BY WM. BREWSTER.

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o secure attention.

#### POETICAL.

Lines on the Death of William McKim. Ionored, beloved, by all that knew thee blessed Friend of my carly youth! hast thou gone

Hallowing each spot thy gentle foot-steps press

The fadeless lify of the vales of heaven,
Blends on thy temples with the deeper green
Of laurels gathered en those hills where even,
With its dull mists and shadews, ne'er hath

been.
nose everlasting hills, where vernal sheen
No winter ever blights; we storm-clouds d No winter ever blights, no storm-clouds dir Where, amid endless joys, with brow serene, The ever-blessed chaunt the praise of him Who sits enthroned upon the winged-cher

Well doth that coronal become thy brow, Emblem et toils now o'er, of triumphs won, Fair recompense of deeds that, long ere now, Have built for thee, in many a breast, a

throne, That e'en earth's proudest king might joy to

You heaven-blest vale! thy virtues will recall, When all who loved thy voice, like thee are

gone, Thy mount! each pillar shall in ruin fall, Ere cease its grateful sons to keep thy festival.

Weep for thee! tears of gratitude may gush, Mingled with blessings on thy hallowed name Thy name! c'en at its sound, what mem'ries rush

Upon my soul, of good deeds that fame
Might well have chronicled in gold; the same
Undying love for God and man were thine
That martyrs prizes, and hence thy 'mount

'Mid clouds, and toils, and tears, a spot divirtue's honored home-meek wisdom's

# THE DEAD SOLDIER.

Wreck of a Warrior passed away! The form without a name! Which thought and felt but yesterday, And dreamed of future fame! And dramed of future fame! Stripped of thy garments—who shall guess Thy rank, thy lineage and race? If haughty chieftain holding sway, Or lowlier, destined to obey!

The light of that fixed eye is set,
And all is moveless now—
But passions traces linger yet,
And lower upon that brow.
Expression has not yet waned weak;
The lips seem even now to speak,—
And clenched that cold and lifeless hand,
Act if treessed the better hand.

Though from that head, late towering high, The waving plume is torn—
And low in dust that form doth lie
Dishonored and forlor!
Yet Death's dark shadow cannot hide
The graven characters of pride
That on thy lip and brow reveal
The hmpress of the Spirit's scal.

Lives there a Mother, to deplore The Son she ne'er shall see? The Son she ne'er shall see?
Or maiden on some distant shore,
To break her heart for thee?
Perchance to roam a maniac there
With wild-flower wreaths to deck her hair,
And through the lonely night to wait
Thy foot-step at the lonely gate.

Long shall she linger there, in vain-The evening fire shall trim, And gazing on the darkening main, Shall often call on him Shall often call on him
Who hears her not, and cannot hear,
Oh! deaf forever is the ear
That once, in listening rapture hung
Upon the music of her tongue!

Long may she dream—to wake is woe-Long may she dream—to wake is woe—
Ne'er may remembrance tell
Its tale, to bid her sorrows flow
And hope to sigh farewell;
The heart, bereaving of its stay,
Quenching the beam that cheers her way
Along the waste of life, till she
Shall lie her down and sleep, like thee.

A piece of wood burns because it has the matter for burning within it. A man comes to be famous, because he has the matter for fame within him. To seek for, or hunt after fame, is a vain endeavour. By clever man-agement, and various artificial means, a man may indeed succeed in creating for himself a sort of name. But if he lacks real inward value, all his management comes to naught, and will

BO. A man is known by the company he keepe.

AGRICULTURAL.

BY J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D.

Many persons who undertake to learn any cience think that they must try and remember a whole book, with all its words, its illustra-tions, its tables, its discussions, and even its preface and index, and in despair of doing this, give up the task of learning any thing as hope less. Now the true way of reading with profit is to pay no special heed to the words of the author at all, unless they are, for a single line or sentence, particularly striking or beautiful, but to try and catch the chief thought if it has merit, and make that thought your own. There is a vast deal of difference between having an intelligent knowledge of a book as you read it, and making the substance of the book your own, so that you can give it off from your own

own, so that you can give to make you would mind either in conversation or writing.

