LIVE THEM DOWN.

Brother, art thou poor and lowly, Toiling, drudging day by day,
Journeying painfully and slowly
On thy dark and desert way?
Pause not, though the proud ones frown; Shrink not, fear not-Live them down

Though to vice thou shalt not pander; Though to virtue thou shalt kneel, Yet thou shalt escape not slander, Gibe and lie thy soul must feel; Jest of witling, curse of clown; Heed not either-Live them down !

Hate may wield her scourges horrid; Malice may thy woes describe; Scorn may bind with thorns thy forehead; Envy's spear may pierce thy side! Lo! through cross shall come the crown, Fear no foemen—Live them down!

INDIAN BRIDGE. RELATED BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

Many years ago there lived a man in Contecock by the name of Bowen-Peter Bowennot a man of large substance, but still what we would call in New Hampshire, a "forehanded man." Living on the frontier, he necessarily came much in contact with the Indians-sometimes in hostile contact. Fearless, and abounding in resources, he had gained a name among them, and there were few of their braves who would have cared to meet him single-handed. Not naturally quarrelsome, he had avoided unnecessary hostilities with the savages, and, indeed, had gained no little of their good will by many acts of generosity, for with no people more than with them, were bravery and liberality held in high estimation.

"Sabatis and Plausawa were the two principal chiefs of the tribe, the smoke of whose wigwam arose nearest the settlements of the English colonists. The first was of a sullen and vindictive disposition, and when excited by drink, intractable and savage. Plausawa was of a milder temperament, and felt better disposed towards the English. He had interchanged kind offices with them, and warned them more than once of plots against their

"At this time there was a truce between the between the crowns of France and England, it, at least in name.

"Relying upon this present good understanding, Sabatis and Plausawa one day made a hunting excursion upon the shores of the Merrimac, in which they were very successful. They were encountered, late in the afternoon, loaded with the skins of the animals they had killed, by two Englishmen, somewhere near Boscawen. Sabatis had procured drink from the settlers, always too eager to barter it for furs, and was in a quarrelsome humor. Plausawa, therefore, cautioned these men against any attempt to trade with him, and advised them to go home. "There are others of the tribe about," he said, "who would support Sabatis in any hostile demonstration." As they were departing, Sabatis cried out to them, "we want no more of your English here? I have the pale faces into the big water!" One of the men replied, "there is no fighting now between us. English and Indians are all brothers." They had not gone far on their homeward road before they met Peter Bowen, and telling him of the threats of Sabatis, endeavored to persuade him to accompany them home. Bowen laughed. "Threatened men," he said, "lived long. I would not prize a life held at the mercy of these savages. I will have a frolic, and pass the night. After some

door in the entry. The night wore on, and came acquainted with their customs, joined their potations were deep and oft repeated. their expeditions, participated in their for-At first the Indians were greatly pleasedlaughed at Bowen's stories, and called him brother; but by degrees, as they drank more deeply, they began to grow quarrelsome, abused the English and threatened their extermination. Bowen affected to treat their threats as jokes, but had all the while a watchful eye on their motions. At last the sun rose and the Indians said it was time to go home. They had not drank so much but that they could walk as well as ever-the rum had only effected their brains. Bowen consented to Sabatis' eye and manner that some mischief of bushels.

was intended, at first declined to run, but finally, on much urging, consented to run, taking however good care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatis seemed much pleased with his victory, and laughed heartily at Bowen for owning so sorry an animal. For awhile us," that is to go with them as a prisoner .-Bowen replied, in seeming unconcern, that he could not walk the wood, for Indian and Englishman were now brothers. Whereupon Sabatis proposed a second race, and that Bowen should unload his horse and start a little before him, "because," he said, "the horse of whom his intercession has saved, but all in ing the path open to his successor. The French vain. Bowen knew very well that there would cherch is considered the most active and usenever be safety for him so long as the friend ful section of Catholicism. of Sabatis lived. One must die, and to secure himself, it was necessary to put Plausawa to death, and as the latter turned to fly he struck his tomahawk into his skull. The dead bodies he hid under a small bridge, ever after ered the next spring.

