Plames of air that touch the check Like a rose, as soft and brief: Happy thoughts that need not speak, Lapped in rest and love's belief.

Rippling stream by sun and shade, Golden-meshed or amber deep; Song of bird and tinkling blade, Where the distant corn they reap.

Such an hour is coming, sweet, I anning ache and troubles heat-Bringing Heavenly angels down.

Speech of the Hon. W. Mungen, of Olio. The speech of the Hon, W. Mungen,

of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives at the late sitting of Coneress, has been politely sent to us, says 'v up in the South, but and distinct races." and of the United States poley, of foreing an i the races, inhabiting It: argues with great if we take into our governuferior races, as elements of -we must have a government suited to their capacities-and that

a assissable government. A free everiment under the influence of the inferior races, is an impossibility. We think, lowever, he is mistaken in supposing, that there is any ignorance on this point, by the Radicals. They know. perfectly well, the incapacity of the negro race, to appreciate or to carry on a free government; and are now using him for the express purpose of destroying free government in the United States, and of erecting a centralized despotism in its stead. They are conspirators not only against humanity-

but liberty. Mr. Mungen says:
"If the whites, the negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Esquimaux, are all alike, I mean the races or types alike, in al that goes to make up and constitute their humanity, the humanity of each race, alike in their intellectual capacities, their anatomical structures, their physiological developments, and their longevity, then our Radical friends may with some degree of propriety and ascurance call them "men and brothers." I admit their humanity, that they are all men and not monkeys; but I deny the 'brothe hood;' I deny the fraterni-

ty. "In support of this proposition I would

"1. They do not look alike; no two of the types or races look alike; they are unlike in form, in color, in size and

62. They are unlike in each and every point and particular which distinguishes men from beasts, as above stated-in shape, in weight, in height, and also in the duration of life."

His appeal to Cranioscopy is very for-

cible. He says: "But quite the most curious, and perhaps the most important discovery which cranioscopy has made relates to the position which each type holds in the scale of civilization. It is found that the races of men whose brain measures sixty-four cubic inches or less always barbarous and heathen people, that they have not intellectual power sufficient to frame a government nor to enact lifws; in other words, to make for themselves any form of government better than heathenism makes. The races of men whose brain measures from seventyfour to eighty-four cubic inches are the unprogressive people. They are half civilized or half barbarous; the governments they found are always despotic; the laws they enact are always peculiar, and are different from the laws enacted

by any other type of people.
"The people of China, Japan, India -in short, the greater portion of the types of man-are embraced and included between sixty-eight and eighty four cubic inches of brain.

"The nationalities whose brain measures ninety-four cubic inches or upward are the only nationalities who are progressive and enlightened, who are capable of cultivating the physical mees to practical results, and whose 's are trade for the benefit of

by declares that the differ. each a different organizawords a different creation or declares that there are different kinds of men baying inds of humanities in the word as there are different kinds of beauta; that the horse and the ox are not more certainly different creations than the white man and the Indian, the Indian and the African, the African and the Oblinese, the Chinaman and tho

Esquimanx. Cranioscopy maps out the types and shows to what countries they belong; what realms produce each type; that the fireplace of the engine which keeps can be taught." they are never produced except in those realms; that race and climate are just in front of a small bright coke fire, seek for the letters of which he speaks. inseparably connected with typo and in passing over which their contents get are also inseparable.

"Physiology testifies that the types of man are different creations, because disease affects them differently. The negro will live and enjoy good health where the white man will die suddenly of yellow fever, for instance; and he will not only live and enjoy good health, but will multiply type or race rapidly where the sun is 141 degrees Fahreheit, where the air is literally filled with malarial poison, and when and where the white man could not live three days,

perhaps not live three hours.

they live, as by any anatomical or physiological differences, or by the colour of the skin.

"The North American Indian never made a law or government—the white man never lived without law and government. Sixty-three cubic inches are insufficient. The Indian was created for a savage and barbarous life. He is even now, in following the instincts of the extinction of his race-which race is being rapidly broken up to give place to a higher and better type of mendifferent physically, anatomically, in tellectually, morally, socially-different in all that constitutes humanity.

"There is a natural antagonism between the races, called prejudice; but the low and ignorant, but it is found among the highly educated, cultivated fifteen thousand at Savannah without cultivated and enlightened. middle wall of partition between the races, set and built up there by the Alhe Charleston Mercury, by its author. mighty. This feeling or principle, callis an able speech, devoted to ed prejudice, is a part of type; a part of on of the human races, to life; an evidence of different humanities deflects which must be pro- and different creations, and of different

The Iron-Clad Oath.

