

GOD IS TRUE.
God is true;
And every mortal new
His endless truth I view.
Be ever glowing
My thanks for all he's doing
Renewed each day,
Like his own ray.

RESTORATION vs. RECONSTRUCTION.
These favoring the policy of Congress
are at liberty to define that
policy by the term reconstruction,
if they choose to do so, however
inconsistent it may be with the
restoration.

PRAYER OF THE POOR FOR THE POOR.
I asked for wealth to aid the poor,
Whose piteous wails I may not hear,
Whose griefs and sorrows I can't see,
Whose help I need, but I can't give.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.
In the Senate of the United States,
a few days ago, pending the discussion
of a bill to give all male persons
of proper age the right to vote in the
District of Columbia, Mr. Cowan,
of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out
the word "male" before persons.

STEWART AND ASTOR.
A. T. Stewart is not what is called
a liberal man. He seldom looks at
a subscription paper. With him, begging
is at a discount. He has little
sympathy with vagrancy. Men and
women who seek his presence seldom
gain much by an interview, if money
is the object. Indeed, it is very difficult
to gain access to him in any way.

THE STOLEN RING.
It is well known, that the magpie
is very fond of jewelry, and that a
regular raven in any neighborhood is a
tame raven. If he can spy a sparkling
finger ring, or any small but
brilliant object, he makes no scruple
of flying off with it to some collection
of curiosities he has stored away
securely out of reach.

into people's balloting at all. He
tells us, himself, in a former article,
that the adoption of the Amendments
was "exactly the thing at issue." He
seems to imagine, in his dream—at
least, it has one characteristic of a
dream, its absurdity—that Congress
is requiring "lifeless" States to adopt
Amendments to the Constitution.

Now let us examine the position
taken recently, that the people of the
seceding States are alien enemies;
and, as an inevitable sequence, that
there has been no rebellion, and no
traitors. By the way, may not this
be the secret reason that Judge
Chase avoids the trial of Davis, but
dares not avow it, for fear he will
meet the common fate of men in
advance of the age in which they live,
and thus lose his chance of succession
to the Presidency? And even
Congress may be supposed to have
some glimmerings of the situation,
from their haste to repeal the law
giving the President power to pardon
rebels. I think but few see the
necessity of taking this new position,
and fewer still see the difficulty of
holding it. But efforts to maintain
this position are far more commendable
than the continued and repeated
charging of men with the worst of
crimes and designs, and when requested
to produce the evidence, flying
for cover behind insulted dignity.

We are told, by D. E. M., that
South Carolina (and this is put as
the status of all), by passing the
ordinance of secession, repealed the
one of 1788, ratifying the Constitution
of the United States. If this be
so, the repealing act placed her in
the same position relative to the
United States Government, that she
occupied before passing the ratifying
act of 1788, and that was the position
of a sovereign and independent
State, and as such had a perfect right
to join with other like States, and
form a confederate republic, or a
monarchy, if they preferred it; and
the vantage ground supposed to be
obtained by the United States Government,
from being the party aggressed
upon, is shifted to the other side;
for the attempt to garrison and
supply a fort within the territory
of a sovereign and independent State,
in the absence of treaty stipulations
to that effect, is an act of war of
itself, and may be treated by a
construed act of war. This theory
places the United States in the attitude
of waging an offensive war for the
purpose of conquest, and of refusing
affirmation to adjust the difficulty
and arrest the further effusion of
blood. How the language, "our noble
army of martyrs," sounds when
coming from lips that enunciate such
a doctrine! The quotations of D.
E. M. prove nothing whatever in
support of his position. He quotes
from Judge Curtis, "If the officers
of a State Government refuse to take
the oath to support the Constitution
of the United States"—hold on!
this will not apply. This South
Carolina that seceded is not the one
that ratified the Constitution of 1788,
and entered the Union! "It has not
a single element of that one!" This
South Carolina is the same sovereign
and independent South Carolina that
existed before the ratification of
1788, and it would be reasonable for
her officers to take the oath to support
the Constitution of the United
States! A quotation from Whose
states: "In the United States, it is
incorrect to suppose the alien, as
opposed to citizen, means foreign as
respects the Constitution. This is evident,
but it is correct to suppose that alien,
as opposed to citizen, means foreign
as respects government. That is, if
by passing the ordinance of secession,
these States became sovereign
and independent, then their governments,
as regards the United States,
were foreign, and their citizens
became aliens, and consequently alien
enemies. Prove the position, and I
will admit the correctness of the
conclusions.

It was unnecessary to quote so
largely from decisions of the Supreme
Court to prove that traitors are
enemies. A school-boy could have told
that. I cannot see how a person can
be a traitor without being an enemy.
But he has not yet found the court
that will decide that traitors are alien
enemies; and to adduce these quotations
in support of such a dogma,
only reveals the weakness of the
position they were intended to support.

To say that traitors are alien
enemies, is a contradiction in terms,
and violates all common sense. Consistency
requires D. E. M. to correct his
nomenclature by dropping such names
as "traitors," and "rebel sympathizers,"
and adapt his language to the
new position he has taken; and
doubtless he will do so, if he has
long enough to get habituated to the
situation.

LUTHER'S PRAYER FOR MELANCTHON.
—On a certain occasion, a message
was sent to Luther to inform him
that Melancthon lay dying. He at
once hastened to his sick bed, and
found him presenting the usual preliminary
symptoms of death. He
mournfully bent over him, and, sobbing,
gave utterance to a sorrowful
exclamation. It roused Melancthon
from his stupor. He looked in the
face of Luther and said—"O Luther!
is this you? Why don't you let me
depart in peace?" "We can't spare
you yet, Philip," was the reply.
And turning round, he threw himself
upon his knees, and wretched with
God for his recovery, for upwards of
an hour. He went from his knees to

the bed, and took his friend by the
hand. Again he said, "Dear Luther,
why don't you let me depart in
peace?" "No, no, Philip! we can't
spare you yet," was the reply. He
then ordered some soup; and, when
pressed to take it, Melancthon
declined, again saying, "Dear Luther,
why will you not let me go home
and be at rest?" "We can not
spare you yet, Philip," was the reply.
He then added, "Philip, take this
soup, or I will excommunicate you."
He took the soup. He commenced
to grow better. He soon
regained his wonted health, and
labored years afterwards in the cause
of the Reformation; and when Luther
returned home, he said to his wife
with joy, "God gave me my brother,
Melancthon back in direct answer
to my prayers."

