LIVE FOR SOMETHING. Live for something, be not idle— Look about thee for employ! Sit not down to useless dreaming— Labor is the sweetest joy. Folded hands are ever weary, Selfish hearts are never gay, Life for these has many duties— Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway! Gentle words and cheering smiles, Better are than gold and silver, With their grief dispelling wiles. As the pleasant sunshine falleth, Ever on the grateful earth, So let sympathy and kindness, Gladden well the darkened earth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary ; Drop the tear of sympathy, Whisper words of hope and comfort, Give, and thy reward shall be, Joy unto thy soul returning, From this perfect fountain head. Freely as thou freely givest, ... Shall the grateful light be shed.

THE DEAD ARM.

"Do you see that arm ?" "The convict, wasted by a fierce disease, raised himself to a sitting posture in the bed, with much labor, and lifting his withered right arm with the other, clutched it as if he would wring it from its socket, as a traitorous member of his body.

"That arm did it," and he glared vengefully upon it, and shook it fiercely. "Did murder! Put me here to live a bu-tied life for ten long years. Oh! how long

"Three hours-perhaps four."
"Too long to live, but sufficient time in

which to tell you my story. If you believe it, it will be more than judge or jury have done. Would you deceive when on your death bed ?"

"My marriage, to the girl I had long loved, my most sanguine hopes, is the point, so far as regards the nice applicability of the past events to present certainties, at which my narrative commences. Dating from the day of that marthat, insignificant at their birth, were gradualterrible, if premeditated or intended, that has the silence of my wife unaccountable. made me a branded felon.

considered sacred. To be sure, in mere levity and exultation of spirit, we performed acts that, to persons unacquainted with us and our circumstances, might seem seasoned with ear-

To such misunderstandings, by a third person, may be attributed the origin of reports that we, my wife and I, lived an unhappy life -a life of turmoil-of blows.

Many around us held to such an opinion, but from mere ignorance of the exact nature

But I, descending speedily to the grave, do declare that we never, by word or deed, transcended the bounds of our great love for each other; or transgressed those laws that should preserve the person of the wife from blow or pathies into bitter hatred, ours was that existence. Yet it availed me not in the dark day human form. that came upon my household; but rather of-

apparent guiltiness. "Jessie," I said to my wife, one evening, do you stand on one side of the room, while I take a position on the other. Get me a ball of yarn from the basket, and then whoever is hit with the ball the greatest number of times, shall make a present to the other. A nice present, of course."

"If I lose, my present will be a dressing gown," said Jessie, "but you know you'll have to pay for it."

"It will be just as acceptable," I answered. But if I lose, you shall have that ring with the emerald and pearls."

Then the soft ball of yarn flew quickly from hand to hand, we all the time laughing and talking with great glee. A knock at the door, and an acquaintance entered, finding our faces flushed with the excitement of the contest, and ed to put it upon her finger the next day;

which day, to her, alive never came. ed to consciousness by one of those inexplicawhich are often encountered, but generally in | that in which he had been placed.

a skeptical spirit. My mind was clear to reason-not having its delicate powers blunted by sleep. Scarcely were my eyes unclosed, before I became cognizant of the presence of a cold, clammy naand by its pressure upon my bosom, whereby it nearly stilled the beating of my heart. Natpletely unnerved me, and my body shook like

an aspen leaf. The quiet condition of this body, which apperfained not to myself nor my wife-its mysterious situation-and above all, the moist, chilly contact with my face, deprived me for of a blind, or the nibbling of a mouse, seemed like a peal of thunder to my ears; the overstrained eye saw, or seemed to see ghostly shapes pendant from the chandelier and bedpost. I dared not shout aloud or change my position in bed, for fear that my throat would cous nightmare fully developed into a reality

I experienced such sensations as does the strong swimmer, or the venturous diver, when with a corpse beneath the surface of the water Daniel's rustic favorite. - when nature acts like an electric battery, and discharges volumes of fear at the slightest movement; or like one in the dark who

encounters a skeleton. it draped thoughts and motions in habiliments | kind of pies?" "Magpies, mum." that gave them a gigantic appearance; immersed in a sea of dread and doubt, and final-

ly completely cowed by fear.

