feeling very unhappy.

Her sister Cora, who was older, but so nearly of the same size that strangers thought them twins, said: "Yes, mother, and you said we might

go if it did n't rain." "I wish my little daughters could be happy at home, playing with each other." their mother replied. "We can see each other any time," said

Cora, pettishly, and Helen said: "It did n't rain the half holiday when you thought it would, and I don't believe it will to-day," and she stood drawing her

hands down the pain of glass.

Mrs. Leland loved her children, and she wished to see them happy. She thought perhaps it would not rain, and she dis-liked to deprive them of pleasure, so she gave her consent for them to go and visit their little playmate. The tone of their voices changed directly, and while they were dressing they were as merry as little birds. They thought they loved their mother dearly, but if they had, would they have teased her so?

All the afternoon long the children played, and never thought that their mother might be lonesome; and she did not tell them that their teasing had made her head ache. Besides, they had not been gone long when it began to rain, and that increased her anxiety.

But Cora and Helen were selfish; they loved themselves bettter than they did their mother, though they did not think so. When returning home their feet and clothes got very wet." "Next time when you think it's going

to rain, I'll stay at home," Helen said to her mother that evening, when she gave the good-night kiss, and Cora, with downcast eyes, said: "So will I;" for they felt that their

mother was grieved. But that was not quite enough. Their decision should have been to obey, at all times, and never tease at all.

Another half holiday came, though not the next succeeding one, and again Cora and Helen wished to go abroad.
"Mother," said Helen, "You promised aunt Louise that you would take us and go and see her, and you have n't been yet." I have n't felt as though I could go so

far; you know it's a long walk over to aunts," her mother replied. "That's what you always say," said Cora. "Auntie said the walk would do you good, and uncle Howe will take us all home in their carriall. Do let us go, mother, p-l-e a-s-e," and Cora threw her arms around her mother's neck, and kissed her

again and again. Mrs. Leland decided to make the effort which she felt it would require, and was getting ready to go when her husband en-

"Anna." he said. "vou had no appetite at dinner, and I have come home to bring these cherries-the kind you are so fond of-they are the nicest ki ries. I'll have some of them preserved in bottles, they'll be a tonic for you. 'T was a fortunate circumstance, my meeting with Farmer Smith's boy; he'd just been pick ing them."

After the children and their mother had feasted on the cherries, they set out on the proposed walk to the home of aunt Louise. Mrs. Leland was much exhausted on arriving at her sister's, and had to lie down; but the children were accustomd to see their mother tire with slight exertion, and so they ran out to play with their cousins till supper time.

Aunt Louie always has such nice suppers," whispered Helen to Cora, when they were called to the table; their cousin Agnes overheard, and whispered back: "We don't have any nicer suppers than you do; and you always have meat on the table. I

Mrs. Howe felt concerned to find that her sister had no appetite; and asked her to drink some nice new milk, which she

As soon as supper was over, Mrs. Leland complained of feeling ill; and at her request Mr. Howo made ready his carryall and took her home; but as Mrs. Howe wished the children to remain till morning, and as they teased to stay and sleep with their cousin, their mother consented.

When Mrs. Leland arrived home, she fainted on leaving the carriage. Her husband became alarmed, and sent for a physi-

The Doctor felt her pulse, shook his head, and inquired what she had eaten. "Cherries and milk? fatal, I fear." he In great distress she lay that night, and

then a stupor passed over her system; and when the morning streaked the eastern sky, they whispered, "she is dead!" But who shall break upon the little

daughters the sad intelligence that they are "Dear children," said their aunt, weeping bitterly.

What auntie." said Cora, lifting her head from her pillow. "Auntie, you crying?" said Helen.
"Your mother"—she could say no more.
"She's sick," said Cora, springing to

the floor and seizing her dress. "I'll go and see her. I won't wait for uncle Howe."

Helen began to cry.
"Cora, darling, come back," for, halfdressed, she was going to run down stairs, and at her aunt's call she went and leaned beside her, saying: "I'm going to see my mother. I cannot wait." "Darlings, you have no mother now,"

their aunt replied, passing her arm around the waist of Cora, and pressing her affectionately to her side. "Dead!" shricked Cora, nearly falling. "O say she is not dead;" and Helen cried and moaned upon "O say she is not dead, and I'll never

tease to go away from her again," said Cora. But her aunt could not say so. No tears could bring to life again the mother who had loved them so fondly. No sorrow could

atone for the pain and anxiety they had given her. After the funeral Helen was taken home. but Cora grew ill and remained with her aunt, that she might bestow the attention

which Cora needed. Before she recovered entirely, her father had decided to move away from the town. He did so, arranging with Mrs. Howe to have the charge of Cora, but Helen board-

ed with her father, among strangers. How these children longed to see each other, and very often did they think that nothing could make them so happy as to play together once more. But that time never came.