they had not sufficient protection.
Some such complaints had been made
by a few, but they were such as were
very properly denominated, strong-
minded women. Ladies were not
anxious to participate in the election
broils and political excitement.
Mr. Cowan asked if the presence
of ladies at the polls would not tend
to preserve order?
Mr. Johnson said it would not.
The kind of men who created such
disturbances were not to be deterred
from it by the presence of ladies.
Aside from all delicacy, what right
had a woman to vote, when the right
was denied to a boy until he was 21
years of age, although he was put
into the militia at 15?
Mr. Wade resumed the floor in
advocacy of the amendment. He
spoke of the necessity of female
suffrage to enable women to protect
themselves by the enactment of just
laws.

their husbands, might go to the
proceedings of the Women's Rights
Convention, recently held, to learn
differently. It was time to look facts
in the face. He was willing to stand
upon old institutions, sanctified as
they were by the past; but when the
time came to make a step, it should
be made in the right direction. He
was surprised that his sincerity should
be doubted. Radicals were not like
poets. They were made, and not
born, and when the time came he
should be as radical as any of them.
He had as many reasons as Mr. Anthony,
and one more, for being in favor of
this bill, for he had a wife, whereas
Mr. Anthony was a widower. He
hoped, therefore, that Mr. Anthony
could make an object-lesson by his
having expressed a doubt of his
sincerity. [Laughter.] This new
personage who appears on the political
stage to oppose the Republican
system of legislation, complains that
they have been a tyrant to her. He
(Mr. Cowan) proceeded to read from
the proceedings of the nineteenth
annual meeting of the Pennsylvania
Anti-Slavery Society the speech of
Mrs. Frances D. Gage, during the
session of that body. He would
appreciate his friend from Massachusetts
(Mr. Wilson) to express his opinion
on that subject, and he felt assured
that he would be firm on the side
of humanity on this question. He
could almost see from where he stood
the bosom of his friend from Massachusetts
heave in sympathy with this
new issue, [laughter], and now that
they had two negroes in the Massachusetts
Legislature, he could not
doubt that Mr. Wilson would come
to his (Mr. Cowan's) position. He
hoped, also, that his other friend from
Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would
vote right on this proposition, now
that a change had come over his domestic
relations. [Laughter.] He
would not have alluded to this delicate
subject, but he found some remarks
from Mrs. Gage in relation to
Mr. Sumner's great speech of last
winter, to which he was compelled
to assent. Mrs. Gage had discovered
that Mr. Sumner protested against
taxation, and male representation,
and not a word was said by that
gentleman against the tyranny of taxing
women without giving them the
right of representation. He would
say to the gentleman, that Mrs. Elizabeth
Cady Stanton, Mrs. Frances D.
Gage, and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony,
were at their heels, with their banners
flying; and they were after them
persistently and sharply. Toward
the close of his speech, Mr. Cowan
read a letter from Mr. Wade
to Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, written
last Summer in favor of female
suffrage. If his amendment was adopted,
he (Cowan) would vote for the
bill. He would not be afraid of
female suffrage if female suffrage went
with it. He would not be the first
to propose any change on the matter
of suffrage, but if any change
was to be made, it ought to be a
radical and fundamental one of this
kind. He was in good earnest in
offering this amendment; he was not
so blind as not to see the signs of
the coming times.

Mr. WADSWORTH (Rep., Mo.) said
he did not think the pending amendment
offered by Mr. Cowan was
intended in good faith for practical
legislation. If it were intended to
be put into practical effect, he was
one of those who believed it would
be necessary to accompany it by a
good deal of other legislation to
prevent it from degenerating into abuse
and corruption. But accepting the
matter in the light he had stated, he,
for one, was willing to express his
opinion freely on this subject. He
had to say, said Mr. Wadsworth,
that he did not believe in the right
of universal suffrage, and do
not recognize the right of society to
limit it on any ground of race, color,
or sex. I will go further, Sir, and say,
that I recognize the right of franchise
as being an intrinsic and natural
right, and I do not believe that
society has the right to impose any
limitation upon that right that does
not spring out of the necessity of the
social state itself. These may seem
extreme views, but they conform to
the rigid logic of the question, and I
defy any Senator on this floor to
escape from them. I have been shocked
during the course of this debate
at expressions which I have heard so
often fall from distinguished Senators,
saying that they recognize in
this right of franchise substantially
no right at all; that it was simply a
privilege conceded by society for the
government which represents society;
that it was a gracious boon from
somewhere, and for which we
should feel proud and thankful. In
other words, it was not a right in any
sense. Mr. President, I do not hold
my liberties by any such tenure. I
should grieve to think I was dependent
exclusively, in a matter of right,
upon the views of majorities, for those
rights. On the contrary, I believe
that whenever you establish that
as the doctrine, whenever you crystallize
that idea in the public mind in
this country, you ring the death-knell
of American liberty; because you lay
it open to overthrow, whenever
corruptions shall prevail to such an
extent, and whenever majorities shall
become sufficiently exasperated.
The argument that women could
not participate in the tumults of
elections and political campaigns,
was an argument against the
hustings, not against suffrage. The
argument that women ought not to
vote because they could not be
embodied in the militia, was not founded
in fact. Men are exempted from
military service for a variety of
reasons, among them physical inability,
and were yet allowed the right of
suffrage. The same inability would
apply in the case of women.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) succeeded
Mr. Brown on the floor, and proceeded
to speak against the pending
measure and the pending amendment.
To grant the right of suffrage to
women would be to drag her into
the corruptions of politics, and make
her a political hack. He was opposed
to negro suffrage, because he believed
the negro inferior to the white man,
and did not believe a superior race
should grant political power to an
inferior race resident among them.
The proposition to do such a thing
was fanatical and revolutionary;
contrary to the teachings of history
and the writings of the best philosophers.
Ethnologists had described the skulls,
chins and feet of the negro as decidedly
marking him as belonging to an
inferior race. The negro race had
been engulfed in the deepest ignorance
for 4,000 years without making
the least progress. Providence had
set him off to himself, and never
intended that he should mix with
the white race. He might be his
slave, but never its equal or superior,
as fanaticism now proposes to make
him.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) followed
Mr. Davis in a written speech of
considerable length, taking ground
in favor of universal suffrage. The
people of the South were kept in
poverty and ignorance, he said, in
order that a class might be elevated
to rule. Such was not the case in
the North, where the masses had
opportunities for information and
education. Society in the South was
not capable of free government, and
would not be, until impeded with
Northern ideas. Whenever it was
necessary for the cause of liberty and
equality for women to have the elec-

