Political. BRIEF OF THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

POREIGN RELATIONS .- CENTRAL AMERICA

The music of the rippling stream All pass before me—but I wake

And weep, for it is all a dream?

Pleasant Valley, Iowa.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideistion of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua. Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or anv part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britans. But of this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishthe country, Great Britain had obtained a by the convention. concession of the right to cut mahagany or clusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and rest of the region to which the stipulations

It, however, became apparent, at an early present functions, that Great Britain still continued to the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America covering the entire length of the State of Nicerigus, and a part of Costa Rica; that one regarded the Bulize as her absolute domun, and was gradually extending its lim-14, a. the expense of the State of Honduras, and that she had formally colonized hav Islands, and belonging, of right, to that

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britmade the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London, I transmit by which you will perceive that the two governmenta differ widely and irreconcileably its effect on their respective relations to Cen-

Great Britain so construes the convention, different parts of Central America. These of the case permits me now to entertain. pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of ludians on that coast, entered message, respecting the anticipated receipts a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be substantially verified. successfully controverted, that, by the public It appears from the report of the Secreta-

Devoted to the Sprengion of the Area of Freedom and the Spreak of Bealthy Resorm.

COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM,"

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1856. VOL. 2.

NO. 25.

in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, | est and premium, amounted to mine million | ans, with indications of extensive combinawere at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central Américan States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United Sin es.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Brit-Juan del Norre, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Centrul American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Batize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the Stare of Honduras, and that of the Bay islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of retification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Centrul America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effeet, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that he operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possession held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central Americu, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protector-hip of the Mosauto Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of So clear was this understanding on the part the treaty be merely future in effect, Great of the United States, that, in correspondence Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference of the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possess. ment at the Bulze. This qualification is to tons there, other than the limited and peculibe ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of suc- ar establishment at the Bulize and maintain cessive treaties with previous sovereigns of that, if she had any, they were surrendered

This government, recognizing the obligations of the Balize, but with positive exsee it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not lookunderstood import of the treaty as to all the ed to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the oav after entering upon the discharge of my Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, all though well knowing the views community called the Mosquito coust, and of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the suffect.

Assured of the correctness of the construction, of the treaty constantly adhered to by a considerable in-ular group known as the this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of ain, being contrary to the rights of the States serious misunderstanding between the two of Central America, and to the mailest tenor institutes associated by so many ties of interest of her supulations with the United States, as and kindred, it has appeared to me proper understood by this government, have been not to consider an amicable solution of the

con roversy honeless. There is, however, reason to apprehend, nerewith the instructions to him on the sub- that, with Great Britain in the actual occupaject, and the correspondence between him tion of the disputed-territories, and the treaty and the British S-cretary for Foreign Affairs, therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving as to the construction of the convention, and in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will alford me sincere gratification, if future efforts as to maintain unchanged all her previous shall result in the success, unticipated herepretensions over the Mesquito coast, and in tofore with more confidence than the aspect

TREASURY.

The statements made, in my last annual into at a time when the whole country was and expenditures of the Treasury, have been

law of Europe and America, no possible act ry of the Treasury, that the receipts during of such ladians or their predecessors could the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, confer on Great Britain any political rights. from all sources, were sixty five million three Great Britain does not allege the assent of thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mos- and that the public expenditures for the same quito coast. 1. She has, on the contrary, by re- period, exclusive of 'payments on account of peated and successive treaties, renounced and the public debt, amounted to fifty six million relinquished all pretensions of her own, and three hundred and sixty-five thousand three recognised the full and sovereign rights of hundred and ninety-three dollars. During Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet the same period, the payments made in re-

eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and-twenty-eight dollars: (1)

The bulance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July, 1, 1855, was eighteen million hine hundred and thirtythe coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the one thousand nine hundred and seventy six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources, ain; though exerted at one time in the form of the current fiscal year, the sum of eightyof military occupation of the port of San six million eight hundred and tiffy six thou sund seven hundred and ten dollars.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seven. ty-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand and thirty-one dollars, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government tocks, amounting to two hundred and fortythree thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. . Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and education and that believed at it themesandelli. and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the reccommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects cross at tea. of a public nature in their custody,

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief parts, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, nut only of our commerce, but of the other

great interest upon which that depends. The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in re-adjusting the unpost tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military acrip or land warrants, taken up under gran's for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four millions five hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, on additional tracts have been brought into market,

The peculiar relation of the general gov ernment to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not unly its material, but also its moral interests, in cluding education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress. Information has recently been received.

that the peace of the settlements in the Ter-

tions, of a hosfile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories to which your attention has already been espec ially invited. Efficient measures have been inken, which it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our ci izens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there having been acls prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should accur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right and must be protected in the enjoyment of it.without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and establish-The rapidly-extending settlements in ed. that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For those and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early at-

Hints for Home Comforts.