"The colonies at this time were desirous of Indians and the colonists, and both parties had | the borderers no little alarm; for some time | deepest lethargy there, but hope to regain | als and Freemasons, and the emperor is a | should have done without Patrick Henry. He agreed to punish any violation of it. If an their deaths were undiscovered, and when the some influence on the government, by stirring friend of the American Bible Society, and a was far before all in maintaining the spirit of colonists promised to treat it as a capital hensions were felt of Indian retaliation. Bowcrime, and the Indians, on their part, made a en was arrested and placed in Exeter jail, and The Queen of Spain is known to sanction very corresponding stipulation. There was peace | the Indians were assured that proper punishand their respective colonies affected to keep the terms of the treaty. But the people of ering as she is in her highly offensive mode of the vicinage assembled hastily and in large force broke into the jail and released the prisoner. In those days, killing Indians was no murder; and in this case, Bowen's friends maintained that the act was committed in selfdefence; so, perhaps, it might be considered. upon Bowen's account, without any rebutting circumstances. The fact that the Indians had large quantities of furs in their canoes, which Bowen appropriated as opima spolia, threw some suspicion upon his proceedings. However, he returned quietly to his home, and as the French war, called in Europe the Seven Years' War, soon after broke out, no further notice was taken of the act, and Bowen died at a good old age.

"But the most extraordinary circumstances attending the transaction was its effect upon evil in my heart, and if you do not leave our Bowen's son-a youth at the time of some territories, and abandon them forever, we will dozen years. Either remorse at his father's take land and life from you. We will drive deed, or apprehensions of Indian revenge, kept his mind in continual agitation, and he grew up a reserved, wayward, incomprehensible person. He shunned intercourse with his fellow men, guarded his house with redoubled bolts, and slept with his gun beside him .-Soon after he had arrived at man's estate, his anticipation of Indian revenge had become a monomania. He heard their voices in the sigh of the winds, the rustling of the leaf annonneed their stealthy tread, and he saw their meet them in friendship, or fight, as best suits dusky faces in the waving grain. He dared them." The Indians had got into their cance | not leave his house for fear of an ambush, or before he overtook them, and were going up look out of a window lest a bullet of the lurkthe river. Bowen hailed them, and urged | ing foe should hit him. Mortal fear sat at his them to go to his house, where they would table, pursued him like a phantom through the day, and in the deep watches of the night reluctance on the part of Plausawa, they as- startled him from his unwholesome slumbers. sented, and accompanied Bowen to his house | This became, after a while, unendurable, and in Contocock. Bowen had many a deep ca- he at last determined upon an act of seeming rouse with the Indians, and understood how to desperation. Consulting or informing none of his friends, he left his home, journeyed into He sat before them drinking cups and bot- Canada, and surrendered himself to the tribe tunes, and, indeed, became one of them. In his old age, however, a desire to revisit the scenes of his childhood overtook him, and the Indians interposing no obstacle to his wishes, he left them, his Indian mother being dead, returned to Contocock, and died in peace aadventurous life furnished a never-failing theme of interesting conversation."

THE Rockford (Ill.) 'Register' estimates the present season's wheat crop in Winnebago co. take his horse and carry their baggage to the alone at 1,000,000 bushels, and but one fifth place where they had left their canoes. On of the land is in cultivation; when all the land the way, Sabatis proposed to run a race against is in cultivation and the season is favorable, Bowen mounted; but the latter, judging from the county can turn out four or five millions ROMAN CATHOLICISM