I, --- of ---- County of --- and State of ---, do solemnly swear (or men? affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States ince I have been a citizen thereof; that have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility delivered more than 13,000 and would thereto; that I have neither sought nor have gone to 15,000 if the Federal unctions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in nostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to Land, to make up the number by well any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or minical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) "that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the ame ; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well taken if I cannot prove them by Fedeand faithfully discharge the duties of the ral authority. I am quite sure that office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." THE NEED OF RESTORATION. - The

New Hampshire Daily Union, published at Manchester, in that State, says that never during the last thirty years, except a short time during the early days of the war, has the cotton and woolen nanufacturing business been in such a lepressed condition. The mills are running at a loss in Lowell, Lawrence, and most of the other manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, and throughout New England. The Union says that the Manchester mills and print works have goods on hand unsold to the amount of \$2,000,000. The same state of things exists in other establishments-one manufactory having sunk

\$10,000 within a few months. In addition to this statement of the factories, it is said that the shoe business, at Lynn, and other large shee manufacturing towns in New England, is in a very depressed condition, as compared with what it has been in former thick and fast from the South and West.

The paper noticing this unfortunate condition of affairs, attributes it to the chaotic state of the political affairs of the country. North and South, East and West are all beginning to sorely feel the need of restoration and peace.

RADICALISM WEAKENING.—A convention of the "Union party" of Orange county, Indiana, was held the other day, by which some very significant resolutions were adopted. Two of them are as follows:

"Resolved. That while we rejoice at he downfall of slavery and the estabishment of universal liberty throughout the Republic, we do not believe it possilve or desirable to establish social or political equality between the whites and black races. As citizens of a loyal State in the Union, we claim the right to establish such laws in regard to sufrage as to us shall soom best calculated

"Resolved, That all attempts to es tablish either social or political equality by legislation tends to disturb the peace of society and corrupt the ballot-box, Therefore we are for the separation of the two races by colonizing the negroes of the United States in some locality congenial to their well being, as the neans of a final settlement of this vexed question in American politics."

The Pali Mall Gazette describes the new invention of making furnaces consume their own smoke as follows: "The astronomy and the other sciences are mouths of the short chimneys or cupolas necessary, Chinese letters will be of the blast furnaces are closed and the found. If astronomy and the other smoke and gas are carried down and sciences are necessary, Chinese letters brought round by means of iron pipes to will be found by means of which they form, and that science and civilization kindled, and so feed the engine. Thus with the duty, and give him authority the saving in fuel is immense, the fire in to open a school, over which he will the smelting furnace being made to do preside and teach the things taught in the smelting furnace being made to do almost double duty, and the consumpion of smoke is a gain to all concerned. Probably the plan admits of extension, so that by and-by acts for forcing manufacturers to consume their own smoke may not be quite such a dead letter as they have hitherto been."

To PRESERVE HEN'S Eggs .- A lot of hen's eggs buried on the ranch of Mr. S. W. Johnson, near Sacramento, ued to burn after the explosion, until Who was wrong in this case? during the flood of 1862, were recent- nearly a cart load of earth was throne People are easily known, races are ly disinterred, and found to be per- on the flame. as easily distinguished from each other feetly preserved. They were unby the customs and usages to which doubtedly enveloped in a fine clay

Letter from Colonel Ould.

The following letter has been published from Colonel Robert Ould, Confederate commissioner of exchange of prisoners of war, to Hon. Charles A Eldridge, sustaining the statement of the latter, lately made in the House of Representatives, controverted by Gen. Butler, relative to the offer of the Confederates to return sick and wounded his barbarity on the plains, hastening Federal soldiers without equivalent.-The letter says :

I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct.— Every word that I said to you in Rich mond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offier in August to deliver the Federal sick and it is not prejudice; it is not a creature and urged the necessity of haste in send wounded, without requiring equivalents. of class or caste; it is not confined to mg for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to It is the delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer, based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand

Butler says the offer . was made in the fall, according to the newspaper report, and that 7,000 were delivered. The offer was made in ugust, and they were sent for in December. I then accepted, nor attempted to exercise the transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to de liver 15,000 sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War, I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned. The 3,000 men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison. All these things are sus ceptible of proof, and I am much mis-Mulford will sustain every allegation here made. General Butler's correspondence is all ea one side, as I was instructed at the date of his letter to hold no correspondence with him. corresponded with with truly, Hitchcock. Yours truly, R. OULD, corresponded with Mulford or General