We clip from Graham these practically important suggestions; which will beget a saving of time, money and health, if strictly adhered to:—

"Exercise in the open air is of the first importance to the human frame; yet how many are in a manner deprived of it by their own want of management of their time. Females with slender means are, for the most part destined to in-door occupations, and have but little time allotted them for taking the air, and that little time is generally sadly encroached upon by the ceremony of dressing to go out. It may appear a simple suggestion, but experience will show how much time might be redeamed by bubie of segularity ; outh no putting the shawls, cloaks, gloves, shoes, guins etc., or whatever is intended to be worn, in readiness, instead of having to search one drawer then another, for possibly a glove or collar, wait for shoes to be cleaned, etc.; and this when (probably) the out-going persons have to return to their employment at a given time; whereas, if all were in readiness, the preparations might be accomplished in a few necessary delays. ...

"Late at breakfast-hurried for dinner ---

"Between husband and wife little attentions beget :nuch love.

"Whatever you may choose to give away always be sure to keep your temper.

"Feather-beds should be opened every third yeare, the ticking well dusted, soaped and waxed, the feathers dressed and returned. "Persons of defective sight, when threading needle, should hold it over something white. by which the sight will be assisted.

"In mending sheets and shirts, put the pieces sufficiently large, or in the first washing the thin parts give way, and the work is anthone fla

"Reading by candlelight, place the candle eside you, that the rays may pass over your shoulder on to the book. This will relieve

"A wire fire-guard, for each fire-place in house costs but little, and greatly diminisher the risk of life and property. Fix them before going to hed.

"Be at much pains to keep your children's feet dry and warm. Don't bury their bodies in heavy flannels and wools, and leave their knees and legs bare.

"After washing, overlook linen, and stitch on buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.; for this purpose keep a "house-wile's friend," full of miscellaneous threads, cottons, buttons, hooks,

For ventilation, open your windows both at top and hottom. The fresh air rushes in one way, while the foul makes its exit at the other. This is letting in your friend and expelling your enemy.'

THE ENJOYMENT OF OCCUPATION.—The

mind requires some object on which its powers are exercised, and without which it preys upon himself and becomes miserable. A person accustomed to a life of activity longs for ease and retirement, and when he has accomplished this purpose, finds himself wretched. The pleasure of relaxaation is known to those only who have regular and interesting occupations. Continued relaxation soon becomes a weariness; and on this ground, we may safely assert that the greatest degree of real enjoyment belongs not to the luxurious men of wealth, or the listless votary of hishion, but to the middle class of society, who along with the comforts of life, have constant and important occupation.

Young men should never go into places business with cigars in their mouths, pulang smoke over thes houlders and into the faces of people, not knowing whether it is ofinto a strange place, unless it is dedicated or used for such purposose, carrying a habit ritories of Oregon and Washington is dis with him that may be offensive to the occu-

Communications.

For the Agitator. Types of the Unseen.

BT HENRY B. ENSWORTE, All that meets the bodily sense I deem Symbolical,—one mighty alphabet.—Columnos

All thought finds expression in language. and the unseen reveals itself in types. There is an invisible world, in which we have an existence, not less real and palpable than the visible, where brighter stars gem the sky, streams roll through sunnier lands, and sweeter flowers live in perennial bloom. It is the home of Genius. With a more potent wand and magic book than those of Prospero, he makes the hidden known. The poet's glow ng vérse symbolizes his more glowing ideal. Upon the strong wings of imagination his thoughts, like angelic guides, lead you boldly into an unseen land more gorgeous than eye ever beheld. There millions receive the visitings of inventive fancy, bright as the minstrel's roseate dream, or inviting as the pictured tabernacles of Philosophy.