THOUGHOUT THE WORLD. ing the river, turned around to Bowen and dered to believe only what the pope defines; said "the pale face must walk the woods with to read only what he permits; and to obey only those spiritual leaders whom he appoints .-We invite our readers to cast a glance over the various governments and nations of the world tertained by Rome itself. The eye of the Pope establishments. rests with a particular delight on France and the pale face could not run so fast as Sabatis." Austria, the two great Catholic powers of Eu-This Bowen refused to do, but consented to rope. The Emperor of Austria is considered start at the same time. They started, but the as one of the sincerest Catholic princes; only horse had not got far ahead of the Indian be- his youth, and the large Protestant population fore Bowen heard a gun snap, and looking a- of his empire, hinder, for the present the disround, saw the smoke and the gun pointed at | play of his whole zeal for the catholic cause. him. He turned, and buried his tomahawk in | High praise is bestowed also on the Emperor the Indian's head. He then went back to of France for his services to the cause of relimeet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of his giou; yet, in private circles, it is deemed exfriend, took aim at Bowen and fired; his gun | ceedingly strange that Louis Napoleon refuses flashed. Then he begged Bowen to spare his to abrogate the obnoxious Ecclesiastical Law life, pleaded his innocence of Sabatis' intent, of France, and to conclude a new concordat, and called to mind the many kind acts he had but persists, on the contrary, in conferring done to Englishmen, the lives of many of what he confers as a personal favor, and leav-

The princes of Italy are doing the best to

please the Pope, with the exception of the

King of Sardinia, who has been excommuni-

cated for carrying through a reform to which

the Pope objected. The church is weak; evthe princes of dispensing with the support of | in Central and South America, the Pope com-French, Austrian, and Swiss bayonets. In plains that he often does not know whether being on good terms with the Indians, for Spain and Portugal, ministry and legislature they still exist; so little heard of them. The whenever war broke out between them, the have been for some years on very ill terms governments of some of them, as Guatemala, latter were always aided by the French in Ca- with the Pope, although they console him from Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Chili, are very obenada. The sudden disappearance of men of time to time by authorizing new persecutions dient servants of the church; but in Brazil such note as Sabatis and Plausawa occasioned against Protestants. The church is in the the government is in the hands of the Liber- er was, and it is not now easy to say what we ing in her cause the old landed aristocracy .reluctantly any measure against Vatican, since, ment should be inflicted on him, according to in her obedience to the Pope, she is as unwav- liberty. life: the young King of Portugal shows as yet no sympathy with the endeavors of the ultramontane party. In Switcerland, only five a- pect of carrying through their work in a sin- be imagined. Although it was difficult when mong twenty-twa cantons are controlled by the | gle dominion, except, of course, the political | he had spoken to tell what he had said, yet, catholic party; the position of the church in dependencies of France, Spain, Portugal. Thus while he was speaking, it always seemed directgeneral is most unfavorable, and her only trust have we rapidly traced the outlines of Pepery is the patronage of France and Austria. Bel. as it is throughout the world -Chr. Adv. Jour. position to my opinion, had produced a great gium is the only constitutional state whose ministers are members and the organ of the ultramontane party. The Protestant King Leopold will, ere long, be succeeded by a catholic son, who, it is expected, will equal in zeal the Emperor of Austria. This section of the church is largely contributing to the propaga- who felt unwell fell asleep in the evening in a tion of Catholicism abroad. In Holland, part of the Church where he was not noticed zaalous Protestants, Popery has enough to do for the night. At midnight, when all was still in frustrating the efforts which numerous and in the Church, he was awakened by a noise, active Protestant societies are making for the and, starting up, saw a priest with a dark lanconversion of Roman Catholies. Prussia is tern in his hand issue from a side chanel. considered as almost a model Protestant state. The priest directed his steps towards one of because it has made this year new concessions | the square pillars of the wall, and there, springto her catholic bishops. The catholic popula- ing open a concealed door, a young, halftion of Prussia is, owing to the excellent sys- clothed girl issued forth with supplications tem of public instruction, the best educated and prayers to be taken home, to be relieved general are in a very prosperous condition .- no reply to her entreaties, but placing a bask-In Bavaria, King Lewis, the most ultramon- et of provisions in her hands, pushed her back tane, and, at the same time, the most proffi- into her place of confinement and closed the gate, among the European princes, has been door. The witness of this extraordinary scene tenberg, urged by Austria, and, we have rea- thought enough of the man's revelation to inson to believe, also by Protestant Prussia, are stitute a searching examination, and that they on the point of conceding to the Church al- refuse to make the result of this examination most everything she demands. The conclu- public. The Church of St. Laurent is situathe close of the year. Here, as well as in oth- built as early as the fourteenth century. Like In his opinion he was yielding and practicable tles of rum, and leaving his wife-a woman as of the murdered men, as an expiatory sacri- er parts of Germany, Popery is visibly progres- all churches built at that epoch, it has secret and not disposed to differ from his friends. In fearless and courageons as himself-to enter- fice. The Indians, barbarous often in the sing. No government can be more detested cells known only to its priests. tain them, went out of the room on pretext of | treatment of their captives, seldom maltreated | in Rome, than that of England, the powerful going to the well for water. But while he was a voluntary prisoner. They took Bowen into patron of Protestant interests all over the absent he drew the charges from their guns, their tribe, and the mother of the slaughtered world. Rome feels deeply that it is England which they had unsuspectingly left behind the Plausawa adopted him as her son. He be- which most successfully opposes her aggrandizement in all the five large divisions of the world. The Roman Church of England has to exhaust her entire strength in a defensive war; she loses thousands of her people by the exertions of Low Church and Dissenting societies, while a number of Puseyites who come over to her, counts, at most, by dozens. Ireland is still the fertile nursery of Romish priests mong his kinsfolk and neighbors, to whom his for the colonial territory of England and the United States of America; but a feeling of

> Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, count together but a few thousand Romanists. In Denmark they enjoy the patronage of the pres- why there were more women than men, reent king, report several conversions, and have plied, "It is in conformity with the arrangeestablished the first Scandanavian papal peri- ment of nature-we always see more of heavodical. In Norway they have full religious en than of earth."

ity has lately received from Rome.

| liberty, while in Sweden they are cruelly per- | JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF HENRY. | secuted, notwithstanding the queen and the The aggregate number of the Pope's spiri- queen-dowager belong to the church. The tual subjects is estimated at 160,000,000; while | Emperor of Russia is eulogized for having rethe number of Protestants amounts only to dressed most of the grievances of the Catho-85,000,000, and that of Greek Christians to lie church, for having opened negotiations res- ton publisher, containing the private corres- kee referred to is the right kind of a man to they travelled along after this in apparently 70,000,000. All these 160,000,000 Catholics pecting a new concordat and for being a friend pondence of Daniel Webster. In 1824 Mr. deal with the "Border Ruffians" in Kansas. good humor, until Sabatis, as they were near- mostly belonging to civilized nations, are or- of religious liberty; a quality which Rome is delighted to see in non-Catholic governments, while it detests it in catholics. In Turkey the influence of Catholic France is at present pre- at the time. dominant; no class of Christians there receive so much aid from abroad as Romen catholics in their present relations to Rome. We en-deavor to give, on this subject, the views en-tention is paid to the extension of educational before the year was out. When I was about

ty desire a union with Rome. The kingdom of Greece has a catholic king, who however can do but little for the small number of his catholic population.

Great fear is entertained at Rome on account of the growing power and influence of the U- my preparatory studies had not been pursued nounce the word cow: nited States, which, it is said, will be more This delayed my admission about a fortnight, pernicious to the progress of Rome than even England. Our people are supposed to have at which time Henry appeared at Williamsinnumerable faults, among which a surplus of burg, and applied for a license to practice law, backbone is the greatest. quently to the time of my meeting him at

The church is receiving some accession from

In Asia and Africa, numerous missionaries are laboring for the conversion of Pagans and indeed it should be called eloquence; for it Mohammedans, but thus far without the pros-

of the N. Y. Times gives the following inter- sed: "What the devil has he said ?" I could

"A strange story is told of a priest in the full size, and his manner and voice free and Church of Saint Laurent, of this city. A man manly. His utterance neither very fast nor ing :

I have found, says Addison, that the men who are really the most fond of the ladies, who cherish for them the highest respect, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are their favorites. A due respect for women leads to respectful action towards them; and respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of interest."

It is said that Protestantism is gaining ground rapidly in France. The Protestants deep resentment goes through the land, on ac- in Havre number now three thousand, with a count of the many insults which her nationalmoving population of one thousand at least. They have four schools with 400 pupils.