The New York Sun has an editorial headed "Turning over a new Leaf," saying that although two years have passed since the war ceased, no perceptible progress has been made in the reorganization of the Southern States. It says this is owing to the fact that the North and the South have persistently refused to pull together. It asks, Will the aspect of the case be any more an encouraging one, two or ten years hence under such circumstances?' adding, Time enough has been wasted, and this foolish quarrel should be continued no longer." The Sun continues : Ultimately the North and the South must join hands, and march forward together, years, when orders for shoes came in They cannot permanently be estranged as they now are. The Siamese twins are not so closely bound together in the flesh as the North and South are in material interests. Then why not cease this hurtful wrangle on both sides, and come together at once, as good judgment and common sense demand. Both sides are to blame for the present political entanglement. The South is the more blameable, because it was the rash act of that section which brought all the present trouble upon the country; but the North is blameable, also, for the intemperate and exasperating manner in which the extremists act upon the question of reconstruction. Whatever the degree of culpability may be, however it must be admitted that it would be better for both sides, and the country generally, if animosity were now dropped, and its place supplied by that christian maxim-Charity toward all; malice toward none. We have had enough o secure the harmony and prosperity of of the past, let it now be forgotten. It can do no good to gaze upon or brood over it, and the best policy is to turn away, and henceforth look only to the bright and happy future."

The Emperor of China has issued a decree for the establishment of a European college at Pekin. The Minister Ouojen, it seems, opposed the founding of this college, and the decree argues with him and disposes of his hostility. The memorial of Ouojon says that "in a country so vast as China every talent con be found. If Thereupon the de-We hereby entrust him personally the European school. The examinations will show at a later time the relative merits of the two schools."

During a sovere thunder storm which passed over Memphis last Friday, a leak from a gas pipe was set on fire by a flash of lightning, and some workmen engaged repairing the streets were badly burned. The gas contin

The New Bankrupt Law.

The following hints to practitioners are understood to have been prepared by the New York board of Registry: First .- Make up your petition with the cleven forms of schedules A and B in duplicate; swear to both; file one with the clerk of the court, and ask to have the case referred to a registrar. Second .- At the hour specified in the

order referring the case to a registrar, appear before the registrar to whom the case is assigned, and make oath before him that the duplicate petition and schedules which you then present to him is a true duplicate original of the petition and schedules on file with the Clerk, and move that it be certified correct in form. This being done, move that the petitioner be declared a bankrupt. This is done by an order made by the registrar, of which he will give you a certified copy, you will then move for the warrant. Some time will be required to make this out. At the time appointed call upon the registrar for the warrant and take it to the marshal. The marshal will require satisfactory security for his fees and disbursements for the newspaper publications, &c., which you will arrange with him. You have nothing more to do till the return day of the

Third .- Be very careful that your ecition and schedules are written out damly, free from all crasures, interlineations or abreviations. As the whole proceeding is strictly statutory, the statute and rules made under it must

be most strictly complied with. Fourth .- In case the registrar refuse to certify your petition to be correct in point of form, you will take a certified copy of the points wherein your papers are certified to be defective, and proceed to prepare amendments, or an amended petition, as may be most convenient, in duplicate. When this is done, have such amendments or amend ed petition, &c., sworn to in duplicate then apply to the registrar, upon an affidavit excusing the errors, for an order to amend. Such order being allowed, obtain from the registrar a certified copy, and file this with one of the duplicates with the clerk. Carry the other to the registrar, who will examine it, and if correct, certify it; and you then proceed as above.

What Will be the Effect.

The New York Herald, of Friday believes that negro Congressmen wil be elected from the South, and says:

We are called then to inquire what will be the moral effect in the political world of this startling innovation upon the old order of things ? We may sure that neg.o equality, proclaiming itself through negro voices from both houses of Congress, will make a profound impression upon the public mind throughout the North. We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction agrinst the Republican party in the Northern States, for we know that there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South. This prejudice elected Buchanan, in 1856, and would have elected Douglas or Breckiuridge, in 1860, had the Charleston Convention consented to unite upon either. We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power of ten reconstructed Southern States, and send up their black repretives to Congress, that there will oe a revolutionary re-action against them among the whites of the North, which will upzet the Republican party This may be the real object of those leading Southern white politicians who are urging their people to the experi ment of allowing the radicals and the blacks all the rope they may desire in this business of Southern Reconstruction. Let us push this thing of negro equality, say these Southern leaders. nto Congress, and the laboring white masses of the North against this Southern negro political balance of power will take the alarm, and a Northern reaction of the whites against the blacks will be the inevitable result; and thus the Republican negro party will be destroyed y its own weapons.