The real matter of a book on agricultural chemistry, for instance, may be set down in a row notes, on half a sheet of paper, perhaps, and yet the author will spread it out, in words, through two or three hundred pages. New if wou mark the important parts with a pencil as you mark the important parts with a pencil as you read, and then draw off these facts as principles, on a bit of paper, the act of reflective at-tention, which this process requires, will ena-ble you to transfer the gist or the book to your own mind, as well as the paper. Great facts and principles require elucidation it is true, but I have often thought that they were comparatively lost to the general reader, when em-bedied in long pages of close type, instead of heing seperated and put distinctly before the eye in bald, brief declarations. A good illustration of the difference between a book as written and its real matter, may be seen by looking at Prof. Norton's Prize Essay on Agriculture, published by the New York State Society. In that essay Prof. Norton first writes out the matter in words, and then gives a review of its contents, not in an index above, but in a brief abstract of notes, stating in half a dozen pages or thereabouts, the substance of more than a hundred probably. Young read-ers should make such abstracts of all scientific

facts and principles in agricultural chemistry,

facts and principles in agricultural chemistry, without many words about them, to show how they look thus seperated.

Organic Elements of Vegetable Matter.—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Carbon.

Inorganic Elements consist chiefly of four acids and four alkalies. The four acids are silicic acid, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and muriatic acid. The four alkalies are potash, soda, lime and magnesia.

It is uscless to give a plant abundance of

any one of its constituents—lime for instance
—unless you are sure at the same time that the other ingredients are present also.

Ammonia is the great stimulant of vegetable

rowth, without which all other nutriment may emain inert and dead. It is a compound of

nitrogen and hydrogen gases.

Nitrogen is the nutritious, or flesh making principle of vegetables. It is found in great abundance in some grains (as wheat) and such grains are always exhausting to the soil. Caron, in the shape of gum, starch, sugar, butter, oil, fat, syrup, &c., never enters into the com-position of flesh to any great extent, and is chiefly used to admit breathing, and to sustain

the heat of the body by being consumed in the lungs. It is also deposited in the body as fat. In the germination of seeds a small portion of vinegar, or acetic acid, is found. Alkalies, of vinegar, or accute acid, is round. Atkanes, as potash and soda, combine with and neutralize this acid, and thus assist germination.—
Hence one important use of wood ashes, containing potash, in the hill with potatoes.

Organic matter as muck, leaves, tan, sawdust, &c., can be of little use until it has undergone decomposition, so as to unit its salts and

gone decomposition, so as to put its salts and gases in a condition to be taken up by plants. Hence the reason why some persons find so lit-tle benefit from the use of raw muck, half

Peaty soils are always acid. Seeds will not germinate well in such a soil without the aid of potash, soda and lime to neutralize the acid and perfect the decomposition of the organic

matter.

Lime, in a caustic state, possesses the power of setting free, or bringing into action the potash which a new soil may contain, and hence may serve as good a purpose as lime and ash-

Anthracite coal ashes are of little value in agriculture except to open a heavy clay soil.—
The chief ingredients of any value are charcoal nd sulphate of lime or gyr

Charcoal decays very slowly under ordinary circumstances. It will last fifty or a hundred years in a dry loam, perhaps longer. In a moist oil, rich in muck, it decays more rapidly, and furnishes carbonic acid to plants or carbon.—
It is chiefly valuable, however, as an absorbent
of ammonia, and for giving a dark color to light sandy soils. It also retains moisture.

litrates, as nitrate of potash (saltpetre) pro-e straw in grain; sulphates, as sulphate of oda and sulphate of lime, promote the growth

of grain, beans, peas, &c.