Now reason made its appeals to the frightened soul. The mera consciousness of bodily contact with this invisibility, suggested its think that nobody is kilt but yourself."

substantiality, but I hesitated to make the first [movement, hostile or otherwise. There was a halt formed supposition in my mind that if I stirred, there would come upon me an onset by the incubus that I could not withhold; this hesitancy to action I partly overcame by the circumspect rising of my left arm-it was free -1 moved my right instantly, and contemporaneously with that movement the weight upon my face was removed to my neck. A little more stealthy investigation, still fearful of an attack by an insiduous enemy, and I found that my right hand and arm as far as the elbow was temporarily paralyzed, or in that condi-tion usually called 'asleep;' that the hand was cold and without sensibility and that it was the object that had rested upon my face.

Of course, I was much elated at the discovery, and ashamed that I had been so easily alarmed at an accident that was susceptible of so easy an explanation. In order to give to my wife an account of the absurd occurrence, I turned over, my present position being a re-clination upon my back. In my relief, consequent upon what I considered a correct explanation of my fright, the weight upon my chest had been forgotten; no, the change of my position recalled it very unpleasantly and inopportunely, even before I had touched my wife.

Imagine, if you can, the result of this sudden knowledge that my oppressor had not been explained away. Think how quickly all the reasons which had been carefully revolved from the mental perplexities in which I had been entangled, were effectually controverted, and how absolutely mystery and frantic horror again swayed the scepter. There was, then, a being or things in the room that did not belong they have been. I have counted them, hour there, never had been there previous to that after hour in my cell. How long can I live, night, and my deductions were faulty. The result was, that I lost all control over my passions-that I was lashed into a fury of despair, by the fear of the presence of a supernatural being.

Clasping the object upon my breast with my left hand, with my right nerved with terror knowing no restraint, and numbed to all senand who loved me with a love far exceeding sation of pain by reason of its paralysis, I struck heavy, treacherous blows. It had soft hair, and at this I pulled and tugged, in this paroxysm of horror. In my great agony of mind, I shrieked for aid—notwithstanding my riage, there begins a succession of misfortunes, efforts encountered no resistance-and called to Jessie to awaken. There was no response. ly molded together by extraneous contingen- The passive submission to blows of the object cies, until they culminated in an act foul and grasped by my left hand, was extraordinary-

Then, for the first time during the struggle My wife and I never quarrelled. We loved | did I think of Jessie's remarkably sound slumand revered each other too much for either ber, and connect therewith the burden. I could to trespass or trample upon what the other not seperate the identity of my wife from that of the object of my vengeance.

> Pushing the weight aside, I leaped from the bed and lighted the gas. My wife was dead. It was her head-that I had so often fondled. playing with its silken tresses-kissing those dear lips-looking into those Instrous eyesthat had so confidently reposed upon my breast. Yet not more than five minutes had elapsed since my awakening.

I can't believe that I am her murderer, even

though the law so seals me with the crime. But that arm now shrivelled and withered into its present form, came not so by a punishment from heaven. After my condemnation, doubting as I did my agency in her death, yet hating the instrument that had known no pity or gentleness in its blows, I held it, that arm, confumely. If it were possible to exist with- as a sacrifice to my dead wife, in the fire, unout jarring discord, to turn the sweetest sym- til the flames sapped its life, blackened its beauty, and burned out of it all semblance of

These are the reasons why I hate it, and fered opportunities by which to strengthen an have hated it since that night. I am thankful that my stay on earth is so diminished. When you have lived a lite of solitude such as mine, with a doubt such as mine, for an invisible companion, you too would gladly seek its conclusion in heaven."

