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Towards the end of the restoration, two young students from Paris had been spending their holidays in one of the charming villages of Morvan, on the banks of the Loire. They were both two and twenty years of age, and were the heirs of wealth upon their cheeks. During a couple of months they had lived almost like American trappers, gun in hand, and their game-bags slung across their shoulders, incessantly beating about the bushes, scaling mountains, rising at cock-crow, and eating rye bread and a mass of French beans at the first farm they could discover in their peregrinations. Sometimes, as a great treat, they would wash down their savory meal by a glass of indigenous white wine, rather tart, and very heavy, but, in many respects, very similar to the Rhenish wines. When evening came, they selected either a hare or partridge from the spoils of their day's shooting, and supped now in some wood-cutter's hut, now in some way-side inn, frequented by carriers.

This kind of life pleased them exceedingly, and caused a salutary reaction in the system, which was somewhat exhausted by close study; for our two sportsmen had just taken their degrees as licentiates in law.

One morning, as they were breakfasting in an inn, exhibiting the more ambitious than appropriate signs of "The Man-of-War," (what, indeed, have ships to do in the heart of forest lands?) near the Pond of Varray, one of the young men twisted up his shooting license, and having set fire to it, proceeded to light his cigar.

"My good friend Conrad," observed he, "it's all very well to shoot for a few weeks; but everything must have an end. November is staring us in the face, and with it will come fog, and rain, and sleet, and snow. Much as we like Morvan, with its wolves, and boars, and large hares, it will be unbearable in another fortnight. So we must think of returning to Paris."

"Aye—to study, to pore over old law books, and puzzle our brains," replied Conrad, with a sigh. "Such is, I know, the fate that awaits us, since our families are set upon making lawyers of us. But, Tancred, if we had a grain of sense, we should ask leave to stay here among these mountains."

So saying, he pointed to a little cluster of houses, almost hid by a clump of Lombardy poplars and holm oaks.

"It would be so delightful," continued he, "to live and die on this spot, where our nurses rocked us in our cradles, and where our mothers looked on us with the eyes of affection. We have ripe fruits in our orchards, excellent wine in our cellars, and good horses in our stables. What more can we wish for?"

"Bravo!" cried Tancred, ironically; "you had better put the finishing stroke to this delightful picture, by quoting Julius Cæsar's saying: 'For my part, so far from caring to be drest in a village, I'd rather be the last at Rome.'"

"That's a piece of mock modesty," Tancred said his friend, "which, literally translated, means that one would like to be first fiddle everywhere."

"Well, any way, a village would not suit me. Now, only suppose your wish realized—you would be made a country notary, and I, perhaps, a justice of the peace; then, before a couple of years had rolled over our heads, our families would have each given us for a wife some farmer's daughter, with cheeks as red as dove apples, and as notable as may be."

"Should we be so very much pitted for that?" asked Conrad.

"Hear me to the end. Our excellent wives would bring us each sixty thousand francs, which is reckoned a handsome fortune in this place; and folks would say of us, 'How happy they are!' But wait a bit. Before ten or twelve years have rolled over our heads, I should see six sons of various sizes, seated at my table, and you, six daughters, likewise of assorted sizes—or you would have six sons and I six daughters—we will not quarrel on that score, as I don't care which; but what I do care about, is not to hang any such dead weight about my neck. Surely, we have as yet only tasted the bitters, let us now aspire to the sweets of the tree of knowledge, and to enjoy them to perfection, there is but one place, and that is Paris."

"Then let us go," said Conrad, resignedly. The next day they took their leave, and set off in the diligence, as railroads were not yet in existence, and in three days they reached the capital.

We have already said that each of these young men had his diploma in his pocket, which provincial parents seem to consider a passport to fortune; while the fact is, the young aspirant must then enter upon a noviciate, a thousand times more difficult and more trying before he can obtain a single client.

It was after a due consideration of all the obstacles that would beset his path, that Conrad gave up the idea of aspiring to the bar the very first day.