It is not known how far soda is able to take place of potash in the soil, or whether it is different which of the two alkalies is supplied to plants. It is better to furnish both soda cal science revealed the superiority of porcelain,

ent of the earth of bones. It exists in the seed many plants, in all the varieties of grain which are cultivated for food, and in the ashes of a better polish than that of the elephant, tho'g most common plants. It exists also largely in it is not so highly esteemed, in consequence of milk. It is almost always deficient in the soil, its tendency to become tarnished. Some other

A sandy soil admits the heat of the sun more rapidly, and retains it longer than any other soil; but it is not so retentive of moisture. The is solid only about half its length, the remain-

healthy condition. The atmosphere and water furnish a supply of oxygen, but such possibly can only be obtained where the soil is suffi-ciently open to permit the free circulation of air and water among its pores, and to carry off excess of water, or water robbed of its fer-tilizing properties. Plow deep and drain. Sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris) require much heat and moisture to render it useful on land. In dry seasons sulphate of soda (Glauber salts) will prove more beneficial. Bones dissolved

ally more valuable than gypsum.

Quick lime expels ammonia from decompo sed or fermenting manures. Lime should nev er be used in the manure heap, unless covered with a large quantity of well pulverized muck. Lime has little or no effect upon soils in which loam or vegetable matter is deficient.

in sulphuric acid and common lime are gener-

It is important to bear in mind that the application of lime, soda, potash, or bones, forms a primitive addition of mineral or inorganic matter to the soil, while by plowing in green crops we return to the land only the inorganic salts which the plants have taken from it du-

ring their growth—the rest is organic matter.

Plants require all their constituents present in the soil, in small quantities at least to furnish a full crop. Hence the principle that the the compost heap the better, if a good supply of dry muck be supplied to absorb the ammonia produced by decomposition.

Potatoes and tomatoes flourish best in soils

not very rich in nitrogen. Pig manure and night soil are not useful for these crops unless very minutely divided by loam. The chief invery minutely divided by loam. The chief ingredients of potatoes are carbon, in the shape of starch in the organic portion, and potash in the organic constituents. Hence fresh muck and ashes are the best fertilizers.

Turnips require less organic matter (loam or mould) than many other crops. Their chief constituents are phosphate of lime and potash.

Peat meadows require sand to render them fertile as imperatively as sandy soils require

a fact looks, and how much more easily it may be studied and remembered by separating it from the substance of a volume as above. Now if the reader of this article had just read

the works from which the quotations are made up, and then had exercised his eye and mind and hand in the art of selecting and writing down the passages, we can readily suppose that he would be more likely to remember them, than if he had only glanced his eye over them in the comparatively passive style of reading. I trust that the valuable suggestions here given will not be lost upon young farmers who are ambitious of acquiring knowledge.—Farm Jour-

### MISCRLLANZOUS.

Curiosities of the Ivory Trade.

Curiostites of the Ivory Frace.
Every one knows that this substance is derived from the tusks of the elephant; but the difficulties attendant upon obtaining it, and the labor and ingenuity requisite in its manufacture, or its importance as an article of use and commerce, are perhaps less generally understood. From its essential properties, its indestructibility and beautiful appearance, it would tructibility and beautiful appearance, it would be difficult to find a substitute for it; nothing being yet suggested for some of the purposes for which ivory is used. The most important for which ivory is used. The most important of these is the manufacture of piano keys, which requires the whitest and most select, as also the making of balls for billiards and other games in which they are required. Next it is used by turners in making numberless useful and ornamental objects; by comb-makers, who consume large quantities; by philosophical instrument makers, umbrella makers, &c, and by artists, for whom it presents the choicest tablets upon which miniatures can be painted.

Surgical instrument makers cannot if or han-Surgical instrument makers employ it for handles to the instruments with which they deprive us of our grinders, and rings upon which infantile humanity ease the pangs theirs create in making their progress through the gums.— The best quality is indicated by the size of the tusk, and characterized by its hardness, density, being perceptible by testing a thinly sawed tablet, and holding it between the eye and a strong light. It is obtained from other animals besides the elephant. The sea-horse yields a covered by an enamel so exceedingly flinty as to strike fire as readily as steel, when stricken against a flint. Before being worked, however. this external surface must be removed by im-mersion in strong acid, after which it yields to the tool edge, although even then it is difficult to work. Before the invention of mineral teeth, the toothless were indebted to this animal for the means of mastication; and, had not chemiand potash when absent from the soil.