The convict died that night. The prison warden confirmed the truth of the convict's narrative, adding that the marks of blows upon the body of his wife-the absence of all cause to create a sudden death-and the unfavorable testimony of the witness who had interrupted their amusement the evening previous to his wife's decease, were formidable arguments against the innocence of the convict.

That being convicted, he was sentenced to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for ten years.

If the convict's story was true, and I had no reason to believe that it was false, it was cereach uncertain who was the vanquished. I de- tainly an instance of remarkable complicity of clared that she had won the ring, and promis- circumstances, sufficient to much embarrass both judge and jury. It was no doubt a case of unintentional murder, committed by the About two o'clock that night, I was awaken- convict in a state of frenzy-originated and finished under the influence of a superstitious ble preternatural premonitions of near danger, mind, too easily excited by such a situation as

There resided at Conway, N.H. a well known character-the famous Billy Abbott, both small of stature, and old of his age, and who, by his humorous wit and wonderful knowledge of evture, by its loathsome contact with my face, ery littletincident that made this or that place particularly charming and interesting to the historian and the antiquarian, so ingrafted the presence of this burden, combined with pounder of the constitution, that he always utter darkness, creator of fierce fear, com- gave him a seat in his carriage when he rode sociates feeling envious on account of the honor conferred upon him by this distinguished man, one day, after Webster's departure, sarcastically asked Billy, in the crowded barroom, what he and his friend Webster found an instant of self-possetsion. The clattering to converse about as they rode around the country. Billy replied, "we usually talk about horticulture and agriculture, the different breeds of cattle and horses, and upon these subjects I derive from him a great deal of useful information; and upon such topics I find him a little more than my match_but the mobe clutched by the incubus that sat like a hid- ment"-said he enthusiastically, with a gesture and a tone of voice becoming the orator himself-"but the moment he alludes to the constitution, I can floor him in a minute !" which was received with great applause, and likely to be repaired than before his nomina-

A "Bridget" who, as usual, entertains an exalted opinion of the good things of the old country, was asked by her mistress if they I was peculiarly situated; surrounded by an immensity of terror; expansive, inasmuch as ireland?" "Yes, and sure they do." "What erful in behalf of the Chicago ticket. But, good to take—here?" "Yes," replied the reply. "Yes, sure," said the lady, "bear and reply. "Yes," replied the reply. "Yes," replied the reply. "Yes, sure," said the lady, "bear and replied to the reply. "Yes," replied the reply. "

> A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who be disseminated. Public discussions must be is no-one thing-that's done so much for navlaid near, with both legs shot off, immediately held. The people must be animated, enlightigation—as that." "And I have no doubt," sung out—"Bad luck to the likes of ye—do ye ened, inspired with a sense of the solemn duadded the shopkeeper, "that a liberal use of it

SKETCHES OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN. "HONEST OLD ABE."-With this homely

but most expressive phrase the people of the North-West are wont to designate the man whom the Convention at Chicago, selected as our standard bearer in the great contest now opening for the redemption of the Federal-Government from the corruption, weakness, and degredation into which long Democratic predominance has brought it. This rude designation, invented by unerring popular instinct, expresses the entire and confident affection which the heart of the masses feel for Mr. Lincoln wherever he is known; it declares the popular certainty that his is a nature of sterling stuff, which may always be lied upon duty. In one respect, however, it is not to be taken as a literal description; Mr. Lincoln is not an old man either in years or in character. On the contrary, he is still in the full vigor and bloom of manly maturity.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for in-struction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a saw-mill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region—the education born of the log-cabin, the rifle, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness-made him the man he has since proved himself.

which has for the last thirty years been his can nominee for the Presidency, took then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U.S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elec-

contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. D. with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the legislature and was elected though Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards the Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