"My good friend," said he to Tancred, "you can become a celebrated practitioner and a learned jurisconsult, if you please—it is not I who will enter into competition with you. I mean to throw up the whole concern before I attempt it."

"Then what do you mean to do?" asked Tancred.

"I intend becoming a painter, or an engraver—an artist of some sort. In short—"

"An artist! So you wish to die of hunger, do you, my good fellow?"

"Leave that old, stale joke to silly people," said Conrad; "you know painters no longer die in hospitals. Many have not only magnificent mansions, but country seats in the bargain. Even upstarts no longer affect to disdain them. Bankers, diplomatists, ministers, and even princes, are but too happy to fill their drawing-rooms with painters, poets, sculptors, and musicians. Don't the newspapers mention the names of all the celebrities that attended such and such a fête, while they would never think of enumerating those of the monied men who were present? Now, I envy the fame that may be acquired by a stroke of the pen, or a pencil, or a chisel, as the case may be."

"Each has his own views," said Tancred, coldly. "I have no fear but what I shall acquire both fame and fortune at the Palace of Justice."

"I hope you will," replied Conrad. "But, as we are now about to follow two distinctly opposite careers, and are therefore not likely to meet often, I should wish to propose that we keep our old friendship, by agreeing to spend a day together once in every year."

"Agreed," said the lawyer; "and which day shall it be?"

"Let us say the anniversary of our return to Paris. This is the 31st of October."

"Very well, my good Conrad; in a year's time we will meet in some place which a letter from one of us shall designate."

They then shook hands and parted.

A year flies rapidly enough, especially in Paris, and more especially at the age of our two heroes; and the 31st of October seemed to come round faster than they had expected. Faithful to their agreement, they now met at

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the dining room in the Palais Royal, such being the place appointed by one of them.

"Now, let's drink the first glass to our childish recollections," said Conrad, "to the duration of our friendship, and to the accomplishment of our dreams for the future."

"Talking of the future," said Tancred, "how do you get on?"

Conrad replied gaily that, in point of fortune, he was pretty nearly at the same point as where they started. "But in the fine arts," observed he, "it wants a considerable time to command success. Still, I trust that in two or three years I shall reach the goal I am striving to attain."

"What! you only expect to come into notice some two or three years hence?" asked the lawyer. Without waiting for an answer, he added, "I have been luckier, I confess. A criminal case brought me on famously. Those who heard my address to the judge and jury, said, 'That chap promises well.' Perhaps you read my speech in the Gazette?"

"And what more?" asked Conrad.

"My fellow barristers treat me with the greatest respect. I have some good clients, and, to sum up, as we say, I have fifteen thousand francs in the funds. In three more—why, Lord, I have made the world ring with my name."

Conrad changed the conversation, for he hated figures—besides, he was concerned to perceive that his friend's countenance no longer exhibited that ruddy hue indicative of vigorous health, as it did that day year.

Luckily, Tancred had descended from a sturdy race of drovers, and his robust nature was calculated to bear an immense amount of fatigue. The young lawyer, at that period, very much resembled the appearance we attributed to Jacques Coeur, his great predecessor. His head, though not fine, was intellectual. His little gimlet eyes flashed like lightning, and from his somewhat coarsely moulded, thick lips, as red as a pomegranate, flowed a stream of eloquence, powerful, sarcastic, or insinuating, as the case might require.

The rest of the day was spent pleasantly enough. After dinner, they took a turn on the Boulevards.

"It is near eleven o'clock," said Conrad, "so I must not detain you any longer, my good friend. But let us promise to meet again in a year."

"So be it," said the lawyer, as he shook hands with the artist.

We will now jump over three anniversaries, as they presented no individual features. On the 30th of October, 1830, Conrad wrote to remind his friend to keep their annual appointment.

Conrad, like a generous-hearted fellow as he was, had taken part in the movement that prepared the revolution of July. He had caught the spirit that inspired all artists at that moment with a thirst for moral liberty and regeneration. When the king's ordinances were promulgated, he took up arms with the students and the people, at the risk of his life.

