ALWAYS LOOK ON THE SUNNYSIDE. Always look on the sunny side,
And though fife checker'd be
A lightsome heart bids care depart,
And time fly pleasantly;
Why sit and mourn o'er fancied Ills When danger is not near? Care is a self-consuming thing

The hardest perves can wear

Always look on the sunny side, And though you do not find All things according to your wh Be not disturbed in mind; The greatest evils that can com Are lighter far to bear, When met by fortitude and stre gth, Instead of doubt and fear.

Always look on the sunny side.

There's health in harmless je.,

And much to soothe our worldly area

In hoping for the best. The gloomy path is far too dr For happy feet to tread, And tells of pain and solitud Of friends estranged and da

Always look on the sunny side And never yield to doubt: The ways of Providence are w And faith will bear you out, if you but make this maxin yers. And in the strength abide. Believing all is for the bes-Look on the sunny side.

THE PRINCE'S LOOK FROM THE GERMAN OF H. 25CHORE.

It is well known that, upon the cells of his father, Duke William succeeded tohe gov-ernment at fifty-two years of age. In prin-ces of his time were possessed of much knowledge, we might almost say, arning. Few had travelled so much over Eupe, not merely from court to court, but serusly to prepare for their future dignities. In himself, he needed but little; all was deved to the pursuit of knowledge, or to the elp of the destitute. He brought his nephenp in the same plain way. His wife had dd in carly life, and, for the sake of domestic sace, he bound himself by no second marriage. For the youthful son of his brother, he kert sides a governor and a tutor, only a valet; tions.

The old duke was a stern, self-willed man, Every thing in his house, as well as in the whole state, went by rule, like clockwork. No one dared to do more than his appointed task, no one less. The dake himself attended to all affairs, oversaw every thing, interfered in all details, and thus lost the oversight of the whole, as is always the case. Want, distress, and oppression increased in all corners of the dukedom; although all the interior magistrates made reports upon reports every month, from which the higher authorities again drew up new reports, and these, having been reduced to one general statement or table, were handed to the prince, who fancied, when he examined these tabular accounts, that he was surveying the whole external condition of his domains. The good man! He imagined that he was making his government work like a machine. He took credit to himself for the simplicity of the mechanism, and was not displeased when any one professed to understand it, although it belonged only to great minds, like his, to manage it. It never occurred to him, that his mechanical government was the most heartless of all governments; that his people remained in their ancient ignorant state, whilst their neighbors were making rapid advances in the arts, sciences, and in national prosperity and power, and that there was as little progress in

his academy as in his manufactories. "Where's the rub? It costs me money nough," asked the old duke, one day, in a full assembly of his court. The question passed from mouth to mouth, but no one ventured to give to the patriarchal inquiry an hon-

At last, rose the Baron Leinau, an enlighted young man, appointed but a few days before to the office of private secretary. The baron judged that this was the best moment yet presented to express his gratitude and reverence for the duke, and, accordingly, he

"May it please your highness, only more air, more freedom, is wanted from above, and more activity, instead of paper, from below. Armies are machines; but those who show the best on parade, will be broken to pieces on the field of battle, when they meet other armies, in which one great thought animates every individual."

Here a superanuated field-marshal shook his gray head, bowed low to the duke, and said, "The state, like an army, must, shall, can be nothing but a dead machine. The spirit of the regent animates one, the mind of the general the other. Thus, whilst the prince leads his millions of auxiliaries to one point, he is all-powerful; and the general, too, is invincible, when his hundred thousand soldiers only await his nod. He is the soul, the men

me body of the soul." "It is exactly there, as it appears to me," replied the Baron Leinau, modestly, "that the great mistake lies, which must be fatal both to state and army. Men are regarded as mere puppets, and the spirit is thought less of than arms and legs. An army, animated by a great idea, even when beaten, still lives in every part like the Lernean serpent; new heads supply the places of those cut off, and continue to be formidable. A dead machine of an army

will, on the contrary-" "Hold your tongue, impertinence!" thundered the old duke, "and do not presume to teach a field-marshal, you, who scarcely know

how to make a pen." The Baron Leinau blushed fiery red, both from shame and anger, as the duke motioned him to the door. Bowing with flashing eyes,

The duke threw after him a look of contempt and indignation. The court noticed Ger the look, and every one involuntarily imitated it. The field-marshal went on to speak of the freedom of certain young people, who did not know how to restrain themselves, and who presumed to give advice (here he looked reverently at the duke) to the wisest and most beloved of all princes. The chancelor, who wanted to see a nephew of his in Leinau's place, he also spoke, alluding to his nephew by the way, as he remarked that all young people were not so forward. And the courtmarshall spoke, too, whose homely daughter had failed to captivate the young Baron Lei-

nau. And so, to the same tune, spoke all. The next day the baron received a gracious order to travel for some years, and after that, to present himself at court.