As a Presidential candidate, Mr. Lincoln enjoys peculiar advantages. While his position as a Republican renders him satisfactory to and well known of all men in public life, comby patriotism than by party feeling, should ted to be united without any questioning. Conservatives, those who dread the extension | tion to telling his age, but the lady was capurally, I am no coward; but the knowledge of himself into the good favors of the great exof Administrative and Legislative Corruption, formed that she must give up all hope of posout to visit the beauties of nature. Billy's as- evils will find a stern and immovable antag- he didn't amount to much as aman, but then onist and an impassable barrier. At the he would be handy to have around, and she same time, as a Man of the People, raised by thought she might as well take him, as she his own genius and integrity from the humhimself an honored name as a lawyer, an ad- bridegroom looked as if he might fulfil the vocate, a popular orator, a statesman, and a duty with a little judicious training. Man, the industrious and intelligent masses of the country may well hail his nomination with a swelling tide of enthusiasm, of which the the fitting prelude and beginning.

We need hardly say that the election of Mr. coming into bodily contact, unforewarned, the Banquo of Envy never again affronted tion, the fact that he was put forward by one namely, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the universal desire of the country to settle the s we said, efforts must be made. The organi-

great Victory may be achieved, and the country may be redeemed from the pernicious inaccomplished?

HANNIBAL HAMLIN .- Hannibal Hamlin, who at Chicago for Vice-President, was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the 51st year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for perfect integrity, and constant fidelity to for the following term. In 1847 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was reelected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for 16th century, 30,000 victims of mere hunger; six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence of the confidence with which he has always been re-

garded by his fellow-citizens in Maine. Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That act he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to deserved the name of Democratic, and was the stature of six feet and some inches, but treacherons to the principles he had so long cherished. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguish-

Mr. Hamlin is a man of dignified presence, of solid abilities, of unflinching integrity, and great executive talent. Familiar with the business of legislation, he is peculiarly adapted, by the possession of all these qualities, to fill beneficially for the country, and to his party's honor, the high post for which he has been nominated. The name of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine is a fit second to that of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

CLOSING SCENES AT CHICAGO.-A Lincoln home, living always near and for some years at the dining table at the Tremont House, and past in Springfield, the State Capital. He began talking to those around him, with none worked on a farm as hired man his first year in of whom he was acquainted, of the greatness Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; of the events of the day. One of his expression was, "Talk of your money and bring on your bullies with you !- the immortal principles of the everlasting people are with Abe Lincoln." "Abe Lincoln has no money and no bullies, but he has the people." A servant approached the eloquent patriot and asked what he would have to eat. Being thus recalled to temporal things he glared scornfully at the servant and roared out, "Go to the de'ilwhat do I want to eat for? Abe Lincoln is rominated, and I am going to live on air-the air of Liberty." But in a moment he inquired for the bill of fare, and then ordered "a great deal of everything",-saving if he must eat he might as well eat "the whole bill." He swore he felt as if he could "devour and digest an Illinois prairie." And this was one of thousands.

Poisoned BY A SNAKE .- The Abbeville, S. C., South, of the 18th instant, says that some three weeks ago a son of Peyton W. Bailey, residing near Sylvan Grove post office, in Dale county, being in the woods with his dog, supposed by the barking of the animal that he had pursued a rabbit to a hole under a clay root. Putting in his hand to feel for the rabbit, ied. In the gallant and memorable Presidential refuge there. The lad, feeling his danger, bound his arm tightly with one of his suspenders above the wound, and ran for home, but fell from the effects of the poison before he reached there. His cries, however, attracted the attention of the family, and he was borne home and whisky freely administered, until it produced its usual effect. His arm, however, below the bandage swelled, turned black and burst, and after living two days he expired. The snake was dug out and dragged from its den, and found to be a very old rattlesnake, full of poison, large quantities being forced from its mouth by the pressure of the rope around his neck, used to draw him out.

