

# The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

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PUBLIC SQUARE. ☐

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Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!

D. R. F. EISS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Received from the War Department at Washington City, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary forms and instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphans, children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business (upon due notice) will be attended to promptly, and accounts rendered to his care. Office in the old Bank Building--April 8, 1863.

G. W. G. WADDELL,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Campbell's Row opposite the Hamilton Office, Waynesburg, Pa. Business of all kinds solicited. Has received official copies of all the laws passed by Congress and other necessary instructions for the collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, orphans, children, &c., which business will be attended to promptly and accounts rendered to his care. Office in the old Bank Building--May 13, '63.

PHYSICIANS.

B. M. BLANCHLEY, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office--Blanchley's Building, Main St., Waynesburg and vicinity that he has returned from the Hospital, Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine at this place. Office in the old Bank Building--Waynesburg, June 11, 1863--ly.

DR. A. G. CROSS

Would very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of the laws of human life and health, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Waynesburg, January 5, 1863.

DR. A. J. EGGY

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office opposite the Republican office. He hopes by a due appreciation of the laws of human life and health, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. April 9, 1862.

DRUGS.

M. A. HARVEY,  
Druggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints and Oils, the best and purest Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

R. CLARK,  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

MINOR & CO.,  
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Court House, Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COSGRAY,  
Boot and Shoe Maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Palmer's and Brewer's Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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JOSEPH YATER,  
Dealer in Groceries and Commodities, Notions, Medicines, Perfumeries, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all kinds, and Oil Moulding and Looking Glass Plates.

Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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Dealers in Groceries and Commodities, and Variety of other Goods, in the Hamilton House, Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

## Miscellaneous.

### THRILLING STORY.

The following was communicated by Mr. F. Meriam to the Portsmouth Journal:--

As early as 998, Erick Rande, an Icelandic chief, fitted out an expedition of twenty-five galleys at Sautell, and having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland to what appeared to be a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and they saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the water as far as the eye could reach, and but a few galleys escaped destruction. The morning of the seventeenth day was clear and cloudless; the sea was calm, and far away to the northward could be seen the glare of ice-fields reflected on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage, but the galley of Erick Rande was not there.

The crew of the galley which was driven further down than the rest, reported that as the morning broke the large fields of ice that had covered the ocean were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Erick Rande borne by resistless force and speed of the wind before a tremendous field of ice, her crew had lost all control over her and they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment had elapsed before it was walled in by a hundred ice-hills, and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the horizon. That the galley of the narrator escaped was wonderful, it remained, however, uncontradicted, and the vessel of Erick Rande was never more seen.

Halt a century after that a Danish colony was established on the western coast of Greenland. The crew of the vessel which carried the colonists thither, in their excursions into the interior, crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approached nearer to the pole than any preceding adventurers. Upon looking down from the summit of the hills they beheld a vast and interminable field of ice undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes.

They saw, not far from the shore, a figure of an ice vessel, with glittering icicles instead of masts arising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, and they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of woe were upon the deck, but they were icy things then; one figure alone stood erect, and with folded arms, leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured, and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain disclosed, pallid and deathly and free from decay.

This was doubtless the vessel, and that the figure and form of Erick Rande. Benumbed with cold, and in the agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. The spray of the ocean and the fogs had frozen, as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe, which the short-lived glance of a Greenland lad had not time to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling eyes. They knew not but the scene might be their fate. They knelt down upon their native tongue for the souls of the frozen crew, and hurriedly left the place, for night was approaching.

### REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT.

During the funeral service of a little boy about sixteen years of age, who died in Lockport, N. Y., a few days since, the minister related the following somewhat remarkable presentiments of the little boy.

Several weeks before his death, while his cheeks were yet ruddy and his eyes bright with the luster of health, he came down from his sleeping room in the morning, and told his mother he had seen the most beautiful lady he ever saw, and that she was very anxious that he should accompany her away to a beautiful land. The little boy felt somewhat inclined to listen to the persuasive pleadings of the beautiful lady, but finally told her that his mother could not spare him, and he must be excused.