JOURNEYS AND ACQUAINTANCES. The Baron Leinau struck his forehead madly, for he saw that he had done wrong, not in fact, but in form. It is always wrong to be imprudent. "You old fool, will you never be prudent? Will you always stand in your light?" Such were his exclamations whilst he was packing up, and the tears started to that the aforesaid old fool was just four-and- charges, the chief difference between the twenty years of age. There are older fools, but this does not excuse the young ones.

pens, or the like. He had no parents, but he under honest and patriotic statesmen, while had property enough, and so was free in the the latter, though embracing many conscienfull sense of the word.

He went to Switzerland. The majesty of the mountains impressed him; but the insti- plunderers and peculators, demagogues and tutions of that country, patched together with disunionists. a variety of privileges and what not, repulsed him. He went to Paris. France had, as yet, the Democratic party of our time, with that no Napoleon. They were refining there upon organized by Jefferson sixty years ago. the finances; licentiousness, poverty and dis-tress appeared everywhere. He went to London. The free spirit of the government pleas-

ed him, and he remained there for some time. a bookstore. He had scarcely turned his eyes in that direction, when he recognized a Ger- the usurpations of the Central Power. Aiming man gentleman, whom he had often met in to curb the undue influence of the latter, it public, and who had made an agreeable impression on him. The stranger was now engaged in a dispute with the bookseller. He every effort of the President and the Supreme was called Count Streitenberg. He was a handsome young man, modest, and apparently of high character.

the baron, beckoned to him, and the latter immediately approached.

"I am in a most perplexing dilemma," said the count, in German, pointing to the book-seller. "I have bought of this man, a fine asthe youthful son we his brother, he keeter that the time I onght to have side a governor and a tutor, only a valet, cook, and secretary. He gradually converted it into full effect these monstrous usurpations he said, that he hated him. Why, is unknown, be said, that he hated him. Why, is unknown, be said, that I shall find funds at Amsterday they see in them impatient successors, and secretary in the seed of th loui'ors, and he refuses to take back my purase. He even threatens me with the law. pasre to Amsterdam. Can you help me?"

I baron bethought himself for a moment. "you are in tends," said the count, "just buylese things for me, for I would not willing lose them. When I get home, I will sence the money."

T baron shook his head thoughtfully: 'Wre is your home, Sir Count ?" T count answered somewhat confusedly,

and med the quarter whence the baron had bee xpelled in order to learn to make pens. T baron looked sharply at him, shook his I net heard of the noble family of Streiten-

Thretended count blushed deeply. "But will a not believe, on my word of honor, arrive my place of destination, be it where it may asked be, with a quivering voice. "W should I not believe you?" replied the ba "I will lend you the money, but

upon e condition." ... Upony condition," exclaimed the count, have real to be somewhat distrustful, as I -"Not the least, Sir Count. Your open

such a conance can deceive." "No, r baron, you are too generous. You have se to be suspicious, as you have say, and you are so far right, there is no family offeitenberg there. I will tell you

"No, count," interrupted the baron; "withouther preliminary, will you accede | bodied in the medieval barbarism of a modern to the cdion upon which I will lend you | Carolinian. the mone

"Certa, Here is my hand upon it." "Goodwish you to pay the money to my agent whou reach home. I will give you tell me ty agent what your name is, or you realed," added he, "but that is of

no consece to you or to me." The coembraced him cordially, and then turned weekeyes to the bookseller. Whilst the latte an ned the note, the count pressed the h's land, and said, "We must become beacquinted before I quit England. Come no my hotel. Dine with me. A coldness, you vill permit one, whom you have striped int of a disagreeable dilem-

ma, saio. Wil you go with me ?" "Vy ot? butre you on foot, count?"

my. Perfit me to call a coach." Tharon left thishop and-did not return. Theant waited f him two hours in vain. Theat morning a ote came from the baron, in the he excuse himself for not having retuil to the bodseller's, on the plea of hav forgotten, at le moment, that he was of this claim. in thidst of arran ments for a journey to the same morng.