Tancred, on the contrary, like a prudent character, had not left his office. When the struggle was over, however, he had pronounced a funeral oration over his more active fellow citizens, who had fallen under the fire of the Swiss Guards, in consequence of which he was made a knight of the Legion of Honor.

This little bit of red ribbon, observed he to Conrad during breakfast, "will give me the right to rank with the highest member of the bar."

"I dare say it will help to increase your reputation," said Conrad.

"Reputation without money would be nothing. Briefs will now rain upon me. And you, master dreamer, have you no good news to tell me of yourself?"

"Yes, I have, though. I am going to marry."

"A large fortune?"

"A charming girl, as amiable as she is well informed. I love her, and I believe she loves me sincerely, and that's better than a large fortune."

Tancred shrugged his shoulders.

"Are you serious, Conrad?"

"Quite so, I assure you."

"In this nineteenth century of ours, and at the age of six-and-twenty, you are actually going to marry a portionless girl?"

"I am."

"Unfortunate friend, and unfortunate France," said Tancred, parodying the famous saying of the Journal des Débats, relative to the insane conduct of the despicable Charles X.

"Do not make yourself uneasy on my account," resumed Conrad, "I shall work hard; besides we mean to be satisfied with a little."

"Each sees these things in a different light," said the lawyer; "and now in return for your confidential communications, I must inform you that I am about to marry the daughter of an iron-founder."

"Is she pretty?"

"She will bring me three hundred thousand francs on our wedding-day."

"Is she intellectual?"

What you made of to be content with so little? Why, I have five hundred thousand francs, and think myself poor with that! However, I hope soon to double that amount."

"Do you actually mean you hope to gain twice five hundred thousand francs, Tancred?"

"To be sure. Next year I hope to become senior advocate; and before a twelve-month shall be worth a million."

"As it was a rainy day, our friends parted early."

"Farewell Tancred," said the artist.

"Farewell, and do grow a little more worldly-wise," said the lawyer.

The lawyer's hopes were literally realized. His brethren of the bar elected him senior advocate, in compliment to his high talents—an honor which might have satisfied the ambition of any public man. But opulence was the chief aim of his exertions. He gave himself no rest—partook of no amusement—went to no balls and no dinners—he would be a millionaire, and he at length became one.

This time Conrad, having again been the first to keep his appointment, was struck by the change in his friend's person. Tancred was scarcely recognizable.

Premature baldness had left his skull exposed to the comments of phrenologists. A pair of green spectacles protected his once brilliant eyes, from the full glare of day, while his emaciated cheeks wore the sickly hue of waxen images. His form was bent and he was constantly chewing chocolate pastilles to strengthen his stomach. When the artist pressed his hand, he felt as if he were holding the fingers of a marble statue, within his grasp, but he endeavored to conceal his impressions. On sitting down to a table, he filled his glass, and gave as the toast, "To our mountains in Morvan."

The lawyer scarcely seemed to understand what he meant.

"I am worth a million, Conrad," said he.

"I almost guessed as much," answered the artist. "Well, I should be most happy to hear it, were it not that it seems to be purchased at the expense of health and youth."

Then, fearing he had spoken a little too plainly, he added, in a gentler tone—"You know, Tancred, ever since we returned from the Pond of Nary, you have treated me as a visionary, because I am satisfied with quiet happiness. Now you must know that it is you who are a visionary. What are you the better for this million! Do you live? No—not more than a block of stone! The seasons go by without your noticing them—your life is worse than a galley slave—you never knew what it was to love! I have known you brisk, happy, vigorous, and ruddy, and now you are hastening to premature old age, and no wonder, when you rob both meals and sleep to gain time to add a few more piles of gold to your vast fortune. Your hair is streaked with silver threads, you never smile, you wear flannel, let the weather be ever so fine, and all this to be able to say 'I am worth a million!'"

Then, to soften the harshness of his strictures, he said in a tone of real concern—"Now do listen to me, Tancred. My little cottage has become a comfortable house, and I have purchased the surrounding land, which gives me both a farm and a park. We are now surrounded with all the luxuries of a Parisian life. Besides which we have delicious milk and vegetables, and plenty of excellent Sancerre wine, which is especially reviving to invalids."