Phosphate of lime is a combination of lime with phosphoric acid. It is the chief constitution of the with the with phosphoric acid. It is the chief constitution of the with the sea animals yield ivory, among which are the walrus, narwhal, &c. The tusk of an elephant

The roots of plants require a supply of oxy-gen in order that they may be maintained in a healthy condition. The atmosphere and water tirely overgrown, presenting the appearance of having been inserted by the nicest art. The

tusks weigh from one to one hundred and eighty pounds each, according to the size of the animals from which they are taken, about twothirds of which is available for manufacturing

to the United States comes from Zanzibar, in Africa, to the port of Salem; and this is all large—a lot of twenty thousand pounds which we saw averaging eighty pounds to the tusk.— It has been conjectured that eventually the supply would be stopped, on account of the extinction of the animal; but this, we are informed by those conversant with the subject, is not probable, large quantities being brought from the unexplored interior of Africa by the natives, and sold to traders on the coast, of which a part is obtained from animals who have died naturally; the elephant being too large game to be seriously affected by the weapons of savages. The dealer can readily dis cern by the appearance of the tooth whether it is taken from a freshly slain animal or not.— Some of them, broken and mutilated, give ev-Plants require all their constituents present in the soil, in small quantities at least to furish a full erop. Hence the principle that the more various the fertilizing materials added to English traders, owing to their superior facili-ties, have the monopoly of the market in India and in Africa, and the choicest articles can on-ly be obtained from them. In price it varies from seventy-five cents to one dollar and seven-ty-five cents per pound, nett, which are the ex-tremes for corresponding qualities. Within tremes for corresponding qualities. Within five years past, owing to its extended appropria ation to purposes of art and luxury, it has increased twenty per cent. in cost, and great economy is requisite to work up the scraps and clippings to advantage, as its curved form will not admit of straightening, without destroying the texture, which would be fatal to its usefulness and beauty. Nothing however is permit ted to go to waste. The refuse is carefully And so I might go on through fifty, or any indefinite number of columns, giving facts and principles observed in reading, which are worthy of being specially noted and remembers. thy of being specially noted and remembered.

If yet hue, Next to the Chinese the Germans I have taken these few passages at random from some works lying near me at this moment, partly copied and partly made up from hints which met my eye. I have done this, not so much on account of the great value of the facts set forth, as for the purpose of showing the student in these matters how much clearer the student in these matters how much clearer for the dead of the control of the great value of the facts set forth, as for the purpose of showing the student in these matters how much clearer saw was a marine landscape in allo relice upon the lid of a small ivory box, and the con-noisseur who possessed it valued it at five hun-dred dollars, but would not dispose of it at any

The curiously carved ivory balls which are brought from China, each containing several balls within them, and apparently entire, puz balls within them, and apparently entire, puz-zling the senses to conjecture how they could possibly be made, are not really entire; but are joined so accurately as to be imperceptible even under the glass of a microscope. Subjec-ted for a time, however, to the action of boiling water, they separate, and the wonderful ingenu-ity of the Chinaman is revealed.

Ivory is dyed of various colors by contact with chemicals, though no art has yet succeed-ed in imparting a color deeper than the surface, and thus will eventually wear off. The quantity imported into England last year, foots up about 6,000 tons, and into the port of Salem about 250,000 lbs.