In about three weeks the same vision was repeated, only with more clearness and beauty. The mother endeavored to persuade her little boy that he had been dreaming, but he could not believe this, asserting that he really saw the beautiful lady and that her persuasiveness was almost irresistible.

In about three weeks the "beautiful lady" appeared the third time, and renewed her earnest entreaty for the company of the little boy. He used the same childlike argument this time, asserting that his mother could not spare him.

In about three days from this latter interview the little boy was taken sick, and very soon died. Lockport Journal.

### TO KEEP BED-CLOTHES ON CHIL-DREN.

Many a severe cold, and not unfrequently sickness and death, have resulted from sleeping without covering; and this happens quite as frequently in summer as in winter; for in the latter season greater care is exercised, and the windows and doors are less likely to be left open in a way to produce a direct draught of air. Restless children will throw off the clothing, notwithstanding the final visit to their beds by the careful mother or father before retiring. This can in part, but not wholly, be prevented by light suppers of simple food, taken early enough to be in part digested before going to bed which is always advisable. No one young or old, sleep well with a poultice of heavy, undigested food on either the outside or inside of the stomach. In addition to the above, we have for several years successfully practised fastening the covering upon the bed. For this purpose, simple screws, or small wooden knobs, fastened to the two side rails on the under side--one near each head post, and one near the foot. Two strong tapes or narrow strips of cloth are tacked across one coverlet a few inches from the head and foot, and loops on the ends are brought over the side-rails and thrown over the screw-heads, leaving the coverlet loose, but so that it cannot be pushed off. The long strip is preferable to short loops fastened to the edges of the coverlet, which may tear out. This method is effectual, and costs but little trouble. In a letter to the *American Agriculturist*, "Ann Eliza," of Cold Spring, L. I., writes on the same subject, "To make a child sleep comfortably, and not push off the bed clothes, screw a knob on the inside, then sew strong loops or strings on the under quilt far enough from each end to draw it snug across under the chin, not too tightly; then, put on as much other bedding outside as is necessary, and so long as the loops and knots do not give way, the child cannot get uncovered. If a child has the habit of throwing the head back, and pushing itself out in that way, slip down inside the head board, another peg high enough to go 10 or 12 inches above the pillow; or better still, if the trundle-bed is drawn out before a door or window, have a head similar to a cradle head, to slide down far enough, to set firmly on the bottom of the trundle-bedstead, and the child cannot help sleeping warm. If for two children, put a middle loop on the quilt, and a knob in the center at the head. The knobs should be far enough down so that they cannot strike the head against them, and the loops long accordingly. In very cold weather the child's bed should be warmed, by laying in the bed pieces of wood or board, that have been previously warmed in the stove oven; putting in half an hour before the child goes to rest, so that not only the blanket but the bed will be warm; and the little ones will not be shivering a long while, but nestle down and in a few minutes be fast asleep. The two children of the writer sleep, one in the trundle-bed, and one in the cradle, fastened as above described, and have never known what it was to sleep cold. None but a mother can know what a satisfaction it is to be certain that her child is comfortable in a cold winter night, and no fear of throwing off the covering, and laying the foundation for a fit of sickness, and perhaps death."

### WIVES AND CARPET.

The Chicago Journal thus learnedly philosophizes on these themes:-- There is a large streak of sense in the reflection. In the selection of a carpet you should always prefer one with small figures, for the two webs of which the fabric consists are always more closely interwoven than in carpets where large figures are wrought. There is a good deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the carpet of life--in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade--the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first, disappear like summer flowers in autumn. Many a man has made himself miserably unhappy by striving to weave too large a figure, and is worn out, used up, like old carpets hanging on the fence, before he has lived out half of his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the dust of indolence; like that carpet he needs activity, shaking or whipping; he needs activity--something to think of--something to do.