A HAPPY REPLY .- De Quincy being asked

Webster visited Jefferson at his home at Mon-Patrick Henry was originally a bar keeper.

having commenced the study of it at or subse-

Louisa. There were four examiners, Wythe,

Pendleton, Peyton, Randolph and John Ran-

his application. The two Randolphs, by his

license; and having obtained their signatures

succeeded in obtaining his. The first case

which brought him into notice was a contes-

before a committee of the House of Burgesses.

His second was the parsons cause, already

well known. These and similar efforts soon

obtained for him so much reputation, that he

was elected a member of the Legislature. He

was as well suited to the times as any man ev-

the Revolution. His influence was most ex-

timid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower part

of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if

was impressive and sublime, beyond what can

ly to the point. When he had spoken in op-

the age of fifteen, I left the school here, to go In the Greek ank Armenian churches a par- to the college at Williamsburg. I stopped a horses, a yoke of oxen, and two keews." few days at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas hollidays there, I proceeded to Williamsburg. Some questions arose about my admission as

the Pusevites, but has not priests enough for the spiritual wants of her flock. In Mexico an eminent catholic and tyrannical son of the church, General Santa Anna, has been succeeded by a government which confiscates the ecclesiastical property, which does not respect he applied again to Pendleton, and after much even the sacred dignity of a bishop, if he enentreaty and many promises of future study, ters into a conspiracy against the state, and which shows even a propensity to introduce the most dangerous of all modern heresies, called Indian Bridge, where they were discov- erybody sees it. She is just as much afraid as freedom of religion. Of the half Indian States ted election; in which he appeared as counsel gislature of New Granada and Eucador have tensive, with the members from the upper become so rebellious as to expel the Jesuits, counties and his boldness and their votes overand praise Luther as the parent of religious awed and controlled the more cool or the more

effect, and I myself been highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when he cea-STORY OF A PRIEST .- A Paris correspondent esting item in a recent letter :--

very slow. His speeches very short, from a quarter to a half an hour. His pronunciation whose government is at present conducted by by the porters when they closed the building was vulgar and vicious, but it was forgotten Wethers. They had been sent together on while he was speaking. He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort; he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one November from Albamarle court, he borrowed of me Humes Essays, in two volumes, saying, he should have leisure in the winter for reading. In the spring he returned them, and declared he had not been able to go further than twenty or thirty pages people of the Roman church. Papal affairs in from her cruel confinement. The priest made in the first vol. He wrote almost nothing-he could not write. The resolutions of '75 which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson who acted as his second on that occasion; and succeeded by Maximillian II, who appoints was so alarmed that he kept quiet till morn- if they were written by Henry himself, they more Protestant than Catholic professors to ing, when he made his escape from the build- are not such as to prove any power of compothe two Catholic universities of the land. He | ing and hastened to inform the police of what | sition. Neither in politics nor in profession is thought to be secretly a decided enemy to he had seen. The story seems improbable, was he a man of business; he was a man for Popery. The law continues to be one of the and the priests assert that the man was drunk debate only. His biographer says he read strongholds of Romanism in Germany. The and dreamed the drama he relates. But, how- Plutarch every year. I doubt whether he Protestant governments of Baden and Wur- ever this may be, it is true that the police ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally observed decorum in debate. On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his anger was terrible; those who witsion of their new concordat is expected before | ted in the Rue de Fanbourg St. Denis, and was | nessed it were not disposed to rouse it again.

private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and, while in genteel society, appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as possible. He would hunt in the pine woods of Fluvenna with overseers, and people of that description. living in a camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment. I have often been astonished at his command of proper language; how he obtained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed little with educated men. After all it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the revolution in Virginia. In that respect more was due to him than any other person. If we had not had him, we should probably have got out pretty well as you did. by a number of men of nearly equal talents. but he left us all far behind. His biographer sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked for my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter,

of history or panegyrie.

