

The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Weekly Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

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WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

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THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

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R. W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE
PUBLIC SQUARE.

TERMS:

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A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
All advertisements, of all kinds, executed in the best style, and on reasonable terms, at the "Messenger's" Job Office.

Waynesburg Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

WILLY, BUCHANAN & HUSS,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Waynesburg, Pa.

Will practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining counties. Collections and other legal business will receive prompt attention.
Office on the South side of Main street, in the Old Bank Building.
Jan. 28, 1863--13.

A. J. FURMAN,

FURMAN & RITCHIE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office---Main Street, one door east of the old Bank Building.

W. B. Particular attention will be given to the collection of Penalties, Bounty Money, Back Pay, and other claims against the Government.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

R. A. MCCONNELL,

MCCONNELL & HUFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the "Wright House," East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 25, 1862--12.

DAVID CRAWFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Court House. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Waynesburg, Pa., July 20, 1863--13.

BLACK & PHELAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!

D. R. P. HUSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENN.

Has received from the War Department at Washington, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary forms and instructions for the prosecution of claims for PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, widows and orphans of soldiers and brothers, which business, (upon due notice) will be attended promptly and accurately, entrusted to his care. Office in the old Bank Building--April 8, 1862.

G. W. G. WADELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the REGISTER'S OFFICE, Court House, 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, Orphan children, &c., which business if entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. May 13, '62.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. ROSS,

Physician & Surgeon,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.

Office and residence on MAIN STREET, east, and nearly opposite the Wright House.
Waynesburg, Pa., Sept. 25, 1863.

DR. A. C. CROSS

Would refer to his name under his services as a Physician and Surgeon, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life, health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

R. CLARK,

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

MINOR & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Court House, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COUGRAY,

Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Brewer's Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

GROCERIES & VARIETIES.

JOSEPH YATER,

Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Oil Moulding and Engraving Glass Plates.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

JOHN MUNNELL,

Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, and Variety Goods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

S. M. BAILY,

Main street, opposite the Wright House keeps always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

BOOKS & C.

LEWIS & CO.,

Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Magazines and Papers. One door east of Porter's Store, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

SAMUEL M'ALLISTER,

Saddler, Harness and Trunk Maker, old Bank Building, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--11.

BANK.

FARMERS' & DRIVERS' BANK,

Miscellaneous.

What Young Men have done.

Alexander the Great had defeated the celebrated Theban band at the battle of Chereonea, and gained a military reputation at the age of 18; he ascended the throne of his father, Philip, before 20, and at 25 had reached the zenith of his military glory, having already conquered a fleet at twenty-two; was consul before forty; had conquered all Gaul, and twice invaded Great Britain before forty-five, and died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles, and the conqueror of a thousand cities. Hannibal was commander-in-chief at 26.

Scipio Africanus was distinguished at 16, and at 21 closed his military career. Gen. Gens. Kalm raised an army of 1000 men, and defeated the rebels at 13; at 40 he had made himself Emperor of Mogul. Henry the IV., of France, commanded the Huguenot army at 16; and at nineteen was King of Navarre; at 40 he had overthrown all his enemies, placed himself on the throne of France, and became the founder of a new dynasty. Saxe entered the army at 12; soon commanded a regiment of horse; at 24 he became Marshal de Camp, and at 44 Marshal of France. Prince Maurice commanded an army at the age of 16.

Peter the Great was proclaimed Czar at ten years of age. Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, ascended the throne at fifteen; completed his first successful campaign against Denmark at eighteen; overthrew eighty thousand Russians at Narva before nineteen, and conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four. Cortez conquered Mexico at thirty-six, and Pizarro conquered Peru at thirty-five. Napoleon was Lieutenant at seventeen, Captain at twenty, chief de brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six. Dessaix entered the army at fifteen, and after rapidly passing through the lower grades became a General of division at twenty-six; he died before thirty-two, with a reputation second only to that of Napoleon.