"And what of all this?" said the lawyer.

"Why, now that you are in possession of this coveted million, do throw off that nasty black gown that consumes the wearer like Demetrius's tunic, and in six months time you will be once more the hale and hearty man you were when we returned to Paris."

"Fiddle-de-dee!" said Tancred, "none of your idle words for me. What makes you fancy I am ill? Why I am the most active of all my brother lawyers. I shall not lose my time in drinking asses' milk—not I! Besides the million I longed for a year ago, is no longer sufficient for my wants."

"How so?" cried Conrad, half stupefied.

"Why, you know I have got two children, a boy and a girl. I must have money to launch my son in the world, and a marriage portion for my daughter, and something for myself—"

"So you see that I must go on working. In three years I shall have accomplished my task—our children will then be worth a million between them, and the other million will be for us. I shall not rest till then."

Seeing him so resolute, Conrad attempted no further remonstrance; but he thought, as they parted, that their annual meeting would become more difficult to keep. Nor was he mistaken.

A few days before the 31st of October he received a letter, in which his friend begged him to postpone their friendly meeting to another time. Tancred said he was overwhelmed with business, but trusted they would meet at the beginning of winter.

The winter passed, and no word was said about this meeting. The other two seasons followed, but without bringing Tancred.

The 31st of October brought Conrad a letter. "I guess its contents," said the artist, even before he had broken the seal. Tancred wrote to say that over and above his usual occupations, he was now canvassing to be elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, which obliged him to postpone their meeting.

"I am afraid the 31st of October will be struck out of the calendar," said Conrad to himself. "However, let us see what next year brings."

This time the lawyer came to meeting in his carriage.

Great changes take place in Paris in the space of three years. Tancred was now an important personage. He had been elected senior advocate a second time; he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and was, in short, one of the fifteen or twenty men of the day who concentrated the attention of the public on themselves.

"I suppose you will soon be a minister," said the artist, after they had taken their seats.

"I prefer my office to the cabinet," answered Tancred, because it brings me in at least two hundred thousand francs per annum.

"Do you still think so much of money?" asked Conrad.

"How can one do otherwise? It is the sinew of modern life. Besides, I have enlarged my plans."

how greatly his friend was changed since last they met. Nor were the symptoms of decay confined to the mere surface; you could see that it was undermining the vital springs of the human machine. He who could hold forth without an effort during three consecutive hours now spoke with a painful degree of slowness. His gestures were languid, and his eyes scarcely ever flashed as heretofore.

"Do you persist in gaining these three millions?" resumed Conrad.

"It would be folly to give over, with the influence I now possess. It will be but the work of three more years—a mere trifle."

"You call three years a trifle," muttered the artist, "when we are none of us sure of the morrow! Alas! poor madman, you will never learn to enjoy life!"

They parted, each saying to himself—I don't think we shall ever hold our October meetings again.

A year and a half afterwards Conrad was sauntering through the Tuilleries, when he met his friend in the sunny spot called Petite Provence, where children play, and men come to seek the warmth. Tancred was pale, and disease seemed to have made a fearful havoc in his system. He kept leaning every now and then against the horse-chestnuts as he crawled along.

"I have come hither to enjoy the sun," said he to Conrad. "The artist offered him his arm in a friendly manner."

"I completed my three millions yesterday," said the lawyer, adding that his health had been so injured by sitting up at night, that his doctor had ordered him to spend the winter in Italy.

We all know what that means in the case of an invalid.

Six months after, a letter sealed with black brought Conrad news that Tancred had died at Pisa, of a brain fever, combined with a disease of the larynx.

"That comes of the worship of mammon," said the artist.

Eight years have now elapsed since his death.

The one of the two friends, who pretended he alone was rational, is now sleeping in his narrow bed in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The other, supposed to be a visionary, is still living and in excellent health, and is living in his snug little retreat at St. Germain-en-Laye, where he related to us his story about a week ago.