Although Cora's health returned in such a measure that she could ride out in pleasfelt quite well again; and when the leaves fell from the trees, Cora pined away, and slept the sleep that knows no waking.

Little children, will you learn a lesson of obedience? To be fretful and unkind to your mother may wear her life away. If now you are so happy as to enjoy a mother's love, thank your heavenly Father that you are not orphans, and ask him to help you in your endeavors to be obedient to your parents .- Congregationalist.

Never open the Word of God without remembering that you must be judged by it. The Old Farm Gate.

Where is the gate that once used to divide The old shady lane from the grassy road side? I like not this gate so gay and so bright, With its glittering latch and its trellis so white, It is pretty, I own, yet, oh dearer by far, Were the red rusted hinges, and the red rusted bar, Here are fashion and form of a modernized date, But I'd rather have looked on that old farm gate.

'T was there, where my sisters would gather to play
In the shadow of twilight, or sunny mid-day.
How we'd laugh and run wild 'mid those hillocks of sand, Where temptation existed no child could withstand:

But to swing on the gate rails, to clamber and Were the utmost of pleasures, of glory and And the car of the victor or carriage of state, Never carried such hearts as the old farm gate. O fair is the barrier taking its place, O fair is the parrier caning too piace,
But it darkens a picture my soul longed to trace
I sigh to behold the rough staple and hasp,

And the rails that my glowing hand scarcely could clasp, With the commonest relic once linked to the heart! And the brightest of fortunes, the kindlest fate, Would not banish my love for the old farm gate.

Making-Fun of People. Once when traveling on a stage-coach says a writer in a cotemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant lookout for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and sheep folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people, make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing.
So it seemed to me; for, after a while,

an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good-natured coachman drew up his stronger plants and much better rooted than horses, and the old lady, coming to the those raised on the hills. fence by the roadside, squeezed herself near together.

The young lady in the stage-coach made: had been blown there by a whirlwind.

at her.

face toward her, and said-"My dear girl, you are now young, and Union. healthy, and happy. I have been so too, woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poorlooking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps. "How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house. The driver mounted his box, and we not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one

which we greatly hoped would do her good. Was it Worth Climbing For?

A boy at play struck the ball awkwardly, so that it fell upon the roof of a high barn. He immediately scrambled up the rugged door, and clinging by the hole in the brickwork, reached the top of the barn, rubbing the skin from his fingers, tearing his clothes, and running the risk of breaking his neck. He gained the ball, but was it worth climbing for?

A man climbed up a greasy pole, on the top of which was stuck a hat, for any one who chose to take it. The man had great difficulty in climbing the pole, for it was greasy, so that he had to take sand from his pockets to rub upon it, that it might be less slippery. At last he reached the top; but the hat being nailed fast there, was spoiled in being torn away. The man obtained the hat, but was it worth climbing

The boy and the man were climbers after things of little value. But all earthly things are of little value, compared with things which are eternal. A peasant boy may climb after a bird's nest, and a prince may climb after a kingly crown. Both the bird's nest and the crown will fade away. Well would it be for us to put to ourselves the question concerning many an object of our ordinary pursuits, "Is it worth climbing for?"

Noble Revenge.

When I was a small boy there was a black boy in the neighborhood, by the name of Jim Dick. Myself and a number of my play-fellows were one evening collected together at our sports and began tormenting the poor black by calling him "Negro, Blackamoor," and other degrading epithets; the poor fellow appeared excessively grieved at our conduct, and soon left us. We soon after made an appointment to go a skating in the neighborhood; and on the day of the appointment I had the misfortune to break my skates, and I could not go without borrowing Jim's skates. I went to him and asked him for them: "O, yes, John, you may have them and welcome," was his answer. When I went to return them I found Jim sitting by the fire in the kitchen, reading the Bible. I told him I had returned his skates, and was under great obligations to him for his kindness. He looked at me and with tears in his eyes said to me, "John, don't never call me blackamoor again," and immediately left the room. The words pierced my

future.—Southey.