In the business of the Ivory dealer may also be included the manufactures of boxwood, lig-num vitæ, and other hard woods, which are to a greater or less degree substituted for the for mer. The nearest resemblance that any article bears to ivory, is found in the Ivory Nut, a ve-getable production of South America. These are much like a horse chesnut in appearance, but about twice their size, and when turned into articles of fancy or ornament, are exceedingly clear, and of an alabaster appearance.—
They do not wear, however, are brittle, and soon become discolored and opaque. They may be seen in the form of infant's rings, needle horse, &c. in any of the functional services are always.

boxes, &c., in any of the fancy stores .- Journal An attempt to get at the salaries of the cler-gy was started lately in Boston. Queries were put by letters and some fifteen hundred answers have been received from gentlemen of the va-rious denominations in New England and New York. A writer from New Hampshire says: starvation, and we know eight who have left it for want of adequate support." A writer from Vermont estimates the average salaries of min-isters in the whole State at from \$450 to \$560 In a particular county it is \$350. In New besides the department of the highly esteemed where extreme hardness is required; the outside of them being in Maine salaries range from \$300 to \$800 gen Hampshire the average is placed at \$530; and erally. Salaries in Rhode Island are as much as in New Hampshire; and Connecticut may be ranked with Maine. The average given by cighteen Congregational Churches of Berkshire in Massachusetts, is \$560. Twenty Baptist ministers in the same get but \$372 cach. In Franklin County, Mass., seven pastors receive from \$600 to \$700; seven receive over \$400 and less than \$600; and over twenty \$400 and less. In Norfolk county. Massachusetts, it is thought the average salary is not \$600. Of more than one hundred ministers in Suffolk county, it is thought the average pay is not

M. An elderly lady writes to a friend :- "A It but it is not so retentive of moisture. The is solid only about half its length, the remainplication of charcoal and salt increases the der being similar to the horn of a cow,—hellow should have been entitled to—if I had been Quite as efficacious as cutting their tails off married at the proper time, instead of Teing ware rooms in Murray street, a tuck about six cheated into a nonentity."

Tack

Gloves and Cigars.

they sat together after tea.

Mr. Morris had been reading the evening paper, but he laid it down and looked crossly up. "Really," he said, "you seem to me to waste more money on gloves than any woman I ever knew. It was only last week I gave "Really," he said, "you seem to me to

you money to buy a new pair."

The wife colored, and was about to answer tartly; for she felt that her husband had no cause for his crossness; but remembering that a "soft answer turneth away wrath," she said, "surely you have forgotten, James. It was more than a month since I bought my last pair of gloves, and I have been out a great deal, as you know, in that time."

"Humph!" said Mr. Morris, taking up the

paper again.

For several minutes there was silence. The the wife continued her sewing, and the husband the wite continued her sewing, and the husband read sulkily on; at last, as if sensible that he had been unnecessarily harsh, he ventured a remark by way of indirect apology.

"Business is very dull, Jane,' he said, "and some times I know not where to look for money. I can scarcely meet my expenses."

The wife looked up with tears in her eyes.

"I aw surper," that I true to be a second

"I am sure, James," that I try to be as eco-comical as possible. I went without a new silk cress this winter, because the one I got last spring would answer, I thought, by baving a new body made to it. My old bonnet, too, was retrimmed. And as to the gloves, you know you are very particular about my having gloves always nice, and scold me if I appear in the

like most men, he was too proud to confess his error, except indirectly. He took out his pock-et book, and said, "how much will satisfy you for a year, not for gloves only, but for all the other etceteras? I will make you an allow-ance, and then you need not ask me for money whenever you want a pair of gloves or a new

The wife's eyes glistened with delight. She thought for a moment, and then said: "I will undertake on ten pounds, to find myself in all

ot, and stared at his wife. "I believe," he said, "you women think that we men are made of money. I don't spend ten pounds in gloves and handkerchiefs in half a dozen years."

Mrs. Morris did not reply instantly, for she was determined to keep her temper; but the quickness with which the needle moved, showed that she had some difficulty to be amiable. At last she said, "but how much do you spend on cigars?"
This was a home-thrust, for Mr. Morris was

an inveterate smoker; and consumed twice as much in this needless luxury as the sum his wife asked. He picked up the paper and made

"I don't wish you to give up smoking, since you enjoy it so much," she said, "but surely ci-gars are no more necessary to a gentleman, than are gloves and handkerchiefs to a lady; and if you spend twenty pounds in the one, I don't see why you should complain of my wish ing ten pounds for the other."