A HOME.

The situation of a house is of great importance. It must be healthy; no other is fit for a home. It must be where the air circulates freely. It must be where the winds from the four points can meet. It must be where the sun, heat, and light, in their abundance can freely come. It must be where the washing rain can perform its purifying office. It must be where the air is salubrious, rich in oxygen, electricity, motion and sweetness. It must be on a slight elevation, on a dry, warm, light soil.

The construction of the house must be for health. This idea should ever govern the art of the architect. The ground floor should be slightly elevated above the ground. The rooms should all be high. A verandah, partially, or wholly around the cottage, would add to its comfort.

Each room should have a floor ten inches by four in one of its walls, commencing at the floor and terminating in the chimney or roof, and one of the same size in one of its walls, communicating with the atmosphere and terminating at the junction of the wall and ceiling for constant ventilation.

The divisions should be for labor, eating, sitting and sleeping. The social, sleeping, eating and cooking apartments may be separate. It would add to health to have them separate. The cooking and washing rooms should not be blended with the dining and social department. There should be a room set apart for this labor and made convenient.

Shade trees, shrubbery, and vines should never touch the dwelling. They should be at a little distance. The house should be ornamented with them. Their elimination of oxygen, consumption of carbonic acid, fragrance, shade, beauty, and attraction of birds greatly add to the health of home.

Sheds, corn cribs, carriage houses, granaries, out houses, pens, kennels, barns, yards for animals, coops, sties, etc., should be removed many yards, yes, rods, from the house. They constantly give off offensive and mischievous gases and are often dangerous to health, and always to good taste and morality. Purity is a primary quality in a good person. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, cats, geese, ducks, hens, turkeys—all animals should be prevented from approaching the house. They are ever destructive to shrubbery, flowers, vines, fruit-trees, grass, paths, and by their habits contaminate the air and ground, and should never be allowed to come within the house grounds.

Build no cellar beneath the house. That is not the place for the reception of food. Nor is it the place for every species of old barrels, jugs, bottles, tubs, buckets, etc. The cellar must not be under the bed, the table, the sick room, the nursery and the kitchen. The cellar must be some rods from the house. In it, when fall comes, the vegetables, fruits, the meats, etc., are put. They remain there until the next summer, or at least spring. It has no appropriate ventilation; its contents are constantly fermenting or dying and decaying. Changes are constantly occurring there, which are mischievous to health. Besides, it is often the receptacle of water, which becomes stagnant, facilitating the decomposition of vegetables, and giving off, by evaporation, a cool vapor which penetrates the apartments above, robbing the rooms of their heat, each human being of their warmth, thus favoring colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammations, fevers, fluxes, etc. The cellar should be a separate building, as much as the barn, and constructed for the specific purpose of preserving food.

The floor of the table, the kitchen, the chamber, etc., all the waste of the whole house, must not be thrown upon the soil near by, but carried far off. Sewers destitute of water constantly passing through them, or those that are nearly level, are sources of pestilential emanations—miasmatic effluvia.

Pools of water, standing water, muddy places, wet ground, bogs, etc., that are near the house, should be filled up with sand or dry soil. The ground around the dwelling must be dry, light and warm.

The house should not be a shop for all kinds of business. Such shops should be with the out-buildings. Instruments of industry, tools of art, machinery, timbers, carriages, wood

clips, carts, wagons, harnesses, must have their appropriate places.

The house must be pure as the tops of the fruit trees. The air, the heat, and the light of the sun, the wind, must be allowed freely to visit every room daily. Anything that has a tendency to prevent evaporation, to shut out the sun, the light and heat, the air, is deadly to life.

Let nothing accumulate about or in the house that favors disease, disorder, idleness, or carelessness. Old clothes, old boots and shoes, old hats and caps, worn out utensils, dishes, bottles, tubs, and the like, are mischievous as soon as they occur. They soon decay; they gather impurities and tend to derange the air. Keep the grass of the yard short, cut it often; never let fruit decay in the yard, or weeds, or grass, or flowers.