Tount was hurt lat the baron had al-He is a magninious man, a true s, "For the man is a friend," he re- of Freedom and Equal Rights. He then went out nd searched for 's residence until he and it. But in Leinau had vanished.

TO BE CONTINUED joker calls Holloway d Brandreth llars of the medical profesion.

APOSTACY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Since the Democratic party succumbed to the slave power, so completely has it turned its back upon its original principles, that it convince its dupes that it is the same organization which Jefferson founded, and which was so long the rival of the old Federal party. Indeed, the Democracy of to-day is liable to the same class of charges hurled by Jefferson and his followers against the Federalists, and which led to the rise of the former upon the ruins of his eyes. But it is necessary to observe here, the latter. Assuming the validity of those Federalism of 1800, and the Democracy of 1860, is, that the former was mainly composed He set out on his journey to learn to make of intelligent and virtuous citizens, marshaled cious and well-meaning men, is largely made up of ignorance and depravity, led chiefly by

Let us contrast, in a few obvious particulars,

The Democratic party owed its origin in large measure to a conflict between the individual States and the Federal Government. Jealous of the attempted encroachments of One day, as he was walking through the the latter upon the independence of the forstreets, he heard a brisk altercation going on in mer, its earlier years were distinguished for its defense of the rights of the States against kept a vigilant eye upon the National Execu-Court to enlarge their powers.

How widely has the party diverged from these old landmarks! Democracy now-a-days The count, as soon as he caught sight of glories in its advocacy of the unbounded authority of the Executive and the Judiciary. With no more right in the President to seize upon the Government of a Territory than to seller. I have bought of this man, a fine assortment of maps, engravings, designs, and rare books, for no vary large sum. It must be set up a Monarchy, and with no more power in the Supreme Court to establish Slavery in the National domain than to create a King, we rare books, for no very large sum. It was two have seen, and we do now see, the Democratic

Originally, the party exalted the rights of man over the privileges of property; holding I he scarcely twenty louisd'ors to pay my that the former were inherent and inalienable; the latter incidental and conventional. As it | tions. And this exodus of sound principles | but was there anything about women more rirose to power in the several States, it extended and sincere men has been going on until the the suffrage, repudiated the property basis of | party has become a mere cabal of Northern | fashion of tight pantaloons had made its aprepresentation, abolished imprisonment for debt, relaxed the severity of collection laws, and in various ways showed that it regarded persons as more valuable than property, man more saered than money. But, the Democracy of today, scouting these antique notions, ignores the inalienability of personal rights, and is mainly intent on proclaiming and protecting the inviolability of mere property. The founheadnd said : "After I left the university, I | der and sometime apostle of the party declarliveall half a year in that very place, but | ed that all men are created equal, and that the chief end of government is to protect all men in the enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But his professed disciples now sneer at such glittering generalities, and teach that ill send you the money the moment I that "all property is created equal;" that the grand object of our Government at least is to protect chattel slavery in the States and plant it in the Territories, and to hunt, capture, and return to its owners such of this property as may choose to use its own legs in exercising the inalienable right to pursue happiness. In I will you my promise in writing! You a word, Thomas Jefferson-we quote his language-declared that "the American Constitution is based upon liberty and the Rights of countena gives me the fullest confidence. Man, these being its chief corner-stones." Truly, Ight to be able to judge whether But George McDuffie, claiming to be his political disciple, said-we quote his words-"Domestic Slavery, instead of being a political evil, is the corner-stone of our Republican already he an untruth from me. But I will edifice." Here, in these citations from solemn prove to that I really am from the place I State papers, we have the essence of the respective creeds of the fathers of the Democracy, as reflected in the philosophic doctrine of a Virginian of the revolutionary regime, and of their degenerate descendants, as em-

In its better days, the party affected a deep interest in labor; claimed to be the special triend, guardian, and champion of the laboring classes; talked much of the dignity of the his addre But in the next place I desire toiling masses; took their side in frequent that neithow, nor to-morrow, nor ever, you | contests with wealth and capital; and, by these means, lured to its ranks a preponderating where yetually reside." So saying, the share of the working men of the country. baron drout his pocket-book and gave the | But, since it adopted, as the prime article of count a mote. "It is a little more than its creed, the justice and righteousness of compulsory servitude, and proclaimed its chief mission to be the planting of Slavery in all the national Territories, the Northern wing of the party, from sheer shame, has ceased to prate about the dignity of the toiling masses, while the Southern and ruling wing sneers at farmers and mechanics as "the mud sills of society," and declares that the only stable and glassof impane will perhaps warm your philosophic basis of the social system is that where the capitalist owns the laborer!