Speak for Christ. Speak for your Lord and Master. You heaving in your inner bowels, let the hot the fattening of hogs and poultry, the ani-

spised, hath God chosen, yea, and things a time every other kind of root is scarce, which are not, to bring to nought things or they may be slightly buried, where they that are." - Spurgeon.

Farm, Garden, &c.

For the Presbyterian Banner. The Most Suitable Soil for Strawberries. MESSRS. EDITORS :- After having determined what varieties of Strawberries you will plant, the next consideration is the selection of the most suitable soil in which to plant them.

As already intimated in a previous communication, Strawberries will grow in any soil in this country; yet as they will grow and produce better in some than in others, we should, if we have an opportunity of making a selection, choose the best. The best soil is probably a loamy soil, inclining to clay—not too rich, and not highly manured. Such a piece as a farmer would pronounce able to yield fifty or sixty bushels of corn to an acre, is rich enough. If richer than this either naturally or artificially, it will produce fine, large vines, out not so much fruit. If poorer, it will produce neither very good vines nor fruit. Hence an old garden plot which has received yearly additions of manure, and which for convenience is usually selected, is not the best location. A field newly cleared from the original forest, would perbaps be the best. If that is not to be had, the next best would probably be an old paslooked demurely at us, little dreaming that ture that had long lain in grass, after the sod had been turned under and thoroughly rotted. The subsoil should be deep and dry. The exposure should be to the sun. The tops of our hills, or the sides near the summit, sloping to the East or South, is much better than lower situations near the base or in the valleys. Such locations will produce larger fruit, although in no greater quantities; on the other hand, the best vines and runners for planting are produced in the rich alluvial valleys. They are

The best season for planting is Spring, in the through between two posts which were very near together.

months of April or May. It can be done, however, successfully in the Summer or Fall, when a moderate crop can be gathered some ludicrous remark, and the passengers | the following Summer; but if done in the laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, Spring, a full crop may be had in the Sumin getting through the fence, the poor mer of the succeeding year; besides in divings were made, are about forty miles in woman made sad work with her old black Spring planting, not a plant will fail to length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. bonnet; and now, taking a seat beside a grow, whereas in Summer or Fall planting, well-dressed lady, really looked as if she many plants will be lost, no matter how carefully they may be nursed. As to the This was a new piece of fun, and the planting and cultivation, I cannot do better girl made the most of it. She caricatured than to state briefly the mode followed by depth, and is so clear that the diver can the old lady upon a card; pretended to our Pittsburgh growers-and I do this with make a pattern of her bonnet; and in the more confidence, because it is claimed, various other ways sought to raise a laugh and I believe truly, that we raise in this county better Strawberries, and more of many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; At length the poor woman turned a pale | them in proportion to the ground cultiva- | in others it is studded with coral columns, ted, than are raised in any other part of the from ten to one hundred feet in height, and

I do not agree with those who attribute but that time is past. I am now old and this to our limestone soil. Ours is not, of pyramidal pendants, each forming a forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death bed of my only child. And then, have limestone, to be sure, but it is by no aginary abode of some water nymph. In my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all means the predominating rock. At Cin- other places the pendants form arch after alone in the world, where merry girls will cinnati, where the lower silurian rock, and arch; and as the diver stands on the bothink me a very amusing object. They at Columbus, O., where the upper, silurian tom of the ocean, and gazes through these will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and rock exist to the exclusion of all otherssad appearance, forgetting that the old both pure carbonate of lime, impregnating they fill him with as sacred an awe, as if the superincumbent soil with lime to such he were in some old cathedral, which had a degree that in some places it will effer long been buried beneath 'old ocean's vesce with acids—they are unable to pro- wave. Here and there, the coral extends duce such fine fruit as we do. If I was to even to the surface of the water, as if those hazard an opinion as to the cause, it would | loftier columns were towers belonging to be to attribute it to the potash which those stately temples that are now in ruins. abounds in the coal formation. I would There were countless varieties of diminualso be inclined to attribute to this ingredient, in connection with the sulphur so crevice of the corals, where the water had common in our rocks, the peculiar adaptawere upon the road again. Our merry bility of our soil to the production of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they young friend had placed the card in her grapes—assimilating our soil, as these two received, although of every shade, and enpocket. She was leaning her head upon minerals do, to the volcanic soils in Europe tirely different from plants I am familiar her hand; and you may be sure that I was and California, so celebrated for the production of wine.