The following anecdote of Gouverneur Morris, which we extract from a book, recently published by Richardson & Co.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very ne plus ultra of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. "Madam," said he, "I will give you the health of my friend Hamlton." The lady indignantly replied: this table." "Suppose, then, maddrink it now for the first time?" "Mr. Morris," exclaimed the excited hostess, "if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw!" "Perhaps," retorted the importurable Senator, "it is time for them to retire." The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his scat and stumped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room.

REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE. -Pulverize and mix equal quantities of alum Agricultural.

APPLE TREES FROM SEEDS. - A Wri ter in the English Horticultural Review says that in 1802, he collected some apple pips of the best varieties of eating apples, and sowed them in his garden. During the first few years those which came up were greatly reduced in number by several accidents, and afterwards by being removed to another garden at an unfavourable period of the year, all but three were killed, and these much retarded in their growth. Of these three plants, one produced fruit in the twenty third year of its age, and proved to be a particular juicy and well flavor ed fruit, which keeps to the end of November. The second tree fruited the twenty-fourth year. It is a sweet fruit, but not remarkably good. The third tree produced fruit in its twentysixth year, and proved to be an excellent fruit ; the tree is very productive, and the fruit keeps remarkably well. He seems well satisfied with his result in raising seedlings, and says that, although the process is slow, it is the only true way of originating new varieties. The writer above mentioned, says that a few year ago he raised a nectarine by seed, which fruited in its seventh year, and turned out to be of most excellent quality. He advised every owner of a garden to sow seeds of the most approved fruits, and to norture the plants tender-

ly, recollecting that -The husbandman, the seed who sows, Must wait with patience while it grows; And he who would the oak uprear, Must cherish hope from year to year.

GRAPESON ELMS .-- At the Winter meeting of the Illinois State of Horti cultural Society, the Hon. John B. Turner, a successful grape grower, during a discussion on the grape, advocated the growing of grapes on elms. He said :

When, years ago, I taught Latin to boys we used to read of the ancients letting their grape vines clamber on elms, but I thought little of the statement, as a practical suggestion. But I find that I cannot keep my vines out of the elms. If I plant near my elm the vine goes up into it. I have one vine that, despite my remonstrances, insists on going into the top of one of my clms. From it I sold during the past year, \$100 worth of grapes. I am therefore tolerably well satisfied with its wilfulness; for these grapes did not cost me a cent for culture or care. I am now planting live stakes in my orchard; and elm stakes they are. Such stakes will save the annual cost of training and pruning, and, judging from my experience, they will insure fruitfulness.

APPLYING MANURE.-A writer in

the Rural American says: Within the last seventeen years l have purchased and put into good cultivation three different farms. The land of each was said to be worn out when I made the purchases. Until recently, when manuring land, my practice has been invariably to cover the manure with the plough, never allowing it to remain long on the ground before ploughing it. If the land is to be farmed in corn, or other hoed crops that root deep, I continue the practice of ploughing in the manure. It is put in heaps and spread as ploughed in.

Wheat, and all small grain, roots near the surface, requires the manthan when covered with the plough. I manure my wheat after ploughing, spreading it after the ed off. I must confess that though I wheat is sown and harrowing in togeth-er. I think the wheat stands the Win- out a shudder, I sickoned at the sight wheat is sown and harrowing in togethter better and grow stronger, than when the manure is covered with the plough. It should be well rotted so that it mix freely with the soil. If the land is fallow, it should be broke up deep, the manure ploughed in very shallow, and the wheat put in with a drill.

I never spread manure to remain on the surface, unless it be land laid down to grass, or under fruit trees. When it is thus applied to the surface, it should be done in the Winter or very early in the Spring, so that the rains may soak its virtues into the ground before tho sun has much influence. In hauling manure on land after it has been ploughed, care should be taken to cross the that they may be ploughed again before sowing.

Hortes' FEET REQUIRE MOISTURE. -Nine-tenths of the diseases which happen to the loofs and ankles of the horse are occasioned by standing on the dry plank floors of the stable. Many persons seme to think, from the way they keep their horses,"that the foot o a horse was never made for moisture, and that, if possible, it would be beneficial if they had cow-hide boots to put on every time they went out. Nature designed the foot for moist ground-the earth of the woods and the valleys; at the same time that a covering was given to protect them from stones and stumps.