Now, it is not strange that such doctrines should be broached in this country, for they have been promulgated by despots in all ages and many climes. But the negro propagandists of America have alone been found equal to the effrontery of claiming that those who avowed them were fit to be called democrats; while it is passing strange that anybody but Laplanders and lunatics should be sufficiently ignorant and aredulous to admit the validity

In the times of Jefferson, and even at the offspring of ideas, the pupil of principles, apt low im no opportuty of thanking him, and to learn, bold to act, and eager to follow where and cementing their iendship." "But," truth and duty led the way. But the Democupon the traditions of the past, and with no The Briton is by sapable of such passport to popular favor except its name, consings. In short, le Briton is proud, founds radicalism with revolution resists all

> Perhaps the strongest hold which the party acquired upon the common mind of the and no more "personal explanations" were country, since the war of 1812-15, was in its | made during that day. famous contest with the United States Bank.

ted Wealth. Indeed, these were always favorite battle-cries of the Democracy. But now the party which twenty-five years ago renewed its lease of power by this cry, is pledged to now relies solely apon identity of name to extend over the continent, and perpetuate through all time, a monopoly, an oligarchy of wealth, a combination of capitalists, whose power, skill, resources, and tenacity of purpose, infinitely exceed those wielded by "Biddle and the Bank."

But we will not multiply salient points in the radical differences between the legitimate Democracy of the past and the illegitimate bantling of our time. The latter is an apostate from its ancient faith, a hypocrite in its present pretenses, the serf of a selfish sectionalism, the pimp of an odious oligarchy, the mere fashion, but fashion with them extended only pack-mule of the Slavery propagandists. No to dress, while with the English it is the alpha and hypoerisy than that an avowal of hostility to Executive and Judicial usurpation, and a | ion holds the greatest sway, even in morality stone of the Republic; than that the advocacy of radical doctrines, and reformatory measures, and of enlightened progress against heartless conservatism; than that a preference of fundamental principles to sounding names, necessarily and beyond all controversy places a man outside of the Democratic party.

The downward road by which the Democratic party reached its present position is easily traced. Long anterior to the Administration of But it was not then Pro-Slavery. After Jackson retired from office, Calhoun rose to power, Southern wing of the party, which, by virtue of a precedent long acquiesced in, gave law to rings in women's ears? Large quilted shoes slain in the house of his friends. Other chiefs | beautiful hair of Louis XIV. had caused the have fallen fighting for their ancient faith, or introduction of perukes. Fashion has been have sought refuge in more agreeable associa- called the creature and goddess of woman; place hunters and Southern negro drivers.

REMOVING A WART.

Mr. Slack Fiddle had been married three weeks, when he made the tremendous discovery that his beautiful wife had a small wart on her upper lip. Although this wart had occupied that position for upwards of ten years, and was only about the head of a pin in size. nothing would satisfy him but its removal, After making numerous inquiries, one of his friends let him into the secret that caustic. dipped into water and rubbed on, would burn it off and do the job up brown.

Making a grand rush for the drug-store, he laid out the sum of six cents in that valuable article. Arriving home, he took his wife and a basin of water into a private room, locked the door, threw off his coat, rolled up his shirt-sleeves, put his arm affectionately around her neck, and caught hold of her Roman nose with his fingers. Being rather green in this ine, he dipped his hand holding the caustic into the basin of water, and commenced the rub, not very particular where or how it went on, so long as the spot got well coated. After rubbing a few seconds, he kindly asked:

"Does it burn, Polly dear ?" "No, lovey, not a bit; only keep it out of my mouth," she gently whispered.

Thinking the stuff very weak, he changed arms, so that his other hand could take a pinch at the nose game, and went to work again in fine style. After putting on a dose that nearly covered the whole of her face, he concluded to let up for half an hour, and if by that time it did not burn, to put on some more.