"Pshaw!" said her husband, finally, "I don't spend twenty pounds a year in cigars. It can't be."

"You bring home a box every three weeks; and each box, you say, costs about twenty-four shillings, which, at the end of the year, amounts

o more than twenty pounds."

Mr, Morris fidgeted on his seat. His wife art, actoris nuggeted on his seat. In swing the saw her advantage; and, smilling to herself, pursued it. "If you had counted up," she said, "as I have, every shilling you have given me for gloves, shoes, and ribbons during a year, you would find it amounted to ten pounds; and if you had kept a statement of what your eigars ever you would see that I am corract in myest. ost, you would see that I am corract in my esas to then

"Twenty pounds! It can't be," said the hus

band, determined not to be convinced.

Let us make a bargain," replied the wife—
"Put into my hands twenty pounds to buy
eigars for you. and ten pounds to purchase
gloves, &c., for me. I promise faithfully to
keep both accounts correctly, with this stipulation, that at the end of the year I am to retain
all I can save of the ten pounds, and to return
to you all that remains of the twenty pounds,"
"It is a greated. I will pass quarterly, and pand, determined not to be convinced. "It is agreed. I will pay quarterly, and commence to-night." And he took out his purse, and counted seven pounds ten shillings

And how did the bargain turn out? Our fair readers have, no doubt, guessed already.-Jane continued, during the year, to supply he husband with cigars, and at the end ren in her account, by which it appeared that Mr. Morris had smoked away twenty-two pounds, while his wife had spent only eight pounds of her husband's cigar box full, without calling of him for the deficiency till the year was up.
Mr. Morris paid the balance, with a

face, but without a word of comment. ever since given, of his own accord, the ter

A man named Tailor, near Wincheste Ia., has a son only four years old who is a common drunkard! The Emblem says that on the 28th ult., "his father, who had been fishing gave the child a bottle of whiskey to carry, the drank too much,' and was taken very sick, the more than \$1,200. In 1650 the income of law, with a twitching in one arm and side, which his county was \$23,000,000; that of was soon followed by delirium tremens that Lastns \$20,000,000; and that of clergy but
do for twelve hours. It was a horrible thing to
see the little fellow screaming at, and jumping
from the snakes that he thought he saw."

To prevent a dog from getting hydroph

Nicholas in his Own House

Nicholas rises at an early hour, and goes oon to the business of the day, after taking a short walk. The most scrupulous order reigns in his study; the walls are adorned with pic-tures of regimental costumes. The furniture is elegant, but not over rich, while there is nowhere to be seen a trace of useless orna-ments. The dinner meal usually takes but lit-tle time, for it is served quickly, while the dishes are comparatively few. The Czar eats dishes are comparatively lew. In a Caze cats heartily, but is very moderate in his drink.— He neither smokes nor takes snuff. In the evening he has two or three cups of very strong tea, and spends the interval between that and bed time at some game. Despite his regularity of life, which is necessarily much interrupted the reconstruct travels for the Care in a dear by receptions, travels, &c., the Czar is no slave to habit. Accordingly, to those who have had the best opportunity of judging, his relation to the empress is simple, yet noble—an expression that undoubtedly admits of varied interson that undoabtedly admits of varied inter-pretation. Women are not without influence at his court. In 1846, a young lieutenant of the guard danced a polka with Lady Dashkoff, so much to her entire satisfaction, that he was soon after installed as one of the aid de-camps to the Czar. His friends composed a new polka, which they dedicated to him under the ironical title of the "Promotion Polka." Much has never been said of the exhibition