For a plantation of Strawberries, the ground is broken up either with the spade or plow, as may be most convenient, to a Banks, I found as different in kind as the twenty would be better. It is reduced to on the surface. The plants, which have trical goby, to the globe-like sun-fish; from a fine tilth, and harrowed or raked smooth been kept moist and in the shade, are then planted in rows two and a half feet apart, the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmrows. A gardener's trowel is used for had heads like squirrels, others like cats making the holes, which are made three or four inches deep, and sufficiently large to receive all the roots and permit them to be and dogs; one of small size resembled the bull terrier. Some darted through the spread out, radiating in all directions from the centre of the plant. The hole is then filled up, and the ground pressed firmly all round the plant. They may now be left beheld, while diving on these banks would, until the weeds begin to appear. These should be removed with a hoe between the rows, and by hand immediately around the plant. Never permit a horse to go on the bed. The practice of horse-hoeing has found there. The sunfish, sawfish, starfish, been abandoned here. No further attention is required, except to cut off the runners as they make their appearance, until Winter sets in. They should then be mulched by spreading a covering of some protecting litter over the plants along the whole line of the rows, an inch or two thick. For this purpose I prefer to all others, forest leaves that have been previously used for bedding cattle in the eyes are very large, and protrude like those stable. it is apt to have a portion of unthreshed grain among it, which will grow among your plants and cause additional labor in cleaning them. Tan-bark is also good, but I think it injurious to the seil from the amount of sell it. I think it injurious to the seil from the amount of salt it contains. Sawdust is also used, but is lighted to be sell from the five feet long, which I should think would also used, but is liable to be blown off by weigh from 400 to 500 pounds." the winds. Any one of these, however, is better than none.

Early in the Spring, this Winter covering is removed from above the crown of the plant, but suffered to remain in close proximity to it where it will keep the ground moist, and, when the fruit is formed, will keep it clean from the effects of the dust and sand thrown upon it by for reference, and will tend to undeceive ashing rains. T. L. SHIELDS.
Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa. \ dashing rains.

April 13, 1864.

The Parsnip.

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the Island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to Le Conteur, the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre. When parsnips are given to heart, and I burst into tears, and from that milch cows, with a little hay, in the Wintime resolved not to abuse a poor black in ter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color and excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding in the best pastures. As parsnips contain six per cent. more mucilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattell me you are nervous. Never mind your tening as well as butter-making quality of nervousness. Try once. If you break down half a dozen times, try again; you shall find your talents increase. It is won-forming the business with more expedition derful how these break-downs do more good and affording meat of exquisite and highly than our keeping on. Just deliver your juicy flavor; the animals eat it with much ant weather with her uncle, yet she never | soul of what is in it. Get your heart red greediness. The result of experiment has hot, and then, like some volcano that is shown that not only in neat cattle, but in lava of your speech run streaming down. mals become fat much sooner, and are more You need not care for the graces of orato- healthy than when fed with any other root ry, nor for the refinements of eloquence, or vegetable, and that, besides, the meat is but speak what you do know; show them more sweet and delicious. The parsnip your Saviour's wounds; bid his sorrows leaves being more bulky than those of carspeak to them, and it shall be marvelous how your stammering tongue shall be all the better an instrument because it does stammer, for that God "hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world, and things which are described by the stammer of the world of the

can be obtained almost any time during the Winter. On account of their rapid growth when young, the weeding is less trouble than weeding carrots.-Michigan Farmer

Miscellaneous.

Impromptu.

BY MBS. E. B. CURBAN. Is there not beyond the heaven That hangs in beauty overhead, A rest to weary mortals giv'n:
Some bright Aiden—peerless Aiden,
Where our wearied feet may tread When the storms of life are fled?

Ev'ry tie the world calls pleasure, Proves, alas! our bitterest pain; And our joys, with stinted measure, Are false treasure—cank'ring treasure The less we hope, the more we gain-All our hopes prove weak and vain.

Vain we chase the phantom fashion, Or the glitt'ring show of pride; 'T is a whirl of strife and passion, 'T is a phantom—fleeting phantom, Hastily will from us glide And will all our hopes deride. The brightest rose may oft conceal A worm within its hidden nest; The warmest friendship may congeal, And smiles conceal—calmly conceal

Within the too confiding breast, Some rankling grief, some wild unrest. The syren's song may round us hover, With a strange, enchanting thrall, While in mazes dark we wander; Yet the cover—filmsy cover,
That o'erveils its luring pall,
Will from off the fancy fall.

Listen then, O! wayward mortal, To the whisp'ring "still, small voice," Pointing thee to hopes immortal, To a portal,—gleaming portal,
Where earth's wearied may rejoice,
Make they now the better choice. Huntington, March 19.