He had been in the street about fifteen minetes, trying to catch his breath and preparing for another spread, when he became greatly surprised at seeing his hand very curiously stained. Wondering where all the ink came from, he started home to see if he had upset a bottle. Going into the room, what a sight met his view! There lay his beautiful little wife stretched out on a sofa, with three women scrubbing her face-and, holy treasures! such a face; her red cherry lips had changed to black, her elegant Roman nose had a blotch on each side, and her rosy cheeks were spattered with the same kind of "ink." As soon as her light blue eyes fell on Slack, she made a desperate spring'at his head-upsetting two women and a pail-and before he had time to explain or get out of the way, her delicate almond-shaped nails marked his face nearly as bad as her own, only in a different style. It took some time to set things all right, and Mr. Slack Fiddle swears he will never take the advice of a learned friend, or undertake to do a job up brown again.

A Good One .- There is in Congress a set of finical gentlemen who are continually finding the leaders should set a little snugger than the male wards, but her repugnance to appear in fault at the manner in which they are reported in the newspapers. Every now and then a member, who has been correctly reported, finding he has made himself ridiculous before the people. "rises for a personal explanation," and be sure he knows his name. Never speak and sends to the Clerk's desk an extract to be He gave thaddress of his agent, advent of Jackson, Democracy gloried in be- read from a newspaper, and then "ventillates" e the count aries farewell, and left ing radical in its doctrines, reformatory in its himself, to the immense edification of the may pull together. Never hurry your team attempt a rather dangerous enterprise—the measures, progressive in its tendencies, the House. One morning, recently, a great many "personal explanations" were being made, when Thad. Stevens rose and said he desired to make a "personal explanation," and being joyfully, "Bard Leinau's friendship racy of Calhoun and Buchanan, living only recognized, he sent a paper to the Clerk's desk, requesting that a certain paragraph be read from it. The Clerk took up the paper, glanced at it, and, with a smile, laid it down. man noble. The's the difference. liberal reforms as dangerous innovations, and Being asked why he did not read it, he inglishman despiseshis inferiors, the urges its claim to public confidence on the formed the House that he could not, as it was a day, and as much hay as he will eat; this is diana, are a funny set of fellows. They held not read it, he inhonors what is wohy in every one."

ground that it is conservative from conviction, a German paper. "Oh, very well then," said and will oppose all progress in the direction Mr. Stevens, "I will postpone my explanation and on this they will work every day.

a mock trial on one Quinn, charged with wife murder, recently, and convicted him. They Mr. Stevens, "I will postpone my explana tion' till another time." Upon which the House and galleries burst into a loud laugh,

It overthrew that powerful institution under the rallying shout of "Anti-Monopoly," and by exciting popular prejudice against Association what he thinks of a great wrong?

THE REIGN OF FASHION.

We find in a late New York paper a short report of a lecture on Fashion, recently delivered in that city, by a lady of some celebrity. Or three weeks ago, we heard from all quarters We copy portions of it, as illustrative of the tyranny of custom over our actions :-

The reign of fashion may be said to have most tremendous tyrant. Its omnipotent inpresides at the table, it regulates the toilet, in fact it operates in every daily action. Lord Byron said that the French were accursed of terms. Libertine and libertinism are now gallant and gallantry. A man intoxicated is now slightly elevated. A tipsy man is only oblivmuch beyond the mark when he spoke of the pains of his Satanic Majesty's regions being pastime in comparison with those of people of changes in fashion were made by the tailors, Jackson, it was subject to the domination of and wondered that the nobility would submit leaders dwelling chiefly South of the Potomac. | to their whims. The Fashion had once existed in France of wearing point lace on the shoes. No one could present himself in comresolved to rule or ruin. His controlling idea | pany without three and a half yards of lace on was the inviolability, the universality, the su-premacy of Slavery. Though he had no more with that of the long-peaked shoes in Engreal democracy in his nature than Lucifer, yet | land. People laugh at savages who wear inby force of intellect and will he ruled the gots of gold in their noses; but why is a gold the entire organization. From the hour when were used by the Earl of Anjou to hide dediculous than many things about men? The pearance about the same time as the fashion of clothes to exhibit his fine form, and every body imitated his example, whether they were of good figure or not. Man had a fashion in often as a woman did her bonnet. The Vicar of Bray had held his place during the stormy days of Henry the Eighth and three of his successors, by turning Catholic or Protestant, acremain always Vicar of Bray. The ancient Roman ladies used to paint and chalk in exthe house in the rain lest the chalk on their expense, the ladies of former days went ahead of the ladies of the present day. In Eliza-Queen Elizabeth's hair were red, which, consequently, became the fashionable color. Ladies were heels on their shoes so high as to set them on their toes. During those days day were insignificant compared with them. In 1740 ladies were hoops sixteen or seventeen top. Two of such ladies would have filled an mony to rich husbands on account of their wealth, as bad? The half nude system of ladies here, would be shocking to eastern ladies. Within the mausions of the fashionable are often seen the greatest works of art and genius hanging on the walls simply because they cost