A DECIDED PREFERENCE.-The Mo bile Register says: "We advise the negroes in the present condition of things to prefer their own color as Sen-"Sir, that is a toast never drunk at ators and Representatives in Congress to imported scalawags or pale faced reno ame," was the cool rejoinder, "we gades. We prefer them an hundred to one, and we do not see why the negroes should not do it. We prefer them, because in the first place, we can trust a Southern black man when we cannot trust a white traitor or a Yankee speculator in negro votes. If "reconstruction" -so-called -is to be carried out an the plan of the last supplement, the choice is between the two classes we have named, and it is no "Hobson's choice," either. Give us the Southern negro, every time, before either a domestic or an imported

UNDER BAN .- All the powers o Europe have recalled their representa-

The Late Convention. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing to that paper concerning the late Union Republican Convention, After a three days sitting, the Union

Republican Convention has to-night completed its work. It has embodied its'principles in a platform; it has organized its committees, and the party may now be said to be on its legs before the State and the country. The members are almost unanimously well satisfied with their work, and they express the utmost confidence in their ability, on the basis here laid down, to carry the 5. Thou shalt not visit him regard-State of South Carolina. But whether less of his office rules -- in deranging they have planted things like to last I the papers. know not; whother what they have raised is destined to prove really a that would give him trouble-that fic platform, or only a scaffolding for a platform, or mere waste lumber, remains to be seen. It is clean and clear and out and out radical. But it is quite certain | -for he will not hold thee blameless. that outside of those who have taken part in this movement is a large body of Republicans, including many of the most respectable and intelligent and influential men of the party, who have not united with those who have come to Columbia, but have stood aloof to await the upshot of the thing. It may be that they will now take the opportunity to form a distinct organization, in which case the Columbia Convention will have played into their hands by the adoption of a platform that is censorious in its character, that contemplates indirect confiscation, and that is likely to divide the State sharply on the line of race. It may be on the other hand -and is so claimed by the radical leaders here - that the Columbia organizawill show much strength as to draw all these moderate Republicans to it. Quien sabe. Things are altogether too chaotie yet to tell.

HORRIBLE MORTIFICATION OF THE FLESH BY CHINESE FANATICS. - That the Chinese are capable of enduring much for religion is to be seen by the long and toilsome pilgrimages undertaken by many, as also in the works of mortification of the flesh in which their zeal finds vent instead of pros- nything more than tip-top good senec; elytism. On one occasion, a few and the faith there is in this world weeks ago, I was witness to these now won't keep a man from falling to mortifications of the flesh. The place the bottom of a well if he lets go uv was New Wang, a temple close to the curb to spit on the hands. Ningpo, which has recently gained a high reputation for the piety of its in-mates. At the time I entered, two priests were undergoing the operation of having the finger burned off. The way it was done is as follows: A string was tied around the finger

under the second knuckle; the hand was then surrounded by a bail of clay, and the fist doubled up, leaving one finger sticking out. Round this finger was tied sandal wood, which was lighted, and boiling and blazing rosin he has a right to continue on so. and oil poured upon it. The person operated upon sat in a chair untied, with the burning hand on the altar. Nothing prevented him moving his hand at any moment. At any time he could have asked, and the torture would have been discontinued. I stayed for an hour and a half witnessing this strange sight, all of which time gongs were beating and prayers being said. Behind one of the sufferers stood an aged priest, his hands on the shoulders of a sufferer, a young, healthy looking man. From the hands of the old Bonze five fingers were missing, they having been burnof this needless pain and deformation of God's image.

The number of Colored people in New York city, which seventeen years ago was 16,000, is now only 10,-000. Among them are twenty clergymen, and an equal number of doctors and druggists, two notaries public, two rich merchants, one lawyer, fifty chool teachers, two professors, tweny-five musicians, twenty shoemakers, thirty tailors, five hundred coachman ninety-five barkeepers, two thousand waiters, four hundred house painters. five hundred washerwomen, one hundred nurses and twenty fortune-tellfield as much as possible in roads, so ors. Two papers are published by colored persons. One claims to be a professional poet, and thirteen possess a fortune above \$40,000. There are seven colored schools, and thirty-two mixed marriages, namely, of a white person with a colored one.