Curiosities of the Ocean Bottom. Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Banks" near. Hayti: "The banks of the coral on which my divings were made, are about forty miles in On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in see from two to three hundred feet when he is submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight. The bottom of the ocean, in from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad

in the deep winding avenue, he finds that tive trees, shrubs, and plants, in every deposited the least earth. They were all of with, that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors, and the most brilliant hue. scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors, and sizes-from the symmethose of the dullest hue to the changeable water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move. To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more than my limits will allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas, can be

white shark, blue or shovel-nose shark, were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish, from four to five inches to three feet in length; their Straw is an excellent material but the loopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers, in which they spawn, and the male or female

> Value of a Paper Dollar in Coin. The following table shows the relative value of a currency dollar to coin at the different rates of premium from 1 to 100. The fractions given are as near the cents as they can be approached without the aid of parts of mills. The table will be found valuable many who are of the impression that the amount of premium must be subtracted from the net dollar in order to ascertain its relative value. The value is found by dividing 10,000 by the premium.

Prem.	Paper Dol.	Prem.	Paper Dol.	Prem.	Paper Do
101	99	135	74 73 78 78 72 72	169	59
102	98	136	784	170	58
103	97	137	73	171	58
104	961	138	721	172	58
105	951	139	72	178	57
106	948	140.,,	714	174	57
107	93j	141	71 705 697	175	57
108	921	142	705	176	56
109	913	143	693	177	56
110	907	144	691	178	56
111	90 °	145	69 ¹ 2	179	56
112	891	146	681	180	55
113	881	147	68]	181	55
114	873	148	671	182	55
115	867	149	67 67 66§	183	54
116	861	150	664	184	54
111:	ODA	11711		1100	04
118	84 🕯	152	65 65 65	186	53
119	841	158	65\$	187	58
120	83 §	154	65°	188	53
121	82	155	$64\frac{1}{2}$	189	53
122	82്	156	641	190	52
128	811	157		191	52
124	81 \$	158	68å	192	52
125	80°	159	638 681	193	51
126	798	160	624	1194	51
1.97	703	1121	20	1105	A1
128	781	162	613	196	51
129	771	163	614	197	50
130	77	164	61°	198	50
181	762	165	613 618 61 605 605	199	50
132	753	166	601	200	50
188	751	167	597	7545-78	727711177
104	748	160	501	Sec. 15	化水黄色素

the cork tree, a species of oak which grows wild in the South of Europe. The tree is stripped of its bark at about fifteen years old, but before stripping it off, the tree is not cut down, as in the case of the oak. It is taken off while the tree is growing. and the operation may be repeated every eighth or ninth year-the quality of the bark continuing each year to improve as the age of the tree increases. When the bark is taken off, it is singed in the flames of a strong fire, and after being soaked for a considerable time in water, it is placed under heavy wights, in order to render it straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with which it can be compressed, and its elasticity, are properties so peculiar to this substance, that no efficient substitute for it has been discovered. The valuable properties of cork were known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes for which it it is used at present, with the exception of stoppers; the ancients used cement for stopping the mouths of bottles or vessels. The Egyptians are said. to have made coffins of cork, which, being spread on the inside with a resinous substance, preserved dead bodies from decay. In modern times, cork was not generally used for stoppers till about the close of the seventeenth century.

Nativity of our Population.

The census returns of 1860 give the following totals of the birth-places of the free inhabitants of the United States: Born in the United States......23,801,403 Born in foreign countries...... 4,136,175

Birth-place not stated..... Total free population......27,489,461 The different races and nations of foreigners in the United States are represented

as follows : Ireland......1,611,304|China... Germany1,301,136 Holland England 431,692 Mexico 27.466 18,625 Brit'h Amer'a, 249,970 Sweden France...... 109,870 Italy 10,518 108,518 Other countr's.

The number of commercial steamers belonging to France is now three hundred and thirty-eight, having increased from sixty-four in 1837. Of these, one hundred and sixty-six trade from Atlantic ports and one hundred and seventy-two in the Mediterranean.

