps, and applied to the corps of the Brunswickers for permission to fight with their arms. None of them four duels, however, were destined to come off; for a drawer-off of the same, who was a friend of Jans, who lived in the same house with Bismarck, and had already found out that Bismarck was made of the right stuff of student "corps" students, induced the four challengers to take back their challenges and apologize to Bismarck, and shortly afterward Bismarck joined the society of the Hanoverians.

This exasperated the Brunswickers exceedingly, for it was a very unusual and academic usage to apply for permission to fight a duel with the arms of one Corps," and then not fight with them. But Bismarck had no idea. The second officers of the Brunswickers challenged Bismarck; they fought and fired, and the upshot of the affair was that Bismarck, whose ire had been excited by some "flips" which his adversary had indulged upon him, cut an ugly gash across the Brunswicker's forehead.

This first duel was followed by some twenty more during the eighteen months which Bismarck passed at Gottingen. Bismarck passed through all of them very luckily, being wounded only once by a piece from the blade of his adversary, which broke off and hit his face. The scar is still visible on the Prince Minister's cheek.

Owing to the stormy life which Bismarck led in Gottingen, he naturally did not find time to visit the lectures of the professors; nevertheless, they gave him many flattering testimonials for his application; only old Professor Hugo, the celebrated jurist, remarked that he had never seen Bismarck at any of his lectures. Bismarck had believed Hugo's lectures would be so crowded that it would be safe for him to inscribe his name as a regular hearer of them, and that his constant absence would not be noticed. Unfortunately, however, the old jurist had only three hearers, and had noticed and felt greatly offended at Bismarck's non-attendance.

Once, during his vacation time, Bismarck had been at home, but, what with the black velvet coat which he wore, and his blunt student tone, he had met with very little approbation at the hands of his mother, who acquited to make a diplomatist of him, and who thought that his conduct had appeared since were by no means in keeping with the career which she had marked out for him.

In Berlin, too, whither Bismarck returned in the fall of 1833, he still found the free and easy student life by far too sweet to bid farewell to it. He was not until the State examination drew nigh, like a threatening specire, that he commenced to visit, for the first time in his life, the lecture of one who is a professor. He went there, also, a second and last time, and as very courteously received, even in the lecture of the illustrious Savigny he could not learn, in the short time allotted to him, as much law as he needed in order to pass the State examination. So, after these two visits he attended no more the professors, he never returned to them. But his indefatigable industry, great assiduity, and the assistance of a clever private tutor, enabled him to pass the State examination quite creditably at the appointed time.

During his student life in Berlin, Bismarck roomed at the house of a Count Kalckreuth from Courland, who afterward became Curator of the University of Dorpat, through his constant intercourse with that young man he first learned to appreciate music, and often caused him to play for hours, especially the Ode to Joy by Beethoven's compositions. After Kayserlinck's departure, an American, Mr. Motley, who subsequently made a name in his history of the Dutch Republic and other historical writings, and also represented the North American Republic for some time at Vienna, lived in the same house with Bismarck.

Clerical Anecdotes.

In noticing a little volume recently published by the venerable Dean Ramsay, entitled "Scottish Life and Character," it was not conspicuous anywhere, and, besides Bismarck had been kept aloof from the circles of the students. He enjoyed the enjoyment of his new liberty with a *naivete* at which the young men of our times can hardly form an adequate idea, and led, in his exuberant spirits and extraordinary vitality, a reckless life, and was reproached by sensible advisers, of whom he had none.

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