of parental feeling on the part of Nicholas-at least he did not display it in a lively degree least he did not display it in a lively degree while his children yet remained young. The Grand Duchess Olga, the late Princess Alex-audra, and the Grand Duke Constantine, were frequently indicated as his pets, though judging outwardly since they have been grown up, a outwardly since they have been grown up. a large amount of form and ecremony has ac-companied their intercourse. Custine, in his work, "Russia in 1839," says:—"Nicholas for-gets his majesty only in domestic life, where he is reminded that man has his happiness in-dependent of his state duties. There is, how-ever, a degree of coquetry in the domestic life of the Winter Palace. Persons well acquainted with the imperial family assert, that though Nieholas may love his children dearly, yet it cannot be denied that he assumes towards his sons a serious and cold demeanor, while the behaviour to his daughters is chivalrous in the extreme; but this is a conduct which he generally adopts towards ladies. The weak and sickly empress he treats with compassionate affection; we can find no better word. When from indisposition she is confined to her apartment, he frequently visits her there; and the newspapers, which are always loud in praise of his undiminished affection, mentioned that at the time of the imperial stay at Naples, in 1847, he used to carry her in his arms up the staircase to her chamber. During the burning of the Winter Palace in 1836, (says Gratsch,) Count Orloff reported to the Emperor that the fire was about reaching to the imperial private cabinet or study, and asked him what he desired to be saved in it, as no time was to be lost? "Only my portfolio," was the reply, "it contains the letters of the empress which she sent to me during our engagement."—Michelson's History.

## Little Children.

A popular writer speaks of little children as the poetry of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and homes—little conjurors, with natural magic," evoking by their spells what delights and enriches all ranks, and equalises the different classes of society. Often as they oring with them anxieties and cares, and live to occasion sorrow and grief, we should get on very badly without them. Only think—if there was never anything anywhere to be seen but great grown-up men and women! How we should long for the sight of a little child! A child softens and purifies the heart, warming and melting it by its gentle presence; it enriches the soul by new feelings, and awakens with in it what is favorable to virtue. It is a beam of light, a fountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us from much that engenders and encourages selfish ness, that freezes the affections, roughens the manners, and indurates the heart. They bright en the home, deepen love, invigorate exertion infuse courage, and vivify and sustain the charities of life.

### Aunt Lizzie's Courtship.

Aunt Lizzie's Courtship.

"Why, you see, when my man came a courtin' me, I hadn't the least thought what he was
after. Jobie came to our house one night,
and rapped at the door, and I said "come in." He opened the door, and there was Jobie. I said, ,come in and take a cheer.' 'No, said he, Lizzie, I've come of arrant, and I allus du my take a cheer, Mr. W. 'No, I can't till I have arrants fust.' 'But you'd better come in and his ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead this three weeks, and every thing's goin' to rack and ruin right along. Now Lizzie, if you're a mind to have me, and take care of my house, and my children, and my things, tell me, and I'll come in and take a cheer; if not, I'll get

Why, I was skeered. I said, if you come or his courtin' business, come in. I must think

"No I can't till I know. Thats my arrange Can't sit down till my arrant's done."
"I should like to think on't day or tu." "No you needn't, Lizzie."

"Well, Jobie, if I must, I must-so here's to "So Mr. W. came in, then he went after the quare, (justice of the peace,) and he married as right off. I went home 'long with Jobie

"Tell ye what it is, these long courtings don't int to anything. Just as well do it up in

### The Irish Girl's Stratagem.

An amusing incident of Hibernian simplici-ty, is afforded in the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it: Molly, our housemaid is a model once, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt and a sympathy for scapsuds, that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, rosy-checked, bright-eyed, blundering Hibernian, who hovers about our book-shelves,

makes war upon our love papers, in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day, she entered our library, in a con-One day, she entered our horary, in a con-fused and uncertain manner, quite different from the usual bustling way. She stood at the door, with a letter between her thumb and fin-ger, which she held at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she replied: "An' may it plays was heave. The a poor wil-

to our inquiries as to her business, she replied:
"An' may it plase yer henor, I'm a poor girl,
an' hain't much larnin' an' ye see, plase yer
honor, Paddy O'Reilly, an' the better than him
dosen't brathe in old Ireland, has been writin'
me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor;
au'—an'—"
We guessed at the embarrassment, and of-

fered to relieve it by reading it to her. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a bit of raw

cotton in her fingers.