NOVEL MARRIAGE .- A couple were married by Justice Purdy yesterday, says the Detroit Free Press, of the 26th ult., one of whom was a female, aged fifty-eight, and the other a verthe most zealous member of the party, the dant looking young man, of about eighteen. moderation of his character, and the conser- He maintained and stuck to it, that he was vative tendencies of his mind, long approved thirty-seven years old, and in order to make up the deficiency, she brought her years down mend him to every section of the Opposition. to forty-five. The dodge did not work, and, There is no good reason why Americans and upon being informed that they must make Whigs, and in short all who are inspired rather oaths to the facts, they declined, and requesnot rally to his support. Republicans and young fellow said he had no particular objecmay be assured that in him both these sessing the youngster as a penalty. She said had more money than she knew what to do blest to the highest position, having made for with, and wanted somebody to spend it. The

The steamship Great Eastern is being rapidly prepared for her trial trip across the Atlanwild and prolonged outbursts at Chicago were | tic, and it is expected she will be completed in the beginning of this month, so as to accompany the Prince of Wales in his visit to Lincoln, though it cannot be accomplished our continent, in July. Her proprietors havwithout arduous and persistent efforts, is emi- | ing sent word to New York city that she would nently a thing that can be done. The disruption | come there if it were possible to get her into of the Democratic party, now perhaps less the harbor, the Board of pilots have returned an answer that they will navigate her right straight up to "Gotham," if she does not draw of the doubtful States, Illinois, and nominated | more than 26 feet of water. It is believed the in great measure by votes from two others, 'Knickerbockers' will yet see the 'Leviathon.'

A well primed lover of the bottle who had vexations Slavery question in accordance with lost his way, reeled into a teetotal grocery and zation must be perfected in every county, in cold water—the best thing you could have." every district. Tracts and newspapers must "Well, I know it," remarked Tipsy; "there ty resting on all patriotic citizens. Thus the would help your navigation amazingly."

THE LOSS OF LIFE BY WAR.

Here is its chief aim; and terrible has been fluences that are hurrying it to ruin. Amerits success in this respect. Even its inciden-icans! Republicans! Shall not all this be tal havor of life, has sometimes been almost incredible. It has entirely depopulated im-mense districts. In modern, as well as in anwas nominated by the Republican Convention | cient times, large tracts of land have been left so utterly desolate that a traveler might pass from village to village, even from city to city, without finding a solitary inhabitant! The war of 1756, waged in the heart of Europe, left in one instance no less than twenty contignous villages without a single man or beast!
The thirty years' war, in the 17th century, reduced the population of Germany from 12,000,-000 to 4,000,000, three-fourths; and that of Wirtemberg from 500,000 to 48,000, more than nine-tenths! Thirty thousand villages were destroyed; in many others the population entirely died out; and over districts, once studded with towns and cities, there sprang up

immense forests. Look at the havoc of sieges-in that of Londonderry, 12,000 soldiers, besides a vast num-ber of inhabitants; in that of Paris, in the in that of Malplaquet, 34,000 soldiers alone; in that of Ismail, 40,000; of Vienna, 70,000; of Ostend, 120,000; of Mexico, 150,000; of A-cre, 300,000; of Carthage, 700,000; of Jerusalem, 1,100,000. Mark the slaughter of single battles-at Leponto, 25,000; at Austerlitz, 30,-000; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, one engagement in fact, 70,000; at Borodino, 80,000; at Fontenoy, 100,000; at Arbela, 300,000; at Chalon, 300,000 of Attil- from the same field, without rest or intermisla's army alone; 400,000 Usipetes were slain sion, speedily wore the life out of it. Fresh by Julius Cæsar in one battle, and 430,000 lands were cleared, which were subjected to Germans in another.