### THE STAMPING OF DOCUMENTS.

Commissioner Lewis has issued the following official notice:--

The public are cautioned, that on and after June 1st, all instruments, documents and papers made, signed or issued without having thereon the proper internal revenue stamp, will be invalid and of no effect. The law prescribes that stamps must be canceled by writing thereon the initials of the persons using them, and the date when affixed; if canceled in any other way, they become liable to the penalties prescribed by section 99 of the Excise law. The Commissioners have decided it is the Justice of the Peace or Notary before whom an affidavit is made, who shall affix and cancel the five cent stamp to be placed thereon.

### REMAINS AND EXTINGUISHED SPECIES.

The fossil bones of a pigmy species of elephant have been found in the caves of Malta, and described by Captain Spratt, of the British navy. This species of elephant, when full grown, could not have been larger than a lion or tiger. All the bones were firmly ossified, and when contrasted with those of the ordinary elephant, they were seen to be remarkably disproportionate in size. Bones of the young pigmy elephant were likewise found, and when it is stated that the milk teeth of this creature were not much larger than human molars, an idea can be formed of its small size. The tusks of the pigmy elephant were about a foot long. In the same caves were found the bones of a gigantic swan, three or four times larger than the present known swan, and also the bones of a gigantic species of dormouse.

### A Scotch Anecdote.

A Scotch parson in his prayer said, "Laird bless the grand council and parliament, and grant they hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, yes, with all my heart, and sooner, the better, and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what oord," replied the other, "so that it is a strong cord."

### HOW TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF A COW.

Every one who owns a cow can see at a glance that it would be profitable to increase the value of her, but everyone cannot tell how to do it. We can, and we think we can make it equally palpable to our readers. If a cow is kept for butter, it would certainly add to her value if the butter-making properties of her milk should be improved. In summer or in winter this can be improved, just as the yield of a cultivated crop can be improved, by what is fed to each; and it is simply a question of will it pay, in manuring the one or feeding the other. Indian corn will add to the quantity and quality of the butter to a very sensible degree; and it is simply a question of solution, by experiment, whether it will add to the profit of the butter-maker to buy corn at one or two cents a pound, and convert a portion of it into butter at twenty-five cents a pound, or whatever the market price of corn and butter may be, and another portion of it into fat, another portion of it into manure, for that is the natural result of the chemical change produced in the laboratory of the cow's stomach. The same result will follow any other kind of feeding. Good pastures will produce an abundance of milk, often as much as the cow can carry; but it does not follow that ever then it will not be profitable to feed her with some more oleaginous food to increase the quantity of butter, just as it sometimes proves profitable to feed bees to enable them to store more honey. It certainly does not appear to us that the value of a cow, feeding upon ordinary winter food, may be almost double by making the food suitable for the purpose of increasing the quantity of milk, if that is the purpose for which the cow is kept.

Farmers generally understand that they convert corn into beef, pork and lard, and some of them know exactly at what price per bushel it pays to convert it into these substances; but does any one know at what rate it will pay to convert corn or any other grain into butter, or any other kind of feed into the dairy products? Is the whole business a bap-hazard one? We fear so. Some persons know that they can increase the saleable value of butter by adding the coloring matter of carrots to it. Does any person know the value of a bushel of carrots fed to a cow to increase her value as a butter producing laboratory? Experimental proof upon this point would be far more worthy of agricultural prizes than it is to see who can show the largest roots; for by a few carefully conducted experiments we should be able to increase the value of a cow almost at pleasure.