The Stars and Stripes upon the Pyramids of Egypt.—By the arrival of the last steamer we have not only the confirmation of the death of Mr. Stevens, the great American traveler, who was murdered in the interior of Africa, but also that of the most heart-rending death of Mr. Wise, the well-known rock-painter, who for the last three years has been in the employ of Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors and originators of the celebrated Plantation Bitters—a tonic which is fast becoming a household necessity all over the world. Mr. Wise had about completed a most successful four through the Holy Land, the Valley of the Nile, Jerusalem, and a large portion of Egypt, painting upon the rocks in a thousand places of biblical renown and association, in and around Gaza, the city where Samson pulled down the Temple; on the top of the rock Etam, near the place where Samson slew the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; upon the lofty and dark mountain of Jebel Ataka, near where Pharach and his host were swallowed up in the Red Sea; upon Mount Tabor, overlooking the great plain of Esdraelon, the battle-field of all ages and nations, also upon the range of mountains overlooking the Sea of Galilee; upon the tower in the vicinity of Cana, where our Saviour turned water into wine; upon the lofty mountains of Lebanon, lifting their heads into the regions of perpetual snow and ice; and upon the ancient olve-trees, on Mount Olivet, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago. The circumstances, as we learn them from an English correspondent of the London Times, at Cairo, are somewhat as follows: Mr. Wise had taken up his temporary abode in a small village in close proximity to the Pyramids, and had, at great expense and trouble, erected an enormous scaffolding, reaching to the very topmost height of the centre pyramid, and had already been employed some two weeks in painting and affixing thereto the cabalistic signs, S. T.—1860—X, the meaning of which no human being has yet been able to decypher. He had completed the novel and dangerous undertaking, had put the last finishing touch to the whole, which caused them to shine out in the sunlight, like letters of living gold. This mysterious S. T _1860_X could be seen for miles and miles and when the scaffolding should be taken away, the wandering Arab and weary traveler would wonder how they came there, and perhaps ima-gine that other than human hands had placed them there. His duty to his employers had been fulfilled, and now came what he conceived to be his duty to his bleeding and war distracted country. To that end he had erected a flag-staff upon the very peak of the pyramid, which was accomplished by blocks of wood and straps of iron, and announced that at twelve o'clock on such a day, he would hoist the American flag on the top of the world-renowned pyramid. The ncement flew like wild-fire, fore the appointed hour on the twenty-second of February, ten thousand swarthy, ragged, and bare-legged Arabs had assembled, and pitched their tents in the immediate vicinity of the pyramids. At eleven o'clock Mr. Wise, with the flag wrapped around him. commenced the ascent of the scaffolding, and in half an hour had reached its top; soon after, the flag was securely attached to the halyards, and all was ready; with breathless anxiety and the stillness of death, the thousands of up-turned faces watched every movof the daring and patriotic Wise. And as the Egyptian bell tolled the hour of twelve the broad stripes and bright stars were given to the breeze, and there, above the peak of the mighty pyramid, waved the proud banner in all its beauty, mejesty, and glory—at sight of which these ten thousand Arabs shouted and yelled as lustily as if they were welcoming back to earth the millions of their race said to be entombed within the Pyramids. But now comes the sad part of our story -Mr. Wise had successfully accomplished all that he had undertaken, and was about to commence his descent, when, oh! horror of horrors! the scaffolding was seen to sway, to and fro i mid air, and in less time than I have been rela-ting it, the whole structure came crashing down to earth, and there in the dizzy height could be seen this brave man, holding on to a portion of the halyards that he caught hold of when he saw and felt the scaffolding giving way. The scene was changed, as with the waving of a magic wand, the laughter and the shouts subsided into silence—that indescribable murmur that betokens the presence of a multitude. It was utterly impossible for human power to aid him, and for one whole hour thousands of human beings stood and watched, with, on! what agony of suspense, a brave man struggling for life—his agonizing calls for help could be distinctly heard, but, alas! no help could reach him! "At last nature was exhausted, and in a moment more he lay at the base of the Pyramid, a crushed and bleeding

mass of fiesh and blood. Still the proud banner waved, and still the S. T.—1860—X, shone out with undimmed lustre, but to place them there had cost the life of a brave man. He was buried Value of a Value of a Value of a at the base of the Pyramid, which will ever be a lasting monument to his patriotism and bravery. J.D. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tea Dealer and Grocer.

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Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," singuitying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

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err. We are not surprised at such facts as the followingalthough the persons who write them are. We know the rsons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse " NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. "DEAR SIR :—I have been afflicted many years with severe restrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a neral disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was ne, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plan-

into facts and established a basis from which we need no

on Bitters. Respectfully, Judith Lussel." "REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863. ** * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen nths-speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they ave me's bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * Three bot les restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTE."

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"HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH ST., NEW-YORK, August 2, 1863.

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"* * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hun-ireds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing affect.
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