Everywhere, immediately, should these precepts be carefully practiced. A home should be a healthy, an airy, a flowery, a neat, a sweet, a happy place. That is the place for happiness if it ever occurs on earth. Such a home is not near so expensive as the opposite. It will perpetuate health, life, order, taste, virtue, morality and affection. It will increase the love of home, improve conversation and sociability, stimulate the mind, breed a taste for books and nature—it will make good fathers, kind mothers, obedient children, and worthy citizens.

THE LOGGERS' SONG.

BY GODFREY GREYLOCK.

Up, brothers, join our march to-night!
The twinkling snow is sparkling bright;
The ringing echoes far prolong
The chorus of our wild road song:
And the startled deer from his covert springs,
As our shout from the forest arches rings.
Where the golden stars, with a softer beam,
Where silver white, Katahdin lies,
Aglow with the full moon's ray!

Then up and away, away,
To the forest deep, where the wild deer leap
O'er the track of our frozen way!

Up, comrades, leave your dull fireside!
Through cloudless skies the moonbeams glide:
Your northern blood will leap, I ween,
Where cuts the night air, clear and keen.
Where the golden stars, with a softer beam,
Where the frozen mist of the river, gleam;
And arrayed in wreaths of gem-like snow,
The pines their tasselled branches throw
Far over our frozen way!

Then up and away, away,
To the forest deep, where the wild deer leap
O'er the track of our frozen way!

One gentle thought to those we leave!
They'll miss us sore, come fall or eve,
For maiden dreams, from scenes more gay,
To forest camps shall often stray.
And we—well we'll chime with the wintry blast,
As it whistles our forest dwelling past,
As a song to tell to the rushing storm
That still the Logger's heart is warm.
And true to the far away!

Then up and away, away,
To the forest deep, where the wild deer leap
O'er the track of our frozen way!

"THE USES OF THE BEAUTIFUL."

The fourth lecture of Prof. Britton, last week, upon the above subject. As a whole, it was beautiful, philosophical and practical—adapted to enlighten the understanding, improve the heart, and purify the life. The following extract, which the lecturer permits us to make, is much to our liking—as it will be to that of the reader.

Kant observes that the pleasure inspired by the beautiful does not depend on any idea of utility, and because it does not, utilitarians have insisted that it is a worthless possession. But the simple fact that the pleasure we derive from this source does not arise from its association with any idea of mere material uses sufficiently indicates its unselfish and spiritual nature.

The vulgar conception of utility is the offspring of the grossest materialism, and in this age of the world is dishonorable to human nature. It is only because the elements of beauty and divinity cannot be coined into dimes, exchanged for merchandise or otherwise made subservient to the corporeal appetites, that it is thus lightly esteemed. "In our judgment, and doubtless in fact, the most beautiful things are the most useful at least in a spiritual, true and immortal sense. The author just cited is right in intimating that the pleasure experienced in contemplating the beautiful is not dependent on any sordid conception of the value of things in the stock market; but it is very certain that the utility of the beautiful does depend on its power to awaken pleasurable emotions and thus to fashion human character and human life after its own image.

In the Pacific Islands, where men are cannibals, every child inherits a life of disgusting brutality. The images impressed on the young mind vitiate the springs of life, distort the infant visage and brutalize the deeds of manhood. No intelligent parent would ever think of sending his son to the cannibal islands to complete his aesthetic acquirements. For has not every man an innate perception and consciousness of the effect of the surrounding objects on human development! In India and other unfavored portions of the earth where the most imposing exhibitions of art consist of horrid idols whose open jaws, glaring eyes and monstrous forms, shock the nerves of the whole civilized world, we find that the human mind and character are fashioned after such brutal ideas, so also is the religion of the people. Juggermatt is the principal divinity, and rites of his religion are celebrated by the most obscene and loathsome exhibitions. His chief libation is human blood and men and women are offered as sacrifices. It is estimated that twelve hundred thousand pilgrims annually visit the principal temple of India's god. For many miles along the coast of Orissa the road is paved with the bleaching bones of millions who have perished by the way.