Take only two cases more. The army of Xerxes, says Dr. Dick, "must have amounted of as fertile soil as the world could boast beto 5,283,320; and, if the attendants were only one-third as great as common at the present day in Eastern countries, the sum total must have reached nearly six million. Yet, in one | corn succeeded tobacco; and shallow plowing, year, this vast multitude was reduced, though not entirely by death, to 300,000 fighting men, and of these only 3,000 escaped destruction. Jenghiz-khan, the terrible ravager of Asia in the 13th century, shot 9,000 on the plains of Nessa, and massacred 200,000 at the storming | rotation of crops; if tap-rooted plants had been of Kharasm. In the district of Herat, he butchered 1,600,000, and in two cities with the manure of the barn-yard, and the wood their dependencies, 1,760,000. During the ashes of the house fires, had been husbanded: man who could hardly believe that the "Old last twenty-seven years of his long reign, he is if shells, or lime, or marl had replaced the al-At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois, Abe" of his adoration was really the Republi- said to have massacred more than half a million kaline constituents which had been taken from ry year; and in the first 14 years, he is supposed, by Chinese history, to have destroyed not less than eighteen millions; a sum total of 32,000,000 in forty-one years 1

What a fell destroyer is war! Napoleon's wars sacrificed full six millions, and all the wars consequent on the French Revolution, some nine or ten millions. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed in forty-two years more than twelve millions of American Indians. Grecian wars sacrified fifteen millions; Jewish wars, twenty-five millions; the wars of the twelve Cæsars, thirty millions in all: the wars of the Romans before Julius Cæsar, sixty millions; the wars of the Roman Empire, of the Saracens and the Turks, sixty millions each; those of the Tartars, eighty millions; those of Africa, one hundred millions. "If we take in- The difference between the two is as great as "the number not only of those who have fallen in battle, but of those who have perished through the natural consequences of war, it will not perhaps be overrating the destruction of human life, if we affirm that one-tenth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war; and, according to this estimate, more than fourteen thousand millions of human beginning of the world." Edmund Burke went still further, and reckoned the sum total of its ravages, from the first, at no less than people? We should think so! thirty-five thousand millions!

English journals record an instance in which, upon the trial of a will case, the witness had the best of it. He was a Mr. Gale, and on being put upon the stand, declined to answer any questions until he had received his fee. After a long wrangle as to the amount to which he was entitled, the Court ordered that he should be paid, for time and expenses, £16. As another witness was ready, Mr. Gale stood aside; but, on being again called and questioned, declined to answer because he had not received the money. The amount was finally handed to him, and then the question was repeated-when it appeared that he knew nothing whatever on the subject. It is needless to add that Mr. Gale was a lawyer, and a sharp one at that.

THE FIRST VINE .- When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said, "I will nourish you, charming plant." He quickly brought three animals-a sheep, a lion, and a hog-and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks a goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly: that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two goblets he is like a lion. and says "Who is like me?" He then talks of stupendous things. But when he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and he wallows in the mire like a hog.

Typographical errors come in odd sometimes. The other day we were reading a description of enthusiastic demonstrations at a political gathering, when the type went on to say-"The air was rent with the snouts of three thousand people!" A still more ridiculous "bull" was once made by the foreman of a daily office in Indianapolis. In making up the forms he accidentally placed a large display line belonging to a stage advertisement, over a patent medicine. In the paper he was surprised to read: "Through by Daylight! Braggs' Celebrated Pills."

Domestic Bears .- Once upon a time there lived a couple known far and wide for their interminable squabbles. Suddenly they changed their mode of life, and were as complete patterns of conjugal felicity as they had formerly been of discord. A neighbor anxious to know the cause of such a coversion, asked the gude wife to explain it. She replied, "I and the old man have got on well enough together ever since we kept two bears in the charms have been too Long Wasted.

The Troy, N. Y., blacksmith, who made 240 | boy in my class but one !" shoes in ten hours, has been beaten. James