art could remove without inflicting
capital punishment upon the offender.
It had evidently been brought
to the test when the rat was very
small, and his inquisitiveness, he
had read his head into a very
troublesome mode of inquiry it proved,
as it did not, by any means, grow
with his growth, and it did fair to
become a "choker," indeed. The
jeweler had the animal's skin
preserved and stuffed, without removing
the ring. Various small articles had
been missed at different times from
the shop, and different parties had
been suspected. Now, of course, the
old mother rat had all these pifferings
laid at her door, whether justly
or not. It is a bad thing to be guilty
of any such act, even if you are
ever so sorry for it afterwards. You
will be sure to be suspected whenever
anything is missing about you.
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than great riches, and loving favor
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Lieutenant-General Sir S. B. Ellis, of
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famous signal—told by General Ellis,
who served on board the flagship:
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greatly influenced the affairs of Europe,
and gave to England the
supremacy of the seas, was one through
which our ship passed with but little
loss. There was scarcely any wind
at the time, and we approached the
enemy at not more than a knot and
a half an hour. As we neared the
French fleet, I was sent below with
orders, and was much struck with
the preparations made by the blue-
jackets, the majority of whom were
stripped to the waist; a handkerchief
was bound tightly round their heads
and over the ears, so that the noise
of the cannon, many men being
deaf for days after an action. The
men wore variously equipped; some
were sharpening their cutlasses, others
polishing the guns, as though an
inspection were about to take place
instead of a mortal combat, while
three or four, as if in mere bravado,
were dancing a horripole; but all
seemed deeply anxious to come to
close quarters with the enemy. Occasionally
they would look out of the
ports, and speculate as to the various
ships of the enemy, many of which
had been, on former occasions, engaged
by our vessels.
"It was at this time that Nelson's
famous signal, 'England expects
every man to do his duty,' was hoisted
at the mast-head of the Admiral's
ship. These words were requested
to be delivered to the men, and I
was desired to inform those on the
'main-deck of the Admiral's signal.
Upon acquainting one of the quartermasters
with the order, he assembled
the men with 'Avast there, stand
close and hear the Admiral's words.'
When the men were mustered, I delivered
with becoming dignity, the
sentences, after anticipating that
the effect on the men would be to
awe them by its grandeur. Jack,
however, did not appreciate it, for
there were murmurs from some, while
others in an audible whisper muttered:
'Do our duty! Of course we do!
Our duty! I've always done mine;
haven't you? Let us come alongside
of 'em, and we'll soon show whether
we will do our duty.' Still the men
cheered vociferously—more, I believe,
from love and admiration of their
Admiral and leaders, than from a
full appreciation of this well-known
signal."

open between the two officers
person asking for Mr. Astor's
recoiled at once to the rear room. At
a common deck, crowded with
peers, Mrs. German looking on
about 70 heavy moidled, tall
and stout. His eyes, which are
with an expression bordering on
stupidity, are fastened on the visitor,
and Mr. Astor awaits his utterance.
He wastes no words. His answer
are yes or no, with an air that admits
of no debate. All the day long, from
10 to 5, Mr. Astor sits in his
and sees all comers. He is master
of his business. He knows the value
of every horse, the duration of every
lease, the times and terms of pay-
ment, with every foot of land. At
five o'clock he rises, and with a slow
and sluggish turn turns into Broadway,
and walks to Lafayette Place,
where he resides, for dinner.

He has two sons, John Jacob, and
William B. Jr. These young men
are in business with their father. No
bankers in New York attend more
closely to their calling. They walk
down Broadway in the morning, and
up at night with the great throng
of business men, as if they, in common
with all the others, had a formal
duty to perform. Much of the fact
of their grandfathers' grandfathers
is due to them. They cross the old
proverb, that wealth does not descend
to the third generation. Besides
what they have inherited, they have
made a fortune of their own, and
should their father die to-morrow,
they have the ability, industry, and
adaptedness to business, to maintain
the honor of the name and carry on
the estate in their father's style.
They are modest, retiring, and of
low affection. John Jacob is tall,
large, heavily built, with sandy hair
and complexion, resembling his father.
He went to the field in 1861,
and did good service for the national
cause. William B., Jr., is tall and
slim, with black hair, of a genteel
build, and is said to resemble his
mother.

Business First, Pleasure After.
"Pat the young horse in the
plow," said the farmer; and very
much pleased he was to be in a team
with Dobbin and the gray mare. It
was a long field, and gayly he walked
across it, his nose upon Dobbin's
haunches, having hard work to keep
at so slow a pace.

"Where are we going now?" he
said, when he got to the top. "This
is very pleasant."
"Back again," said Dobbin.
"Back for?" said the young
horse, rather surprised; but Dobbin
had gone to sleep, for he could plow
as well asleep as awake.

"What are we going back for?"
he asked, turning round to the old
gray mare.
"Keep on," said the old gray
mare, "or we shall never get to the
bottom, and you'll have the whip at
your heels."

"Very odd indeed," said the
young horse, who thought he had
had enough of it, and was not sorry
he was coming to the bottom of the
field. Great was his astonishment
when Dobbin, just opening his eyes,
again turned, and proceeded at the
same pace up the field again.
"How long is this going on?"
asked the young horse.