Upon the globe we inhabit, once plastic as the potter's clay time has silently laid strata upon strate, till it has grown solid, rockribbed and adamantine like nothing but itself. The geologist saw not its mysterious formation, he is merely its interpreter. In symbols the earth reveals her own secrets, the houriest mountains tell their own age, and the history of the dead centuries lies before us real and tangible. The truths left untold by Revelation, the geologist finds chronicled in enduring granite, till now, every stone is a book and every hill a prophet.

In everything, the essentially beautiful is invisible.

In the most sublime creations of Art there is a beauty and a glory-which we see not but which they represent—be roud the chisel's power and brighter than the pencil's hue. The most perfect statue of a Michael Angelo, fit indeed for the shrine of an angel, only foreshadows a loveliness diviner than itselfsplendid model of physical perfection—the its happiest developement, is retining, ennoin the language of Horace,

"We to the man! whose victous pencil taught, In graceful time to urge a guilty thought."

The lonely pillars of Hercutes, the column

f Luxor—standing amid Paris' gay populace, like a prophet of old; the solemn pyramids, crumbling temples and mouldering ruins all convey a most impressive lesson. Relminutes, the walk not being curtailed by un- ics of "oblivion's mighty wreck," they call around us the antique world.

The mounds of our own country, in their inviterious silence, speak eloquently of a race, "forgotten and unsung" long ages before a Plymouth Rock had been consecrated to liberty, and religion had traced the path of empire across the New World. No legends cluster around them to shadow forth their history; even tradition is dumb, and their only inscription is mystery. Poetry and Mythology once peopled every mountain and stream of the classic East, with Nainds, Nymphs and, Dryads; the beautiful legends of the Indian have given spiritual inhabitants to all our hills and valleys, rivers and lakes; "and their associations have lent a charm to our scenery which will make it attractive forever."

Shrines, monuments, and tombs, tell us of the departed.-And England has no greater glory than the Westminster Abbey! There lie mighty kings, statesmen, philosophers, orators and poets, mouldering back to dust.

"But yet their spirit walks abroad." Milions have visited that mausoleum, and who shall estimate the teachings of an hour among those noble dead! Consecrated spots are the legacy of every land. But dearer, more hallowed than all, is Mount Vernon! There the genius of the world weeps and worships! At the mention of thy name, O, Washington kindly memories kindle; at the recurrence of thy birthday, congenial spirits gather, and call it sacred time in the calendar of greatness!

The visible creation is the glorious type of the invisible. And that the essentially beautiful, great and good, is unseen, is felt more deeply in our communion with Nature .-Said Wordsworth, who through a long life loved her as a bride: "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her."

The loveliness that lies all about us, becomes reflected on the inner life in all the hues of heaven! The whole boundless universe is a "paradise of mysteries," affording unlimited scope for the undying energies of mind. Yet how muny a "Peter Bell" walks among the fairest of earth's charms, looks upon the starry curtained blue above him, and feels no impulse, no inspiration from the scene l

"A primrose by a river's brim, A yellow primrose is to him, And it is nothing more."

The idea of an Infinite presence in all things seen; in the glad sun and bright stars; in the glow of morning and the blush of evening; in the rushing wind and flying cloud; how does it breathe new life into all the hues and forms of nature, load the air with harmonies, and crowd the most dreary scene with beauty! To think of every dew-dron and snow-flake, every ray of light and breath sensive or not. No well bred person will go of pir, as a shrine for the Infinite One, how does it lovest these natural forms with an inexpressible grandeur and loveliness, impart a lofty dignity to life, shed a halo of glory these pretensions, so without solid foundation of the public debt, including inter- turbed by hostilities on the part of the finding inter- turbed by hostilities on the part of the finding inter- turbed by hostilities on the part of the finding inter-

of adoring melody from God's least tuneful works! Thus nature rolls on her sublime, undying Te Devu! Is there not something unseen brighier it in that which reveals it? Is there not a holiness, a something that the poet calls an imperented beauty" beaming through the visible type teaching us.

""I is not the outward garniture of things that makes creation fair !" The enthusiastic lover of nature is mysteriously hid from here diviner influence and beauty, if through all her visible forms he sees not the invisible God-that benificent Being, who is the Author of an unseen power; more potent in its influence, more sublime in its revelations than aught else in earth or heaven! Christianity has not only a paradise in the far-off past, and a millenium in the far-off future, but a Heaven near at hand! The treasured mercies of an eterrity that is gone, is poured upon it, while the rays of an elernity to come, light it up with hope and promise! With this glorious Christianity a living possession in the heart, every immortal soul may hopefully aspire to a place,

"Amid th' august and never-dying light Of constellated spirits, who have gained A name in Heaven, by power of heavenly deed."