The London Shipping List, on the authority of a letter from Rio Janeire, states that, in consequence of the opening of the Amazon to navigation, the State of Bolivia has concluded with Brazil a treaty relative to the navigation of the Madeira, one of the tributaries of the great river. In virtue of it Belivia will be able to send to and receive from Europe different sorts of goods under European flags. The Madeira, including the Mamore, or Rio Grande, its principal branch, has a length of from one thousand to two thousand miles, for nearly one thousand of which it is navigable. -----

A company has just been formed in France, with a capital of three million francs, to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had the stranger, in much confusion, "I on board about five hundred million meant the lady in blue." piastres. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to plied the neighbor; "I have often come at the treasure have failed, told her so myself; it is my wife!" Powerful machinery is being constructed at Bordonux.

of the illicit whisk-y distillers to cheat white sugar, dissolved in as much hot the Government is to construct and water as is necessary to reduce it to work theirs "stills" on board vessels syrup, and mixed with a pound of they conform, by the habits of their specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties, by the laws they enact and impervious coating will answer the specieties and the specieties are specieties. The properties are the specieties are specieties, by the laws they enact and the specieties are specieties. The properties are specieties are specieties are specieties are specieties. The properties are specieties are specieties are specieties are specieties. The properties are specieties are specieties are specieties are specieties. The properties are specieties are specieties are specieties are specietie

The Printer's Ton Commandments. 1. Thou shalt love the Printer (es-

pecially the Ladies) for he leveth you muchly.

2. Thou shalt subscribe for his papor-for he keepeth much to obtain to obtain the news of which you remain

ignorant. 3. Thou shalt pay him for his paper-for he laboreth hard to give you the news in due season.

4. If a business man, thou shalt advertise that thus thy profits may enable thee not only to pay for the paper

6. Thou shalt not touch anything may not hold thee guilty.
7. Thou shalt not read the manu-

script in the hands of the compositor 8. Thou shalt not read the news before it is printed-for he will give it to you in due time.

9. Thou shalt ask him but few questions of things in the office-from it thou shalt tell nothing.

10. Thou shalt not at any time send abusive and threatening letters to the editor, nor cowhide him more than five times a year-nor bring the printer old rotten wood-nor bring produce that defies the d-1 to cat.

Josh Billings on Linch-Pins-

I want to bet three dollars no man ever matched himself agin the devil but he got beat. Aim hi, if you strike low. The man

who undertakes tow jump three hundred and seventy-five feet ahed will certainly make a good try. I never knu a man who was alwus

auxious tew repent of his sins before he had committed them who didn't want the sharpest kind of watching. I never bet enny stamps on the man who always telling what he would have did if he had been there. I have

notised that this kind never got there. Faith don't appear to me tew be en-

When I get to not having any good luck, it doz seem to me that I kan have more of it than enny man I ever knew, and not half try; I suppose it seems jist so to you, my friend, don't

I kan't think ov enny talent now that iz so apt to decend from father to son untarnished as the gift of exaggeration.

A man may have a perfect right to be born single, but I doubt whether

Curious Epitaphs. "Here lies the body of John Grier, Who had a mouth from ear to ear; Ye friends, tread lightly o'er his ash-

For if he gapes you're gone, by gracious.'

ANOTHER.

Here lies the body of John Mound-Lost at sea, and never found.

There once lived in Georgetown, Anthony Hyde. His sign was as follows :

"Hyde's my name And hydes I buy; Four cents for green, Eight cents for dry."

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS .- The following are a few valuable household hints, which are worth preserving : Save your suds for garden plants;

or for garden yards, when sandy. Wash your teatrays with cold suds, polish with a little flour and rub with dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice A hot shovel held over varnished

furniture will take out the white spots. A bit of glue dissolved in skim

milk and water will restore old crape. Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed. If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is the best for filling beds; it should be done once a year. If you are buying a carpet for dura-

bility, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on hinges of doors will prevent their creaking. Scotch snuff put in holes where crickets come out will destroy them. A gallon of strong ley put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft

as rain water.

Two young ladies, says the Musical Review, were once singing a duct in a concert room. A stranger, who had heard better performances, turned to

his neighbor, saying : "Does not the young lady in white sing wretchedly?"

"Excuse me, sir, replied he; "I hardly feel at liberty to express my

sontiments, not being impartial in the ease ; it is my sister." "I beg your pardon, sir," answered

"You're perfectly right, there," re-

SWEETER THAN HONEY .- For the benefit of our lady readers, we note a In New York the newest expedient statement that two pounds of pure