Dobbin just glanced across the
field as his eyes closed, and fell
asleep again, as he began to calculate
how long it would take to plow it.

"How long will this go on?" he
asked, turning to the gray mare.
"Keep up, I tell you," she said,
"or you'll have me on your heels!"

When the top came, and another
turn, and the bottom, and then another
turn, the poor young horse was
in despair. He grew quite dizzy, and
he was glad like Dobbin, to shut his
eyes, but he might get tired of the
fight of the same ground so continually.

"Well," he said, when the gears
were taken off, "if this is your plowing,
I hope I shall have no more of it."
But his hopes were vain; for
many days he plowed, till he got
reconciled to it, but tired of complaining
of the weary, monotonous
work.

In the winter, when comfortably
housed in the warm stable, he cried
out to Dobbin, as he was eating some
delicious oats, "I say, Dobbin, this
is better than plowing; do you re-
member that field? I hope I shall
never have anything to do with that
business again. What in the world
could be the use of walking up a
field just for the sake of walking
down again? It's enough to make
one laugh to think of it."

"How do you like your oats?"
said Dobbin.
"Delicious!" said the young horse.
"Then please remember, if there
were no plowing, there would be no
oats."—Mrs. Prosser's Fables.

Flight of the Flying Fish.—Mr.
Horace Mann, in the proceedings of
the Boston Society of Natural History,
brought forward additional
evidence in relation to the manner in
which the flight of these fishes is
sustained. The so-called flight has
been asserted by some naturalists to
be only a long leap, the fish project-
ing itself from the water by a vigor-
ous action of the tail, just as the
salmon does in ascending falls, the
large fins acting as a parachute, but
never as wings after the manner of
birds. A few observers have claimed
that they really fly. Mr. Mann's
observations sustain this last view, as
appears from the following facts. These
fishes leave the water at a very low
angle, of only five or six degrees,
and during their flight change the
direction so as to rise over the crest,
and descend into the hollow of the
waves. The motion of a favorable
circumstance, as when they flow near
the shore, so as to be reflected to the
eye. The motion is not constant, but
somewhat intermittent, though kept
up during the whole flight. The
extent of their vibrations is quite
small, and is indicated by a more or
less steady space, or glimmering,
which corresponds with the air in
instances they flew to the distance
of seventy-five or a hundred yards,
barely touching the water; from time
to time, and at other thirty or forty
yards without touching it at all.

THE STOLEN RING.
It is well known, that the magpie
is very fond of jewelry, and that a
regular raven in any neighborhood is a
tame raven. If he can spy a sparkling
finger ring, or any small but
brilliant object, he makes no scruple
of flying off with it to some collection
of curiosities he has stored away
securely out of reach. Rats seem
to take a similar pleasure in carrying
off articles that can be of no possible
use to them for supplying bed or
board. We all know that if he gets
into your library he is one of the
most unscrupulous plagiarists, often
appropriating whole chapters from
your choicest works—but I suppose
his apology is, that he does it in order
that he may sleep at ease. But what
excuses a rat, could he make for
stealing a gold ring in a jeweler's
shop. I cannot imagine. Yet a rat
was caught in a trap, once, with a
small ring about his neck, which no

one could remove without inflicting
capital punishment upon the offender.
It had evidently been brought
to the test when the rat was very
small, and his inquisitiveness, he
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troublesome mode of inquiry it proved,
as it did not, by any means, grow
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others in an audible whisper muttered:
'Do our duty! Of course we do!
Our duty! I've always done mine;
haven't you? Let us come alongside
of 'em, and we'll soon show whether
we will do our duty.' Still the men
cheered vociferously—more, I believe,
from love and admiration of their
Admiral and leaders, than from a
full appreciation of this well-known
signal."

Business First, Pleasure After.
"Pat the young horse in the
plow," said the farmer; and very
much pleased he was to be in a team
with Dobbin and the gray mare. It
was a long field, and gayly he walked
across it, his nose upon Dobbin's
haunches, having hard work to keep
at so slow a pace.

"Where are we going now?" he
said, when he got to the top. "This
is very pleasant."
"Back again," said Dobbin.
"Back for?" said the young
horse, rather surprised; but Dobbin
had gone to sleep, for he could plow
as well asleep as awake.

"What are we going back for?"
he asked, turning round to the old
gray mare.
"Keep on," said the old gray
mare, "or we shall never get to the
bottom, and you'll have the whip at
your heels."

"Very odd indeed," said the
young horse, who thought he had
had enough of it, and was not sorry
he was coming to the bottom of the
field. Great was his astonishment
when Dobbin, just opening his eyes,
again turned, and proceeded at the
same pace up the field again.
"How long is this going on?"
asked the young horse.

Dobbin just glanced across the
field as his eyes closed, and fell
asleep again, as he began to calculate
how long it would take to plow it.

"How long will this go on?" he
asked, turning to the gray mare.
"Keep up, I tell you," she said,
"or you'll have me on your heels!"

When the top came, and another
turn, and the bottom, and then another
turn, the poor young horse was
in despair. He grew quite dizzy, and
he was glad like Dobbin, to shut his
eyes, but he might get tired of the
fight of the same ground so continually.

"Well," he said, when the gears
were taken off, "if this is your plowing,
I hope I shall have no more of it."
But his hopes were vain; for
many days he plowed, till he got
reconciled to it, but tired of complaining
of the weary, monotonous
work.

In the winter, when comfortably
housed in the warm stable, he cried
out to Dobbin, as he was eating some
delicious oats, "I say, Dobbin, this
is better than plowing; do you re-
member that field? I hope I shall
never have anything to do with that
business again. What in the world
could be the use of walking up a
field just for the sake of walking
down again? It's enough to make
one laugh to think of it."

"How do you like your oats?"
said Dobbin.
"Delicious!" said the young horse.
"Then please remember, if there
were no plowing, there would be no
oats."—Mrs. Prosser's Fables.