THE KANSAS YANKEE'S FERRY TICKET .- The The following sketch of Patrick Henry by | Marengo Journal says :- We are permitted to his cotemporary, Mr. Jefferson, will be found copy the following aneedote from a private interesting. It is taken from the advanced letter just received by a gentleman of this cisheets of a work soon to be issued by a Bos- ty, from a brother, now in Kensas. The Yan-

You know the test to which the Missourians ticello, and afterwards wrote out the following subject all travellers who make their sppear-opinion of Henry, expressed by Mr. Jefferson ance at any of their ferries, and ask to be crossed into Kansas. Some days since a slab-sided Yankee arrived at one of the Northern Mis-He was married very young, and going into souri landings, with a long train of plunder of various sorts. By way of testing him, the ferryman asked him what stock he had.

"Waal," says the Yankee, "I have got two

"That's enough," replied the ferry man, "you can't cross here."

"Why not ?" inquired the Yankee.

The ferryman told him that his instructions were not to cross unybody that could't proat the school connected with that institution.

"But I said keore," persisted the Yankee .-"Well, you can't cross here," gruffly replied Charon.

"But I've got tickets entitling me to cross," says the Yankee.

The ferryman demanded a sight of the tickets, whereupon Mr. Yankee stepped back a little, hanled out a revolver in each hand crydolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected | ing :-

"Them's the tickets and I'm bound to cross importunity, were prevailed upon to sign the this ferry, keow, or no keow."

THE HISTORY OF BUTTER .- From the various statements in history, it may be safely concluded that the discovery of butter is attributable neither to the Greeks nor Romans, but that the former were made acquainted with it by the Scythians, Thracians and Phrygians, and the latter by the people of Germany. It appears, says Beekman, that when they had learned the art of making it, they employed it only as an ointment in their baths, and particularly as a medicine. It is never mentioned by Galen and others as food, though they have spoken of it as applicable to other purposes .-No notice is taken of it by Apicius, nor is there anything said in that respect by the authors who treat on agriculture, though they have given accurate information regarding milk, cheese and oil. This may be easily accounted for by the fact that the ancients were entirely accustomed to the use of good oil .-In like manner, butter is very little used at the present day in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Southern portion of France, but it is sold in the apothecaries' shops for medical purposes. During the ages of Paganism butter appears to have been very scarce in Norway; mention is made by historians of a present of butter so large that a man could not carry it, and which was considered a very respectable gift .- Farmer's Magazine.

never answer the inquiry. His person was of REVOLUTIONARY SURGERY .- The Mobile Tribune, in its American Ana, relates the follow-

> Among the most active and daring of Marion's men, were Robert Simons and William some confidential expedition, and while resting at noon for refreshment, Withers, a practical shot was examining his pistols to see if they were in good order, while Simons sat near him, either reading or in reverie. 'Bob,' said Withers, "if you had not that hump on the bridge of your nose, you would be a likely young fellow." "Yes," said Simons. "I think I can shoot off that ugly lump on your nose. Shall I shoot ?" "Shoot ?" saidSimons, and crack went the pistol. The ball could not have been better aimed; it struck the projecting bridge, demolishing it forever, and henceforth Simons was not the ugliest man in the army.

DETECTING THE HYPOCRITES .- Mr. Murray's Handbook for South Italy? contains some curious stories respecting Fra Rocco, the celebrated Dominician preacher, and the spiritual Joe Miller of Naples. On one occasion it is related, he preached on a mole a penitential sermon and introduced so many illustrations of terror, that he brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out: "Now all of you who repent hold up your hands!" Every man in the vast multitude immediately stretched out both his hands. "Holy Archangel Michael," exclaimed Rocco, "thou who with thine adamantine sword standest at the right of the judgment seat of God, hew off every hand which has been raised hypocritical-1!" In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco of course poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invective against their sins and their

A Model Mayor .- Mr. Clow, the mayor of Port Lavaca, Texas, so soon as he was elected. pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. and went to work at the repairing of one of the bridges, which was in so dilapidated a condition as to injure transportation. The Lavaca 'Herald' thinks that Mr. Clow will make an efficient mayor.

A NEWLY MARRIED man declared that if he had another inch of happiness, he could not live. His wife and sister are obliged to roll him on the floor and pat him with a shingle whether his work should be placed on the shelf | every day, to keep him from collapsing with