"Sure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but it isn't a gentleman like yerself that would be liken' to know of the sacrets between us, an' so (here she twisted the cotton quite nervously) if it'll only place yer honor while yer rading it, ye'll just put this bit of cotton in yer ears, an' stop hearin', an' thin the sacrets

will be unbeknown to ye!" the heart to refuse her; and with the gravest face possible, complied with the request, but often since we have laughed hear tily as we related the incident .- N. Y. Journal.

### Patent Leather Boots.

first class hotels the other day, we noticed a gentleman who came in with his baggage, enter his name on the book and secure a room.— As soon as he had written his name, the clerk looked at it with astonishment. He called all the other clerks to look, and then he called one of the proprietors, who, on seeing it, appeared

We thought from the fuss that was being made over the name, that the man must be my made over the name, that the man must be some celebrated person. The idea struck us that it might be Prince Albert, or some of that it might be Prince Albert, or some of England's noblemen; but as his features were truly American, we concluded it must be some great man, whom we did not know, belonging to our own country. While thus contemplating the man and his position, the head clerk lean-ed forward, and called—Mr. Johnson, one mo-mont if you please.

ment if you please.

The gentleman stepped up to the desk.

Will you, continued the clerk, please explain
one thing? We have all tried to decipher it,

but cannot make it out.

What is it? asked the gentleman, with a quiet smile playing on his face.

Why, sir, at the end of your name, on the book, you have placed three letters, P. L. B., and we are anxious to know the meaning of them, having never before met them in that

here I wore none other, but I was charged in my bill at leaving, two dollars for blacking boots, and as I had no time to dispute at leaving, I concluded this time to make you understand that I wore such boots as needed no

The Wild Turkey.

We take the following from a work entitled "The Hive of the Boe-Hunter:"

"I rather think," said a turkey hunter, "if you want to find a thing very cunning, you need not go to the fox, or such varmints, but take a gobbler. I once hunted regular after the same one for three years, and never saw him twice.
"I knew the critter's 'yelp' as well as I knew

Music's, my old deer dog; and his track was as plain to me as the trail of a log hauled through "I hunted the gobbler always in the same

range, and about the same 'scratchings,' and got so at last that when I 'called,' he would run rom me, taking the opposite direction to my

footsteps.

"Now, the old rascal kept a great deal on a ridge, at the end of which, where it lost itself in a swamp, was a hollow cypress tree. Determined to out-wit him, I put on my shoes heels foremost, walked leisurely down the ridge, and have done you good to see that turkey coming towards me on a trot, looking at my tracks, and thinking I had gone the other way,"

### An Old Theory.

Being in Maine, a while ago, writes B., of Bridgeport, Conn., 'I fell in with a singular customer. He is a lawyer of some eminence, and a confirmed bachelor. He showed me his poots (which he wears without stockings,) with boots (which he wears without seekings,) win holes cut through them just above the soles, so as to let the snow and water come freely about his feet, declaring that he had not a bad cold for fifteen years by reason of this practice.

But the best thing about him was his religion, as he called it, which I regarded as very peculiar. He believed, he said, that the Earth is a nurs animal, breathing every six hours, which caused the ebb and flow of the tides; that the trees, shrubbery, &c., are hairs, and all animals including men, were merely vermin! He also believes in a kind of metempsychosis, and affirms that he can distinctly remember of have ing lived on the earth in nine different forms. and lived on the earth in nine different forms. In the last of these, prior to the present, between and a loaf of bread, intending to make bread and butter for it, as people say herea, boutes but by a strange fatality, she buttered the child clase, and cut its head off before the discovered ber mistake.