Flight of the Flying Fish.—Mr.
Horace Mann, in the proceedings of
the Boston Society of Natural History,
brought forward additional
evidence in relation to the manner in
which the flight of these fishes is
sustained. The so-called flight has
been asserted by some naturalists to
be only a long leap, the fish project-
ing itself from the water by a vigor-
ous action of the tail, just as the
salmon does in ascending falls, the
large fins acting as a parachute, but
never as wings after the manner of
birds. A few observers have claimed
that they really fly. Mr. Mann's
observations sustain this last view, as
appears from the following facts. These
fishes leave the water at a very low
angle, of only five or six degrees,
and during their flight change the
direction so as to rise over the crest,
and descend into the hollow of the
waves. The motion of a favorable
circumstance, as when they flow near
the shore, so as to be reflected to the
eye. The motion is not constant, but
somewhat intermittent, though kept
up during the whole flight. The
extent of their vibrations is quite
small, and is indicated by a more or
less steady space, or glimmering,
which corresponds with the air in
instances they flew to the distance
of seventy-five or a hundred yards,
barely touching the water; from time
to time, and at other thirty or forty
yards without touching it at all.

THE STOLEN RING.
It is well known, that the magpie
is very fond of jewelry, and that a
regular raven in any neighborhood is a
tame raven. If he can spy a sparkling
finger ring, or any small but
brilliant object, he makes no scruple
of flying off with it to some collection
of curiosities he has stored away
securely out of reach. Rats seem
to take a similar pleasure in carrying
off articles that can be of no possible
use to them for supplying bed or
board. We all know that if he gets
into your library he is one of the
most unscrupulous plagiarists, often
appropriating whole chapters from
your choicest works—but I suppose
his apology is, that he does it in order
that he may sleep at ease. But what
excuses a rat, could he make for
stealing a gold ring in a jeweler's
shop. I cannot imagine. Yet a rat
was caught in a trap, once, with a
small ring about his neck, which no

one could remove without inflicting
capital punishment upon the offender.
It had evidently been brought
to the test when the rat was very
small, and his inquisitiveness, he
had read his head into a very
troublesome mode of inquiry it proved,
as it did not, by any means, grow
with his growth, and it did fair to
become a "choker," indeed. The
jeweler had the animal's skin
preserved and stuffed, without removing
the ring. Various small articles had
been missed at different times from
the shop, and different parties had
been suspected. Now, of course, the
old mother rat had all these pifferings
laid at her door, whether justly
or not. It is a bad thing to be guilty
of any such act, even if you are
ever so sorry for it afterwards. You
will be sure to be suspected whenever
anything is missing about you.
"A good name is rather to be chosen
than great riches, and loving favor
rather than silver and gold."

NELSON'S SIGNAL.
A London publishing house has
just issued a memoir of the late
Lieutenant-General Sir S. B. Ellis, of
the British Royal Marines, in which
occurs the following story of the
battle of Trafalgar and Nelson's
famous signal—told by General Ellis,
who served on board the flagship:
"His glorious battle, which so
greatly influenced the affairs of Europe,
and gave to England the
supremacy of the seas, was one through
which our ship passed with but little
loss. There was scarcely any wind
at the time, and we approached the
enemy at not more than a knot and
a half an hour. As we neared the
French fleet, I was sent below with
orders, and was much struck with
the preparations made by the blue-
jackets, the majority of whom were
stripped to the waist; a handkerchief
was bound tightly round their heads
and over the ears, so that the noise
of the cannon, many men being
deaf for days after an action. The
men wore variously equipped; some
were sharpening their cutlasses, others
polishing the guns, as though an
inspection were about to take place
instead of a mortal combat, while
three or four, as if in mere bravado,
were dancing a horripole; but all
seemed deeply anxious to come to
close quarters with the enemy. Occasionally
they would look out of the
ports, and speculate as to the various
ships of the enemy, many of which
had been, on former occasions, engaged
by our vessels.
"It was at this time that Nelson's
famous signal, 'England expects
every man to do his duty,' was hoisted
at the mast-head of the Admiral's
ship. These words were requested
to be delivered to the men, and I
was desired to inform those on the
'main-deck of the Admiral's signal.
Upon acquainting one of the quartermasters
with the order, he assembled
the men with 'Avast there, stand
close and hear the Admiral's words.'
When the men were mustered, I delivered
with becoming dignity, the
sentences, after anticipating that
the effect on the men would be to
awe them by its grandeur. Jack,
however, did not appreciate it, for
there were murmurs from some, while
others in an audible whisper muttered:
'Do our duty! Of course we do!
Our duty! I've always done mine;
haven't you? Let us come alongside
of 'em, and we'll soon show whether
we will do our duty.' Still the men
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Take Particular Notice
The current volume of the Sabbath Recorder will end with the month of December...

SABBATH ADVOCACY.

What to do, and how to do it, are questions of constant recurrence in every department of human labor...

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Having seen in the Sabbath Recorder several articles on this subject, particularly one by "L. E. L."...

GOOD EDITORS.

Considering how many good editors there are, it is strange there are so few good editors...

men of known worth will be chosen to occupy the posts of honor and trust. I know whereof I speak...

A SURGEON AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

From the letter of a surgeon connected with the United States Post Hospital at Natchez, Miss., dated Dec. 5th, 1866, we extract as follows:

RESIST NOT THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Therefore, indeed, he who despises, despises not man, but God, who certainly has given to him the Holy Spirit...

THE WEATHER AT FARRINA.

Sabbath, Dec. 15th, was very stormy. For a few days previous, the wind blew fresh from the south...

HOPE FOR JAPAN.

The opening of Japan to intercourse with other nations, was promptly followed by the establishment of Christian Protestant missions in that country...

REMARKS.

We print the foregoing because we have great confidence in the sincerity and conscientiousness of the writer. But we frankly confess, that it appears to us a little dreamy...

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In moving to a new settlement, whether prairie or woodland, the first want of every family is a dwelling house. Though the style and finish of the dwellings may to some degree indicate the enterprise of those who build up the community...

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.

BOUNDS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

Congress was in session four days of last week, and then, by concurrent resolution, adjourned from Thursday, the 20th of December, to Thursday, the 3d of January.