From the Buffalo Republic.

How Ben got Cured. A friend of ours, whom we call Ben, is one

of the most enthusiastic individuals in regard te females we ever knew. Ben was married io a lovely young women about a year ago, but before he was married was very nearly the wildest fellow imaginable. Marriage has sobered him down some. He was always most blissfully started by a pretty female foot, and indulged himself in a variety of innocent superstitions, such as "the foot is the index of the soul," and "a well turned ankle is prima facia evidence of general anatomical symmetries." Yesterday, coming up Main street in the rain, just in front of him walked two very nearly dressed women, shielded by an umbrella, and one of them very careful of her skirts and embroideries, revealed enough of a charming foot and rounded ankle to set Ben half mad with curiosity to know the fair damsel who was the possessor thereof. Ben followed closely on up the street, occasionally striking a paralyite attitude, as more or less of the before mentioned foot and ankle were revealed. They went into several stores, but he modestly stood without, hoping to catch a glimpse of a countenance deliciously corresponding with that blessed foot. But as they came out the envious umbiella would be raised, and Ben followed on, unsatisfied in his pursuit.

So often had he tried to see her face, and so often had he been balked, that his determination was aroused, and he vowed to see it or perish. He walked in front of them-at pictured by the spirit pencil on the soul-as their side-and in every position; but whatmuch nobler in its "true perfection" as the ever station he took, there was that infernal mind is superior to its clay tenement. That umbrella intervening, like a cotton rumpart, between them, and his feelings were not in Apollo Belvidere—silently whispers of the the least southed by hearing an occasional more perfect soul. And like this, all Art is unmistakable titter from behind the cotton suggestive. Underlying all forms and colors, hippodrome. "By heavens, they're laughing the converse embodies a sentiment which is felt at me," exclaimed he. "Now for a bold by the beholder. In this consists the artist's stroke." He then attempted to cross suddentrue greatness. Hence the study of Art, in ly before them on a cross-walk slippery with mud, and thus brush away the umbrella. He bling and elevating. While, then, he has the did it but, horror of horrors! just as he did magic power to debase or clevate the mind, it, he slipped on the smooth stones and measured his full length in the mud! Gazing lugubriously up, he saw four eyes laughing down at him, and two red mouths shricking with laughter. He looked at that ankle followed it up-and-before him stood, almost dying with laughter-whom do you think, render !- why his own wife. Ben was picked up by his wife and her friend, sundry white handkerchiefs were in busy operation for a few minutes, a back was called, and in about an hour our unfortunate friend appeared on Main street with his "other clothes," He told us in a whisper that he never knew his wife had such pretty underginging before, and confidentially added, "I'll 'tend to it hereafter." Ben is perfectly stolid on the subject of other folks' ankles, and says he is preprietor of the only pair that ever caused him any particular uneasiness,

> POVERTY runs strongly to tun. An Irishman is never so full of jokes as when he is reduced to one shirt and two polatoes. Wealth is taciture and fretful. Stockholders would no sooner indulge in a hearty laugh than they would lend money on a "second mortgage." Nature is a great believer in compensation. To those she sends wealth, she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but then they have a style of appetite that converts a number three mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

> GREAT MEN never swell. It is only your three-cent individuals who are salaried at the rate of two hundred a year, and live on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs and flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, and blow, and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person need mistake the spurious for the genuine article. The difference between the two is as great as that between a barrel of vinegar and a bottle of the pure juice of the grape.

> NIGHT.-How absolute and omnipotent is the silence of the night! And yet the stillness seems almost audible! From all the measureless depths of air around comes a half-sound, a half-whisper, as if we could hear the crumbling and falling away of the earth and all created things in the great miracle of nature; decay and reproduction ever beginning, never ending-the gradual lapse and running of the sand in the great hour-

"SAMBO, can you tell me what difference there is between a northern and a southern

man ?" " No." Bones."

"Why, the northern man blacks his own boots; and the southern man boots his own blacks."

GRATITUDE is the first blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.-While its onponent, ingratifude, is a deadly weed; not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with foetid yapor.

A child, when asked why a cortain tree grew crooked replied :- "Somebody trod