> MANAGING AND FEEDING WORKING OXEN .-Oxen working on a stone-drag, on the foot of lately tried for robbery, and while in prison, a plow, on the sled tongue, cart spire, or the authorities conceived some suspicions, and twitching stones or timber, should carry their ascertained her to be a female. On being askheads up, as this enables them to do this work | ed what reason she had for wearing men's much easier; those that work as leaders, for- clothes, she said she had observed that men ward of other oxen, should carry their heads got their living easier than women; but she low, and have the yoke the right length; let | refused to give any information as to her birth the bows suit the neck; the yoke and bows to and parentage. She was removed to the fenib oxen. Never use the whip but from ne- woman's attire among her fellow prisoners was cessity. When about to strike the young so great, that she committed suicide by hangsteer or ox, ask yourself, "Will he know what | ing herself on an iron bar with a pocket hand-I strike him for ?" Let each ox have a name, kerchief. a word to an ox without meaning; have a particular word to start your team by, that all short shoes. The best feed for oxen at hard | first in the other world." work is to give to each two quarts of meal,

> A little boy had made a stool, no two of the legs of which were of a length. White trying in vain to make it stand upon the floor, he looked into his mother's face and asked:
> "Does God see everything?" "Yes, my child." "Well," replied the son, "I guess he will laugh when he sees this stool."

THE REVOLVER QUESTION. PRENTICE RELATES HIS WASHINGTON EXPE-

that the great mass of the members of both sections were heavily freighted with all sorts of portable facilities for letting blood. We begun with the human race. Fashion has al- believe we were rather a pet of both sections, ways played a more conspicuous part in the and we hope we betray no sacred confidence in affairs of mankind than the law, and was a saying, that whenever Northern or Southern members got a little mandlin and threw their fluence is everywhere. It controls the shape arms affectionately around us (of course to of our cradles and the shape of our coffins; it steady themselves) we almost invariably felt the butts of pistols and the hafts of bowieknives press against our shrinking frame. One morning we put our overcost in the rack at Brown's Hotel and went in to breakfast. When we returned, our coat was gone, but another higher proof need be given of its apostacy and omega of everything. England and the somewhat resembling it lay near. We took United States are the two nations where fash- up the latter, but put it back with horror on finding a big, frightful-looking revolver in one belief in the equality of man, in the inaliena- and religion. Even the very Gospel must be of the pockets. With some misgivings, such bility of human rights, in the superiority of tricked out in gold and the finest velvet, or as a man might be supposed to feel in opening persons to property, and of labor to capital, no reliance could be placed in its efficacy to what he suspected to be an infernal machine, and that Liberty and not Slavery is the corner take people to heaven. Fashion has driven we took up the next, and lo, there was a big out of the language many coarse and vulgar pistol in one pocket, and something in the terms. Libertine and libertinism are now gal. other that we didn't stop to examine. Finding the rack to be a well-furnished arsenal, we withdrew, and the day being cold, we remainious. Fashion has done everything but make ed an hour and a half in the hotel, carefully and living doctrines to antiquated traditons, men and women happy. Ben Johnson was not scrutinizing the integuments of every gentleman that seemed to have a particularly gentleel overcoat. At length we returned to the arsenal, and the coat first examined by us. still fashion. Peter the Great thought that the remained there. Concluding that even a fireeater couldn't have been breakfasting so long unless upon burning coals and aquafortis tea we were about calling for a servant to take the firearms out of the pocket, (we have a mortal antipathy to touching such things ourself) intending to wear the coat, for it was a very handsome one until we should encounter our own handsomer one. At that moment, a very mild-mannered Western member of Congress stepped up with an embarrassed look, and seeing at once that we looked like a gentle-man who had lost something, remarked that he really believed he had got somebody else's