The War Committee reported favorably on the House resolution for the erection of a monument in memory of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

A bill was presented, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to provide for the removal of colored persons from foreign countries.

Credentials of Mr. Jones, Senator elect from Arkansas for six years, were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a memorial of the Union League, of Norfolk, Va., for the establishment of a territorial government in Virginia.

Mr. Williams presented a resolution to restrict the immigration of the Chinese. He said that since the first discovery of gold in California the Chinese in considerable numbers have emigrated to the Pacific coast.

Information was asked from the President in regard to troops sent to the interior of Missouri; and it was stated that a dispatch from Gov. Fletcher asserts that Gen. Grant has sent troops to Lexington, Mo., and protests against such interference.

The bill to admit Nebraska was discussed parts of two or three days, but not acted upon.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House voted down a resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the withdrawal of the currency issued by the national banks, as fast as the same may be done without injustice to the banks, and of supplying its place with legal tender notes issued by the Government of the United States.

A translation of the letter from the Emperor of Russia, acknowledging the receipt of a joint resolution congratulating him on his escape from assassination, was read and applauded.

The Deficiency Bill was discussed a considerable length, and passed. A joint resolution was passed, directing that until otherwise ordered, should be unlawful for any officer of the U. S. Government to pay any accounts, claims, or demands against the Government, accruing prior to the 15th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion.

The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed by the House to consider a report for the employment of female clerks in the Departments, with special reference to the relatives of soldiers.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution to inquire into the reported sale of a colored man at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Stevens also declared that negroes were sold in Florida. The resolution was amended to direct the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the South, and adopted.

The House adopted a resolution commending "the tone of the national voice in reference to the Republic of Mexico."

It is stated that at least thirty members of the House of Representatives have entered their names as candidates for the floor to make speeches on the President's annual message.

The Postmaster General has sent his estimates to the House for the service of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The sum being seventeen and a half million dollars.

Secretary McCulloch responded to the House inquiry concerning the condition of the National Banks, by reporting that on the first of October there were fifty-five banks more or less deficient in their reserve of lawful money. They were immediately notified not to increase their liabilities by making any new loans and discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, not to make any dividend of their profits until the reserve of lawful money should be restored.

TYPHOON IN CHINESE WATERS.—Minister Burlingame, writing from Shanghai, Oct. 6th, gives an account of a terrible typhoon which swept through the Straits between Yokohama and Hong Kong, in the middle of September. Capt. Noel, of the French steamer Duplex, says the Typhoon was the severest known for years, the barometer falling to 28.01.

The "rarification of the air was so great as to affect the passengers painfully. The wind appeared to strike the vessel unequally, in one place breaking strongly into bolts, and in another leaving weak objects unscathed. At four o'clock in the afternoon the barometer fell rapidly; it had fallen for it was 7.20; at half-past five it fell to 7.14; from five to

seven o'clock in the afternoon, they were exposed to the most frightful tempest which could be imagined. The sea was really horrible on all sides. As for the wind, there were no longer squalls, but frightful howlings. About half-past six we were literally the sport of a whirlwind, which caught up everything on deck and whirled them in a circle to the right and left to the height of the mizen mast. An enormous brass plate was projected forward to aft, and our masts bent like reeds. I believed they would be carried away, and I do not really know how they were able to resist such violence."

LATE EUROPEAN ITEMS.

A dispatch from Brussels, dated Dec. 19th, says that the Independence Belge publishes a report that Marshal Bazaine has been ordered to enter into negotiations with the United States for the establishment of a suitable government to succeed that of Maximilian.

A dispatch from Berlin, Dec. 19th, says: Bismarck, by the advice of his physicians, has relinquished the Presidency of the conference of the North German States, in favor of Savigny.

Another dispatch from Berlin, dated Dec. 19th, says that the government of Prussia have resolved to send a number of naval officers to the United States to inquire into the affairs connected with that service.

A dispatch from Hamburg, dated Dec. 19th, says: Thirty or forty Hanoverians were arrested this morning in this city, while about to embark on the American steamer, to avoid serving in the Prussian army.

A dispatch from London, Dec. 22d, says: The Fenian troubles in Ireland are entirely abated. The island is tranquil, and confidence has returned to the people.

A dispatch dated Alexandria, Dec. 22d, says: Surrait was yesterday put on board the United States corvette Swatara.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of Dec. 19th. The confectionery establishment of Joseph Specht, No. 36 Madison street, took fire between 3 and 4 o'clock.

The increased business at the workshops of the Springfield Armory, consequent upon the Government order for 25,000 breech-loaders, has resulted in the recalling of the old help, which was discharged at the close of the war, to many of the departments.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial says that the leading railroad managers of New England have petitioned Congress to reduce the duty on railroad axes, tires and rails made of iron, to one cent per pound, and of steel to one half cent per pound.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

An extensive case of confiscation under the Revenue Laws came to light at Cleveland, last week. Between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of steel carriage springs of excellent quality, manufactured in Canada, were shipped to the United States in violation; only about half the original cost being placed upon them as their real value.

A Milwaukee, Wis., butcher, killed a cow the other day, and found in her stomach a live mud-turtle. It measured six inches across the back, and as it could not have entered that size, the inference is, that it must have grown considerably in its gastric home. The shell was very much eaten away by the acids of the stomach, and the turtle only lived ten hours after being released.

A family in Danbury missed their cat a short time ago, and concluded that she had been abducted. Sunday she was found in a vacant lot in the neighborhood, wrapped in the embrace of a snake. Both were dead, the snake having perished from the bite of the cat, marks of whose teeth were found in its back, while the cat evidently suffered death from the too fondly hug of the snake.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22d, about four o'clock, at two sisters, Mary and Maggie Pennington, were skating on the Shawheen river, the ice broke, and they were precipitated into the river. Although great exertions were made to save them both, they were only partially successful. Maggie, aged 12 years, was drowned, while Mary was rescued in an insensible condition.

Lieutenant Egbert Olcutt, of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, shot and killed private King, of the same regiment, recently near Yorktown, Va., in a drunken quarrel about allowing a negro to drive a government wagon to court of inquiry has investigated the circumstances, and is preparing a report for transmission to Washington.