### NO TIME TO RUN IN DEBT.

A reader asks: "Would you consider it prudent for a farmer having a hundred acres paid for and well stocked, and out of debt otherwise, but not having a comfortable domicile, to incur a debt of five or six hundred dollars in building a dwelling-house?" We think not. Farmers should seize upon this time to get out of debt and keep out. Currency that will pay debts is now very abundant and will probably be more so for a time. The moment the war closes, or bids fair to close, the country will begin to turn to a specie currency; and then look out for breakers. What now is called \$150 will begin to recede toward \$100. A debt of \$100 contracted now, when wheat is at \$1.50 per bushel in this city, will probably have to be paid, when wheat will be worth only one dollar. This will not probably take place at once, for there will be a large amount of "legal tender" currency to be retired from circulation before specie will be the legal standard, but the change must sooner or later take place. If the old house is at all tenable, or can be made so with a little outlay, better put all surplus funds aside, where it will be absolutely safe and can be called in dollar for dollar. Then when prices of labor, of timber, and of other materials fall, the money and its interest can be used to far greater advantage. If there be a mortgage upon the farm or house, poor crops and low prices may perhaps not enable you to meet it. This flush period is just the time to get out of debt, keep out, and lay by as much as possible.

### KEEP THE SOLDIERS' LETTER.

Mother, father, brother, sister, wife and sweet-heart, keep that bundle sacredly! Each word will be historical, each line invaluable. When peace has restored the ravages of war, and our Nation's grandeur has made this struggle the most memorable of those great conflicts by which ideas are rooted into society, these pictures of the humblest events, the merest routine details of the life led in winning National unity and freedom, will be priceless. Not for the historian's sake alone, do I say, keep those letters, but for your sakes who receive them, and who writes them. The next skirmish may stop our pulses forever, and our letters full of love to you, will be our own legacy besides that of having died in a noble cause. And should we survive the war, with health and limb unimpaired, or bowed with sickness or crippled with wounds, those letters will be dear mementoes to us of dangers past, of trials borne, of privation suffered, of comrades beloved. Keep your letters then--and write to us all the home news and "gossip." Bid us God-speed--speak kindly, loving, courageous words to us. If you can't be Spartans--and we don't want you to be--be "lovers, countrymen and friends." So shall our feet fall lighter and our sabbre heavier!

### A LION KILLER.

The Mobacher of Constantina, Algeria, states that the military commandant of that district has just presented a handsome double-barrelled gun to a young Arab, named Mohammed ben Djafar, as an acknowledgment of the skill and courage which he had shown in the destruction of lions. Although only twenty-five years of age, he has already killed twenty-one lions without receiving any personal injury. A few weeks since the inhabitants of a douar at some distance from his residence requested him to come and kill a lion which had ravaged their flocks. He went accordingly, but during his absence a lioness killed an ox belonging to his father. All ben Djafar, who had himself when young killed 16 lions, but had been obliged to relinquish the sport for some years past, as he had lost the use of his left arm through injuries received from a bite by the last lion he encountered. Notwithstanding he was thus crippled, the old man collected his friends, and went in pursuit of the lioness, which they soon found, and Ali, holding his gun with one hand, fired at and wounded her, but not severely. The lioness sprang on him, and was tearing him with her teeth, when his companions came up, and she fled into the woods. Young Mohammed returned next day, and went to look for the lioness accompanied by his cousins. While they were beating a thicket, the animal suddenly attacked one of the young men, knocked him down and seized him with her teeth. Mohammed, hearing the man's cries, hastened to the spot, but fearing he might hurt his cousin if he fired at a distance, he went close up and struck her with the muzzle of his gun. The lioness then loosed her hold to look at her new assailant, who immediately shot her dead. As soon as this fact became known to the French authorities, Mohammed was complimented for his daring, and received the present above mentioned. It appears that nearly his whole family have been successful lion-killers, for it is known that within a very few years they have slain seventy-eight.

### HOUSE OF STUART.

Stuart was the name of the royal house of Scotland. It originated in the fact of the family having for many generations held the office of High Steward of Scotland. The family is said to have been descended from Fleanco, the son of Banquo, who was murdered by Macbeth, but of this there is no sufficient evidence. Walter, the Lord Stewart of Scotland about the middle of the fourteenth century, married Margaret Bruce; the issue of this union was Robert Stewart, or Stuart, who ascended the throne when he was fifty-five years old. He was the first of the Stuart line. The Stuarts were probably the most unfortunate of dynasties. James I. was murdered; James III. was killed by the priest who absolved him; James IV. deposed, James V. died broken-hearted. While dangerously ill, news was brought to him that his queen had given birth to a daughter. "Is it so?" said he, reflecting on the alliance which had placed the Stuart family on the throne; "then God's will be done! It came with a lass, and will go with a lass." Mary, the daughter born to the dying king, was beheaded; her son James ascended the throne as James VI. and afterwards became James I. of England; his son Henry died in his early youth; his son Charles was beheaded; both his grand-sons were driven into exile--one was formally deposed; and the Stuart line came to an end with Queen Anne.