The first symptoms of approaching death with some is the strong presentiment that they are about to die. Ozanam, the mathematician, while in apparent health, rejected pupils from the feeling that he was on the eve of resting from his labors, and he expired soon after of an apoplectic stroke. Fletcher, the divine, had a dream, which shadowed out his impending dissolution, and believing it to be the merciful warning of heaven, he sent for a sculptor and ordered his tomb. "Begin your work forthwith," he said at parting; "there is no time to lose." And unless the artist had obeyed the admonition, death would have proved the quicker workman of the two. Mozart wrote his requiem under the conviction that the monument he was raising to his genius, would, by the power of association, prove a universal monument to his remains. When life was fleeting very fast he called for the score, and musing over it said, "Did I not tell you truly that it was for myself that I composed this death chaut?" John Hunter has solved the mystery if mystery it might be called, in a single sentence. "We sometimes," he says, "feel within ourselves that we shall not live, for the living powers become weak, and the nerves communicate the intelligence to the brain." His own case had often been quoted among the marvels of which he offered the rational explanation. He intimated on leaving home that if a discussion which awaited him at a hospital took an angry turn it would prove his death. A colleague gave him the lie; the coarse word verified the prophecy, and he expired almost immediately in an adjoining room. He had long labored under a disease of the heart, and he felt the disorder had reached the point at which any sharp agitation would bring on the crisis.

Who Will be the Thirteenth?

The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Times says there is in this city at this time a very lovely, very charming young lady, who is destined by extraordinary fate to go through the world without being married. She is a dark beauty, with magnificent eyes, a glowing cheek, a lively expression, a graceful figure---in fact, altogether endowed with every attraction, even to that of having in her own right \$500,000, and being an only daughter, with the prospect of inheriting millions. The lady is now about twenty-six years old, and has been engaged to be married twelve times. Each time the unfortunate lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the mutual ceremony. Yet no suspicion of dagger and bowl can be cast upon the fair one; a dark, mysterious fatality has carried them away. Several died of typhoid fever; one was killed in a duel; one was thrown from a horse; two were drowned; two were killed by railroad accidents; and one---hung himself. The lady has survived all these shocks, and not the fatal number. Who will try?

Premonitions of Death.

The English Language.

After the Norman Conquest, about the year 1066 the whole kingdom of England was divided between the Normans, who were the lords and gentry, and the Saxons, who, with a few exceptions, became the cultivators of the soil. These two races did not even enjoy the ordinary means of communication together, for the Normans spoke French, as well as the king and courtiers, the courts of law used the same language, and the common people alone used or understood the Saxon, which they employed in their own affairs. This separation of language lasted till a hundred years after the Conquest, when the English language began to be used by all the inhabitants of the kingdom. The gentlemen were acquainted with the French also; but every Englishman spoke the mixed language which had been gradually formed between the Norman French and Anglo-Saxon. This is the language which has finally superseded the use of all others in England---the language of Newton and Bacon, the language of Milton and Shakespeare, in which wisdom and genius have achieved so much to instruct and delight mankind.

A New Difficulty.

Nickel cents at the Mint are growing very scarce. When the government first commenced the use of nickel as a material for coin, it made a profit on the coinage. The old fashioned copper cent was too cumbersome, and the nickel penny was an agreeable change. Since the government adopted the use of nickel, the article has risen largely in value. All metals have risen in price. Nickel is found in Germany, but the supply to the Mint is mainly derived from Litchfield, Connecticut. The prospect is, that after a while the government will find difficulty in procuring its requirements, and some substitute will be rendered necessary. Meanwhile, the demand for cents, at the United States Mint, is most pressing, and not half of it can be satisfied. The fear is, that the government will not be able to obtain nickel at such a rate that it can furnish a hundred cents for a dollar, as it now does.

A Revolutionary Relic.

John P. Putnam, a grandson of Gen. Putnam, has presented for exhibition at the Albany Army Relief Bazaar the pistols in which was burned the first powder of the Revolution. It will be remembered that Major Pitcairn rode toward the crowd drawn up in hostile array at Lexington, shouting, "Disperse, ye rebels!" and fired his pistol in their midst. His horse was shot under him, but he managed to escape. The pistols were found in the saddle, and became the property of General Putnam; and were worn by him during the Revolution.

Sunday Always.

By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship:---Sunday by the Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparent that every moment is equally consecrated.

Profitable Stock of Fowls.