The North Bridgewater Gazette says a flock of wild geese alighted in a pond at Easton, during a recent storm; the wings of two of them being so encumbered with sleet that they could not resume their aerial career. A young man who had observed their condition succeeded in capturing them alive.

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A boy, 16 years old, named Montgomery, was instantly killed in a store at Williamstown, Mass., recently, by the discharge of a gun, caused by having cut off some of his fingers in a circular saw, on Thanksgiving day.

The Chief of Police in Toronto, Canada, has demanded an increase of force on account; it is said, of apprehended riots owing to the high price of provisions.

The New York broker who recently invited a number of ladies to his house, and had placed on the plate of each a gift worth one thousand dollars, is said to be Leonard W. Jerome. Some of the husbands of the ladies were very indignant, and compelled them to send their presents back.

In Robertson county, Tenn., Dr. L. Watson had a difficulty with a colored woman, who wrested one pistol from him, when he shot her dead with another. The murderer was examined by the civil authorities, and discharged. He alleged that the woman assaulted him.

The Executive Committee of the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' National League announce that there will be a Convention of Colored Veterans at Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, the object of which is, to secure equality before the law. All colored soldiers and sailors are invited to attend.

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa is the "Walled Lake," which is three feet higher than the earth's surface, and occupies nineteen hundred acres. It has not yet been ascertained where the water comes from or where it goes to, yet it always remains fresh and clear.

A lady at Winona, Minn., whose husband had been absent some eight years, and whose whereabouts were unknown to her, recently applied for a divorce. On the same day that it was granted, the missing man returned, and after due explanations, the couple were re-married.

On Wednesday, Dec. 19th, there was in the United States Treasury at Washington ninety-six millions and forty-five thousand dollars in gold, of which eighteen millions and seven hundred thousand dollars were held on gold certificates. The rest belonged to the Government.

Several slaves, formerly the property of Gen. Taylor, of Newport, Ky., deceased, have just gained a suit against Taylor's executor. The case involved the right of the late slaves to a considerable amount of property bequeathed to them in Taylor's will.

The increased business at the workshops of the Springfield Armory, consequent upon the Government order for 25,000 breech-loaders, has resulted in the recalling of the old help, which was discharged at the close of the war, to many of the departments.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial says that the leading railroad managers of New England have petitioned Congress to reduce the duty on railroad axes, tires and rails made of iron, to one cent per pound, and of steel to one half cent per pound.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

An extensive case of confiscation under the Revenue Laws came to light at Cleveland, last week. Between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of steel carriage springs of excellent quality, manufactured in Canada, were shipped to the United States in violation; only about half the original cost being placed upon them as their real value.

A Milwaukee, Wis., butcher, killed a cow the other day, and found in her stomach a live mud-turtle. It measured six inches across the back, and as it could not have entered that size, the inference is, that it must have grown considerably in its gastric home. The shell was very much eaten away by the acids of the stomach, and the turtle only lived ten hours after being released.

A family in Danbury missed their cat a short time ago, and concluded that she had been abducted. Sunday she was found in a vacant lot in the neighborhood, wrapped in the embrace of a snake. Both were dead, the snake having perished from the bite of the cat, marks of whose teeth were found in its back, while the cat evidently suffered death from the too fondly hug of the snake.

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A Washington dispatch one day last week says, that at the Masonic Fair in that city, pictures of Lincoln, Grant, and Lee, are being voted for at a dollar a ticket. The first night for the votes for Lee were nine times as many as for the others. Last night the discussion over Lee's superiority was so great that it almost amounted to a riot.

A man named Hartman accidentally hung himself near Bellevue, Iowa, a few days since, by being caught by his "pomforter" while descending from a tree. When taken down the life was extinct.

A Miss Garnett, of Chicago, has been declared heir to property in Chicago valued at \$300,000, by will from her uncle. The property had passed improperly, into the hands of third parties.

The iron foot bridge across Broadway, N. Y., is to be completed by the last of January. It is located at the intersection of Fulton street. There will be thirty steps on each side to get to the top.

An Illinois baker has brought a suit against Herring, the safe man, to recover \$36,000 placed by him in and stolen from a safe sold by Herring as burglar proof, and the case is now on trial in New York.

A bootblack in Louisville, Ky., recently sent a merchant for one dime, for services rendered, and gained his suit. The costs of court, which were paid by the defendant, amounted to two and three dollars.

The supervisors of Jefferson county, Wis., have increased the bounty on wolves, which have become numerous and troublesome, to \$15 for each old one, and half that amount—\$7.50 for young ones.

A little boy in Peoria, Ill., asked another little boy to put his foot on a log, and let him see how near he could strike with an axe and not hit it. Part of the other little boy's foot was chopped off.

A lady of Clifton, Pierce Co., Wisconsin, has just recovered \$4,000 from that town for injuries received by being thrown from a wagon while driving over a piece of bad road.

London was enveloped in a dense fog during the whole of the 28th ult. Several persons were run over in the streets, and one young man walked into the river and was drowned.

Havana had a big sensation the other day, in the sight of 650 black soldiers, who put in their other way north from New Orleans. Black men don't wear uniforms yet in Cuba.

As far as is known, there are but two mines of emery in the world, one at Chester, in Hampden county, Massachusetts, and the other in the classic little Aegean sea.

A Saxon lady—the wife of a barrister—lately committed suicide, in order that her husband should get her life insurance money, and free himself from his debts.

The unconditional Union men of Louisiana have nominated M. Roussier, of New Orleans, editor of the Tribune, a colored man, for Governor of the State.

Among 10,000 persons, one arrives at 90, and one in one hundred lives to the age of 60 years. Married men live longer than those who are single.

The immense sugar house destroyed by the Portland fire has been rebuilt. Since September 20, 2,500,000 bricks have been laid in the works.

Three villains set upon a New Haven merchant the other night, but threatening to shoot them with a store key, they ineffectually skedaddled.

A fatal dog cholera having broken out in North Adams, Mass., there is great anxiety in the neighboring towns for fear of its spreading among the canine race thereabouts.