Her majesty is descended from the house of Brunswick, which again descended from both the houses of Este and Guelph. These latter were united by marriage in the ninth century, when Cunegunda married Azo, the second marquis of Este. A son was born of the union, who inherited the Guelph property on the death of an uncle, and this son bore both the names of his father and mother, being styled d'Este Guelph. The name of Guelph is generally considered the proper surname of the royal family, although authorities differ on the subject. The family of the late Prince Consort were descended from a Saxo-Chief named Wittikin, who defied the power of Charlemagne. Later in the history of Germany, the Reformers found sure and constant friends in Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous--all ancestors of Prince Albert.

### A Touching Incident.

A little boy had died. His body had been laid out in a darkened room, waiting to be laid in the cold, lone grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the face of the precious sleeper; for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing on the face of one so beloved and cherished, the little girl asked to shake his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother through tears and love, and said: "Mother, this hand never struck me." What could have been more touching and lovely?

### MR. WEBSTER AND HIS BILLS.

In order to have good bread, there are three things very essential--good flour, good risings, and a careful hand! Now, if my lady friends will comply with the following directions, I will guarantee them as good bread as was ever broken by mortal. The day of hop yeast has gone by. It is not used by the country folks at the present time, only here and there a family. Here is my way of making bread:--  
**WATER RISING.**--Take a quart pitcher and a spoon, scald them thoroughly, fill the pitcher half full of boiling water from the teakettle, which has been drawn fresh from the fountain. Let the water cool to the temperature of good hot dish-water; stir in flour sufficient to make them as thick as pancake batter; add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and as much soda; cover them closely set them where they will keep quite warm, stir occasionally. They will rise in five or six hours.  
**WHEAT BREAD.**--Milk is the best wetting for bread--water will answer. Stir the wetting into the flour quite warm, then add the rising; stir it altogether to make a sponge. When sufficiently light, mix and mould into loaves. Let it rise again. The oven should be hot enough to bake a common loaf of bread in thirty minutes, without scorching or hardly browning in the least. Bread should never be cut until twelve hours old, and then only what is to be eaten immediately; better cut again than to have a plateful left. Who can bear to eat bread that has been sliced and dried a day or two?  
**RAISED BISCUITS.**--Take some of the bread dough when light, knead a piece of butter as large as an egg into dough enough to fill a long tin; mould into small biscuits; let them rise again, bake for twenty minutes.  
**INDIAN BREAD.**--Take two quarts of Indian meal, pour on boiling water enough to make the meal quite wet; when cool, add a quart of flour, half a pint of risings, a little salt and half a cupful of molasses. Mix all together, put into large basin and let it rise; bake for three hours with a slow fire.

### JOHNNY CAKE.

A Johnny cake, to be eaten with meat, should be made as follows: One teaspoonful of sweet milk, one of buttermilk, a little salt and a little soda; stir in meal enough to make a soft batter; bake for forty minutes.--Mrs. Call.

### GET ENOUGH SLEEP.

We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning right into day, it is not to be wondered that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation--physical or mental, or like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness--the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister Death" will avenge the insult.

### The Dignity of Labor.

The Connecticut House of Representatives is composed of 109 farmers, 15 merchants, 14 manufacturers, 13 lawyers, 9 mechanics, 3 clergymen, 3 physicians, clerks, tobaccoists, lumber-dealers, clerks, tobacconists, hotel-keepers, 2 each, ship-builders, printers, mariners, surveyors, glass-blowers, 1 each.