The Boston Cultivator makes the following statement: Knowing that Hiram W. Jones, of Dover, Mass., had for several years paid considerable attention to the raising of chickens and the production of eggs for market, we requested him to furnish a statement in regard to the business. In compliance with that request he has given us certain memoranda, from which it appears that on the first of January last he had fifteen hens and three cocks, worth \$8.50. From January 1st to November 30th (eleven months) the cost of food, consisting of Indian corn, buckwheat and boiled potatoes, consumed by all the fowls on the place, was \$23.75, making the outlay \$32.25. During this period he sold 123 7-12 dozen eggs for an aggregate amount of \$27.95. He also sold, during the same time, 101 fowls of various ages, for \$50.50. The stock on hand, on the 30th of November, was twenty-seven hens and one cock, worth \$14. The aggregate returns are therefore \$92.75, deducting from which the value of the original stock and expenses, \$32.25 and there remains \$60.50.

No account was made of all the eggs required by a family of eight persons, which may be offset against the care of attendance, this being given by Mrs. Jones. All the eggs and chickens were taken by the market man, who sold them in Boston, and the sums named were returned to Mrs. Jones. The highest price obtained for eggs was 30 cents per dozen, and the lowest 18 cts., the average being a fraction less than 24 cents. More than half of the chickens were hatched before March 13th, and the sales commenced on the 6th of May when six chickens sold for \$4.30. Of the eggs set, 70 per cent. hatched, and of the chickens brought out, 90 per cent. were saved.

Mr. Jones states that his fowls are a cross between the Dorking and "old-fashioned barn-yard shorts." They have heavy bodies with short, yellow legs. They are kept most of the time in their house and yard, which is warm in winter and cool in summer.

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Gold in Missouri.

The Missouri Republican reports that gold bearing ores are now found in Madison county, Missouri. An assayer and analytical chemist in St. Louis has proved some surface ores, and reports: Conglomerate ore: 1,120 grains of gold to the ton---equal to \$67.20 per ton. Quartz conglomerate: 500 grains to the ton---equal to \$33.60 per ton. These were from surface ores entirely, says the Republican, and confirm experiments several times made during late years and which indicate a yield ranging from \$22 to \$112 per ton. It is estimated that the cost of working the ores for gold will not exceed five dollars per ton, and a company is to be formed for that purpose.

The Rebel Prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois.

There were 97 deaths among the prisoners at Rock Island, week before last, of which 62 were from small-pox. So far there have been, in all, 736 deaths among these prisoners, of which 306 were from small-pox. There is a strong corps of surgeons in attendance, who are doing all in their power to improve the sanitary condition of the post, but sickness, nevertheless, continues to prevail fearfully. There are now 800 of the prisoners under treatment for various diseases.

The Antietam Battle Field.

The Baltimore American says: In the Maryland Senate yesterday, the Committee of the Antietam battle-field reported in favor of the purchase of twenty acres of the battle-field, and jointly with the State of New York, which agrees to bear half the expense, to re-inter therein the remains of soldiers of the Union who fell in the battle. They also propose the purchase of three acres upon South Mountain, upon which to erect a monument to Gen. Reno.

A Medicine.

Abernethy's prescription to a wealthy patient was: "Let your servant bring you three or four pails of water, and put it in a washbasin; take off your clothes, get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself well with it, and you'll recover."

"This advice of yours seems very much like telling me to wash myself," said the patient.

"Well," said Abernethy, "it is open to that objection."

Mineral Riches of Arizona.

All accounts concur in locating immense mineral wealth in Arizona. The thieving, murdering Apache Indians as yet prevent settlements and working of the mines, though there is now every indication that the Californians mean soon to spy out and possess the land. The attention of the enterprise of that State has recently been turned South, and exploring and mining companies will ere long do for New Mexico and Arizona what they have already done for Nevada.

The N. Y. Times publishes a letter from J. R. Browne, dated Tucson, Arizona, Jan. 18th, giving a detailed account of the attack by a party of Apaches upon Col. Butterworth and party, and the murder of Messrs. Stephens and Mills. The escape of Col. B., who nearly perished from hunger and exhaustion, was almost a miracle.