> SIMPLE STATISTICS .- A party of gentlemen meeting at a club-house in Washington a few evenings since, turned the conversation on the age of one of those present, when he pleaded guilty to about 70 years. They went into a calculation as to the number of days, hours, small bonnets. One man had dressed in tight and minutes he had lived, and amount of whiskey and cigars he had consumed; and the result is appended. He had lived 25,550 days, 613,200 hours, or 37,792,000 minutes. Havpolitics which he changed about three times as | ing ascertained that he commenced to drink and smoke at 15 years of age, and that he considered he had averaged two glasses of whiskey and two cigars per diem ever since, it was developed that he had used those for 20,075 cording to the religion of the monarch. When | days, in which he had consumed 40,150 drinks, he was reproved with this, he replied that he (and the same number of cigars,) which, alhad lived up to his principles, which were to lowing 60 "drinks" to the gallon, gave 669 gallons, or about eleven hogsheads, at 60 gallons to the hogshead. The gross cost to him, treme profusion. Some were afraid to leave of liquors and cigars, had been \$4,015, which would have purchased about 3,200 acres of faces should be removed. In the matter of land, at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre; and rather astonished him by the information of the extent to which he had absorbbeth's day ladies dyed their hair all colors. ed territory. He took things coolly, however, and fumed and smiled as of yore.

The fur trade of St. Louis last year exceed who believe ed over half a million of dollars. More that hoops were worn, but the hoops of the present | three-fifths of the sum is the preduct of but falo robes, which are sold at an average of a. bout \$4 each, at first cost; 120,000 coon skins. feet at the bottom, and nearly as broad at the 68 cents each; 37,000 mink skins, at \$1,60 each; 129,000 pounds deer skins, 221 cents omnibus to suffocation. She considered that per pounds; 10,800 wolf skins 90 cents; 34,the lives of hundreds of women were saved by | 500 opossum skins, 18 cents each; 1,100 otter the introduction of hoops, which were far skins, \$2,85 each; 4,000 fox skins, 38 cents preferable to the old plan of six or seven stiff each; 2,000 wild cat skins, 25 cents each-the petticoats. There were hundreds of people in whole making a total of \$559,422 50. The St. their graves at present over whom a coroner's | Louis Democrat says in regard to buffalo robes, jury could find a verdict of "died of petti- that it is an interesting fact, and new to many, coats." It was the only fashion which seemed | that all these buffalo robes are dressed by Into have originated in common sense. Nothing dian squaws, scattered over the great West. was more shocking to them than the sale of The number of robes is decreasing annually, beautiful girls in the bazaars of Turkey; yet not so much by the lessening of the immense these girls were as proud of being bought as buffalo herds, at by the extinction of the Inthe purchaser was of buying them. People dian race, or the occupancy of their grounds exclaim against this as shocking; but is not by the whites. Some years as high as 120,000 the system of disposing of daughters in matri- robes are brought to St. Louis-usually about 110,000-but this year only 85,000, besides the buffalo calf skins, which are also numerous.

An extraordinary case of a girl concealing her sex for many years, has been brought to light at Peitiers, France. Augustine, alias a vast sum of money and it is fashionable to Augustus Baudouin, a young person of 17, was have them. Fashion is the torment of nature. known in the town and neighborhood as an active lad, and had been in place in respectable houses as "odd boy." This individual was

The Duke of Wellington, giving orders one day, during his campaign, for a battation to while riding behind them, lest they learn to storming of one of the enemies batteries of haul apart. Oxen should be shod with a broad St. Sebastian—complimented the officer by shoe, to travel on hard roads; the shoe on the saying that his was the first regiment in the fore-foot should set back at the heel, nearly world. "Yes," replied the officer, leading on half an inch further than the hoof bears upon his men, "and before your lordship's orders it. Oxen are frequently lamed by reason of are finally executed, it will probably be the

> The prisoners in the jail at Indianapolis, Inthen made a rope from strips of blankets, and proceeded to hang him, which they very nearly accomplished, the turn-key cutting bim