DETERIORATION OF THE SOIL. The Bakimore Rural Register says :- "In

this new country, upon which the first Euro-

pean settlements were made but a little more than two centuries ago, go where we will, east of the Allegheny mountains, we are constantly meeting with old fields, worn into gullies, or covered with sedge, and perfectly valueless in their present condition for agricultural purposes. In England, on the contrary, during the last half-century, the crops instead of diminishing in quantity, have been increased in the product to the acre by mere than 50 per cent. Yet the land there has been under cultivation more than a thousand years. Now it has been repeatedly demonstrated that by pursuing a similar system, our soils are capable of raising as large an amount of grain or hay to the acre as those of any other country. The remarkable decrease in our agricultural products which statistical tables indicate, can proceed from no other cause than careless and slovenly farming. The fatal defect in the old system of farming with us was, that it did not take into due consideration the injurious influence excited by our climate upon surface constantly exposed to an almost tropical heat in the summer season. At an earlier day tobasco was our staple production. It was what wheat has since become—the planter's money crop; and high prices and a steady demand stimulated him to cultivate in a negligent manner as many acres of this plant as the number of his field hands would admit of putting under the plow. A succession of crops taken the same ruinous mode of treatment, until in the course of a few years, thousands of acres came but little better than a sterile waste. Where the fields were not sufficiently exhausted to be thrown entirely out of cultivation. and the sun, the wind, the rain, and the frost acting continually upon the exposed surface. completed the work of destruction which reckless tillage had commenced. It there had been instituted, from the beginning, a proper allowed to succeed fibrous-rooted plants; if permitted to exert its singular influence upon the growing clover, and if the latter, instead of being cut and carried off the land, had been turned under it, those fields now looking so barren and torlorn would have been more fertile at this day than they were when the plow turned the first furrow in the virgin soil."

"Great Men never swell. It is only three cent individuals, who are salaried at the rate of two hundred dollars a year, and dine on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs, flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person can ever mistake the spurious for the genuine article. to consideration," says the learned Dr. Dick, that between a bottle of vinegar and a bottle of the pure juice of the grape.'

In the U. S. Senate, on the 28th ult., Mr. Hammond, Democrat, advocated the restoration of high rates of postage, on the ground that the Post-Office Department does not pay its expenses. Of course it does not, when Democratte Postmasters, like Isaac V. Fowler beings have been slaughtered in war since the of New York city, steal at the rate of \$150,000 apiece. Wouldn't it be better to stop the stealing rather than add to the taxes of the

> Dew has peculiar properties. It differs from fine rain and common moisture because it is never deposited on any surface except it is colder than the surrounding atmosphere. Most dew is deposited in clear nights when the greatest amount of radiation goes on. It never falls copiously in places screened from the clear sky; a thin piece of muslin, suspended over a delicate flower, will prevent the dew beidg deposited upon it.

> John C. Heenan has written a letter to the London Times, complaining of his inability to come to any arrangement with Sayers for a renewal of the contest. He says he is willing to accept the proposition that he and Sayers should have a belt spiece, got up by public subscription, the true champion's belt remaining in the hands of the editor of Bell's Life, to be fought for again.

"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at a theatre. "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshments-don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his girl, and disposed to go and do the same thing, arose and said-"Harkee, Moll, I am going aloft to wet my whistle-don't fall overboard while I am gone."

A thin old man, with a rag-bag in his hand, was picking up a large number of pieces of whalebone which lay on the street. The deposit was of such a singular nature that we asked the quaint-looking gatherer how he supposed they came there. "Don't know," he replied in a squeaking voice; "I 'spect some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabout."

An honest Dutchman, in training his son in the way in which he should go, frequently exercised him in Bible lessons. On one of these occasions he asked him : "Who was dat vould not shleep mit Botipher's vife ?" "Shoseph." "Dat's a goot boy. Vell vat vas de reason be vould not shleep mit her?" "Don't know; sphose he vashn't shleepy."

In Germany, wooden bridges are not allowed to be erected on any of the railroads, because they begin to decay from the moment they are put up, and grow more insecure every day.

costume appears at once prudent and amiable : it is a sign that the ladies consider that their

"Mother," said a little urchin, about Are me moniter sometimes? I can lick every

H. Simpson, of Plessis, Jefferson county, An Exchange says:—A party of our friends turned out in the short space of eight hours chased a fox thirty-six hours. They actually An Exchange says :- A party of our friends 243 horse shoes, which were pronounced good. I "run the thing into the ground,"