Mr. Browne gives a glowing account of the mineral productions. He has been pretty extensively over California and Washoe, but has been nothing to compare with Arizona. He states that the average yield of the silver mines of Tubac, imperfectly as they have been worked, far excel Washoe. The solid masses of precious metals exceed those of any similar working. A territorial Government is about being organized, and Mr. Browne says it would pay the government to send thousand troops there for the permanent protection of the mines. Adventurers are coming in from California in all directions.

"Time is Money."

If you visit the mint of the United States, in Philadelphia, you will find that in the gold room, there is a rack covering the floor for to walk upon; and if you enquire the reason for it, you will be told that it is to prevent you from carrying off upon your feet the minute particles of gold which would otherwise cleave to them. As it is, the precious dust sifts through the openings of the rack to the floor beneath, and in such quantities that thousands of dollars are annually thus saved. "Time is money;" and he is the prudent person who prizes and husband's its smallest fragments. It was by this course that Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," made himself master of fifty languages.

Exploration of a Wonderful Cave.

The St. Louis Republican gives an interesting report of a recent exploration of a wonderful and beautiful cavern, called Fisher's Cave, on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. We are assured by the author of the report, that the cave is more marvellous than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, being richer in the fantastic incrustations that decorate its walls and ceiling, and more thickly studded with grotesque stalactites, stalagmites, and similar formations. This remarkable cavern will yet become a favorite summer resort for our citizens.

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About Money Matters.

To the wife, and yet more to the wife's mother, of a man of business, one who speaks feelingly, suggests this most valuable rule: Beware of starving the funds or draining the capital which serves as the very tools of your husband's trade, and is the very life-blood of his business. Many a lady, had she begun in apartments, might have soon luxuriated in her own drawing room; but by expecting to begin with a complete establishment has crippled and crushed her husband to the ground.

Many a man of business is ruined by this error; and whose fault is it? Why, nine times out of ten, the fault of the wife's relatives. The wife herself, were the case fairly put to her, would many a time say, "I join my lot to his. Let us begin in a quiet way. The greater the struggle the more pleased shall I be to support and to comfort him. We will strive together, and I will tell my friends we only sink to rise. I am taking a course by which I shall with far more certainty be eventually established as elegantly as my friends would wish." Instead of which the family expectations are too apt to betray the husband into a scale of expenditure which drains the strength of his business, and cuts the very sinews of every enterprise, till a feeble trade, or perhaps actual insolvency, is the result.

Don't aspire to begin where older persons were contented to leave off. This is the reason so many ladies remain unmarried. Young men feel they are expected to begin with all the elegancies which middle life only can realize. Time was when ladies would marry to help their husbands; they now only marry to weigh them down. Half the mad speculations with married men arise from this. They say, "We must reduce; business is bad, and we must live on less." So they speculate to make more; ruin comes and no one suspects that the failing man has been goaded on by the grand expectations of his wife's relatives.

More than half the squabbles and the misery of married life proceed from money matters. There is one constant tussle between "we want" on the part of the wife, and "I can't afford" on behalf of the husband.

And do we lay the blame upon the ladies? Only thus far, they ought to arrange for a certain allowance for certain things, and keep within it; for let a man live to the age of Methuselah, and while his family expenditure is not limited, he will always find it more than he could have calculated. And the only way to keep within your income is to pay ready money, remembering the shrewd observation of Archdeacon Paley: "I always require my wife and daughters to pay ready money. I know they only buy what they think they want; but ready money checks the imagination."

Having a Purpose.

Youngster, schoolboy, clerk, or apprentice---a word or two in your ear. If you desire success in any matter pertaining to this life or the coming, you must have a purpose---a determination, that God helping you, you will achieve success. You may be poor, friendless, unknown,---your clothing scant, your stomach half-filled---your place may be at the foot of the ladder; no matter. Whatever your position may be, do your duty in it, stoutly and perseveringly, with your eyes fixed far ahead and upward.

Keeping the purpose before you that you will rise, be obedient to your employer, attentive to your business, obliging to your shopmates, and courteous to strangers; and seize every opportunity to improve your heart, your mind, and your workmanship. Do everything well---no slighting, no hiding defects, aiming always at perfection. Watch those who are skillful, and strive to equal and excel them. Secure the friendship of all by deserving it. Allow no opportunity of rendering a service to pass without improving it, even if it cost you some labor and self-denial. Be of use to others, even if in a small way; for a time may come when they may be of service to you. A selfish man may get ahead faster than you; but selfishness is contemptible---and you need not envy his success: when you achieve your object nobly, you will enjoy it, and be respected.