Maria Montgomery, keeper of a boarding house in New York, died recently from the effects of chloroform, which she had swallowed a few days previous.

A marble monument to be erected over the remains of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, is talked of in Baltimore. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Frederick City.

Two persons walking a tight-rope in San Francisco, recently broke their necks.

About thirty members of Congress left Washington last week for an excursion to New Orleans.

A cow, in West Hartford, Conn., ate four pounds of tobacco leaves the other day, and died in consequence.

There were about three feet of snow in Buffalo on Monday morning, Dec. 17th.

A little girl in Montour, Pa., died a short time since from the effects of swallowing a sawd-pile.

There are forty-five freedmen's schools in Washington, with over three thousand scholars.

A couple were recently married at Plymouth, the bridegroom being 72 and the bride 68 years of age.

Miss Greene, of Monmouth, N. J., gets \$2,800 from John H. Thomas, for breach of promise.

It is \$500 fine in New York State to have the doors of public buildings open inwardly.

Four colored jurors have been drawn for the next term of the Superior Court in Boston.

Twenty-one persons have lost their lives by fire in New York within the past three weeks.

There are thirty-one candidates for the United States Senatorship in Kansas.

Henry Vincent, the English orator, was a printer in his young days. The question of female suffrage is being agitated in London.

General Banks' constituents are raising money to pay his debts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLIC, OR SOME THING requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

Dr. P. MARRIOTT, Dentist, office No. 132 West Sixth Street, says as follows:—(Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1865.)

MESSRS. J. N. HANCOCK & CO.—I have about one year ago taken a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with age, and I expected large quantities of phlegm and mucus. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was unable to do my business. The disease was attended with cold chills and night-sweats. A diarrhoea set in. My friends thought I was in the last stages of Consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try

ALLEN'S LUNG-BALM. The formula was shown me, which induced me to give it a trial, and will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my business as usual. Yours respectfully, P. MARRIOTT, Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

SCROFULA.—The Rev. Geo. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in the Magazine, of the case of only son of Scrofula, "We publish this certificate, not for any, but for gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Ayer; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Lintine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will find its editor for bringing to their notice."

Dr. Ayer's Lintine Water is for sale by J. P. DRISCOLL, Proprietor, 33 Day-St., N. Y., and by all Druggists.

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DR. AYER'S PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, and other ailments, it is a most valuable medicine. It is the best in the world. It is a most valuable medicine. It is the best in the world.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the best remedy known for those diseases for which it is recommended. It cures the most obstinate diseases.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmholt's Extract Buchu. It will restore you to health and happiness.

MARRIED. In Abino, Dec. 13th, 1866, by Rev. J. Clark, Mr. Joseph L. Thoms, and Hannah S. Thomas, both of the above place.

DIED. In Abino, Wis., on the evening of Dec. 13th, 1866, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Main and Miss ORNELIA P. SANDERS, all of Abino.

DIED. In Westley, Dec. 17th, 1866, of heart disease, GEORGE C. CHAPMAN, in the 73th year of his age.

DIED. In Westley, N. Y., Oct. 30th, of typhoid fever, Dr. FROEYER B. SON, of Franklin H. and Mary Ann Williams, of Verona, aged 18 years and 3 months.

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Provisions.—Pork, 10 00 for new mess. Beef, 9 00 10 00 for old mess. Lard 18 00 for new. Dressed Hogs 4 10 00. Bacon 12 10 00. Sugar 15 00 00 for sugar. Coffee 42c for choice State. Cheese 12 10 00 for ordinary good State. 16 10 00 for prime State. Butter 14 10 00 for prime State.

WALTER FREEMAN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN OYSTERS. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. NEW HARNESSE SHOP.

HARNESSE AND SADDLERY WORK AND REPAIRS. Neatly, substantially, and at prices to suit customers.

FRUITLAND.—THE FRUITLAND Estate on the new railroad from New York to Philadelphia is now open for settlement. The salubrious climate, fertile soil, and abundant water supply, afford health or profitable employment. Farm at \$20 per acre and upwards, purchase town lots and large tracts.

HAMMONTON FRUIT LANDS.—The best opportunity to secure a home; mild and healthy climate; and suitable soil for all crops; the best Fruit Land in the West; best of markets—being New York and Philadelphia.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND WANTED.—The highest cash rates, by HORATIO WOODMAN, No. 25 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, New York.

WANTED.—AN AGENT.—ONE wanted in each Town or Village, to take the exclusive agency of the sale of BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.

HOW BASHFUL—TO OVERCOME.—This weakness read the ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE EVER. A work of Historical value and National Interest. The only work on our Navy yet in the field.

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE. A Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of Advertisers. Price \$1 per year, in advance.

THE AMUSING HISTORY OF THE GREATEST DECEIT IN NEW YORK, begun in the January number of "YANKEE NOTIONS," will at once conclude. Now ready. Price 15 cents.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. H. E. L. E. A. S. W. I. L. S. O. HIGHEST PREMIUM. L. O. K. S. I.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application to WOOD & HANN STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BASHFULNESS AND TIMIDITY. For Cause and Cure. See ANNUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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Miscellaneous

A NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

The following remarkable account of a new Irish Member of Parliament appeared recently in the Dublin correspondence of the London Times.

question the resources of a carefully cultivated intelligence, guided and controlled by judgment, ripe from experience, and matured by attentive study.

FACTORY BOARDING HOUSES.

A writer in the Lowell Courier gives a very interesting account of life in the factory boarding houses of that city.

indicating that the fermentation has had the effect of producing from the limpid water the color desired.

of parchment, made of skins of young calves. The mode of preparation is first, to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterwards stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK. GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA. One half the usual selling prices. Call and be convinced.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. This GREAT REMEDY for all diseases of the STOMACH.

GREATLY IMPROVED AND PERFECTED. THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE. In the best, for the following reasons:

At all events, though his position in addressing the House may be more or less ridiculous, I can assure you that his manner and manner are sure to command attention; for he is an earnest and finished speaker, and brings to the consideration of every public