Always bear in mind that character is capital. To gain this you must be so scrupulously honest, that you would be as willing to put live coals in your pocket as a penny that is not yours. Never run in debt: do without what you cannot at once pay for, even though you should suffer somewhat. No matter what the amount of your earnings may be, save a portion every week, and invest it in a saving bank of good standing: it will stand you in a good stead some day. Better temporary abstinence and constant plenty afterward, than unearned present comfort and future perpetual want. Never lie openly or covertly, by word or action. A liar may deceive his fellows---God and himself never. Conscious of falsity, a liar can have no self-respect; without self-respect, reputation cannot be achieved.

With a noble purpose---the end of all your actions, and with action becoming your purpose, your success is merely a question of time,---always provided you have some brain and abundant common sense.---[Typographical Advertisement.]

The Pulpit Window.

Rev. Zalelial Adams at one time exchanged with a neighboring minister---a mild, inoffensive man---who, knowing the peculiar bluntness of his character, said to him, "you will find some panes of glass broken in the pulpit window, and possibly you may suffer from the cold. The cushion, too, is in a bad condition, but I beg of you not to say anything to my people on the subject; they are poor, &c.," "Oh no! oh no!" says Mr. Adams. But ere he left home, he filled a bag with rags and took it with him. When he had been in the pulpit a short time, feeling somewhat incommoded by the too free circulation of the air, he deliberately took from the bag a handful of rags, and stuffed them into the windows. Toward the close of his discourse, which was more or less upon the duties of a people toward their clergyman, he became very animated, and purposefully brought down both fists upon the pulpit cushions, with a tremendous force---the feathers flew in all directions, and the cushion was pretty much used up. He instantly checked the current of his thoughts, and simply exclaiming---"Why, how these feathers fly!"---proceeded. He had kept his promise of not addressing the society on the subject, but had taught them a lesson not to be misunderstood. On the next Sabbath, the window and cushion were found in excellent repair.---[Hartford Religious Herald.]

How was This.

I used to visit a young man, about eighteen years of age, the only son of a pious mother, and she was a widow. He was dying of consumption; but during the whole three months of his lingering and exhausting illness, I never heard a murmur from his lips. His good mother, who not long after followed him to the world of spirits, had the same sweetness and serenity of temper. When he had become a Christian I do not know; but his faith matured rapidly during his illness. He had a pleasant room into which the spring sun shone brightly all the morning, and he loved to have it so, for it seemed to cheer both body and soul. He was particularly fond of flowers, and his friends nearly every day brought him a fresh bunch. And there he would sit, in an old arm chair, amid sunshine and flowers, talking peacefully and joyfully about death and the heavenly world. One day I said to him, "How happy you seem here! what makes you so cheerful even in prospect of death?" "Oh, replied he, "it seems to me only like going out or tasked himself to commit, the contents, all the names and dates from Adam and the year one down to Nimrod, Ptolemy Soter, Heliogabalus, and the rest.

Our verbal memory soonest fails us unless we attend to it and keep it fresh and in order. A child will commit and recite verbatim easier than an adult, and girls than boys. To keep the verbal memory fresh, it is capital exercise to study and recite new languages, or commit and treasure up choice passages, making them a part of our mental wealth.

Anecdote.

When John Brown, D. D., first settled in Haddington the people of his parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The Rev. Doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body, but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive.

As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the doctor held out his hand, saying: "My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling in Haddington."

"Yes, sir," replied the parishioner.

"Well, and if so be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?"

"Because, sir," replied the parishioner, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post."

"That is just my opinion," replied the Doctor, "but what, sir, is the use of you and I setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?"

The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true and forcible God's word, "A soft answer turneth away wrath."---[Western Watchman.]

To Destroy Borers in Fruit Trees.

Bore the tree out one inch in depth with a gimlet or small auger; fill the hole thus made, with sulphur, and then secure it with clay or