But we turn with pleasure from such scenes to contemplate the influence of art in its beautiful and divine creations. In our earthly experience only such faculties and affections are called into action as correspond to the forms and circumstances which belong to the sphere of our outward life. Hence beautiful and spiritual things alone awaken the latent powers of the divinity that is within us, even as sunlight and dew quicken the germs and develop the beauty of the floral world. Few persons

have the remotest idea of the extent to which the Fine Arts, and all the forms of beauty, have contributed to the progress of civilization. We are indebted to the masters of Grecian Art for many of the sources and means of modern growth and refinement. "Those magic Isles—"

"Where burning Sappho wept and sang!"

were consecrated to all that was most beautiful in Art. It was in that charmed region that letters were invented; there the strings of the lyre first vibrated to harmonic numbers; there Homer sang his immortal songs; there lived Solon and Lycurgus, and the fathers of theatrical tragedy. A popular author has denominated the Grecian architecture an "aesthetic revelation," and the same may be said of its sculptured forms which have never been excelled. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, impressed their genius on the whole civilized world.

Few persons even dream of the extent to which their philosophy has influenced the views of all modern Christendom. Thus the philosophers and law-givers of ancient Greece, and her inspired masters in every department of the elegant arts, have for many centuries contributed to awaken an intense love of the pure and beautiful, and human nature throughout the civilized world has been refined and ennobled. The forms of Grecian art have done more to redeem mankind from savagism than all the Religions on earth, Christianity alone excepted. No man could look at the Graces every day for one year, and yet remain an awkward clown, nor would even a Barbarian think of offering human sacrifices to Venus or Apollo. Such is the refining and redeeming power of the Gospel of Beauty.

Thus every grand and beautiful object in the realms of Nature and Art—every fair and glorious creation of earth, and sea and sky—the human form and face divine, instinct with life, passion, and sentiment, or smiling in marble, or on canvas—have all a divine mission to inspire a love of the Perfect, and to fashion within us a divine Ideal. Thus it is that all beautiful things exert a redeeming influence on man. Surrounding objects leave their images on and within him by a law that modifies and adapts all nature to the world in which they have their being. As the stars shine through the gloom of the solemn night, and reflect their bright forms in "the fountains of the great deep," so each ray of light, all graceful forms, every tone of gentleness and word of love,

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Prof. Brittan's Lectures.

These lectures have excited considerable interest in our village, as well among those who did not hear them, as those who did; and we have taken some pains to procure an elaborate synopsis of the first lecture, which embraces the entire principles and premises assumed and contended for in the course. The two subsequent lectures were devoted mainly to the character and details of modern spiritual phenomena, and a comparison of these with the miracles and other spiritual phenomena of the Old and New Testaments.

In our next paper we shall publish the discourse of Rev. Mr. Green, of the Congregational Church, preached last Sabbath, against the grounds taken by Prof. Brittan. We venture to say that all who heard either the lectures or the sermon, will find the reports of both strictly correct and impartial.

It has been reported that two discourses at the Baptist Church last Sunday, one by Rev. Dr. Pattison and the other by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wood, were upon the subject of Spiritualism. This is not so. There were allusions in both these discourses that, at the present time, would be understood to bear upon this subject; and indeed both gave evidence of being shaped to apply to the present state of the public mind upon this question; though previous to the visit of Prof. B. perhaps nobody might have thought of it.

We are willing to give our readers both sides of this, as of all other questions, and leave them to their own conclusions.

On the first evening, the lecturer commenced by exhibiting the relations of matter and mind, in which the necessary connection between the physical elements and the spiritual forces of the Universe was illustrated by a general reference to many natural phenomena. The speaker said the old philosophers taught that *inertia* was a property of matter, and insisted that if this be true, it follows that matter can never exhibit any of the phenomena of motion, except it be acted upon by mind or spirit. The whole natural Universe, with all its mysterious processes and splendid creations, was therefore to be regarded as a stupendous *spiritual manifestation*. Every specific form in the natural world is a revelation of some intelligent design and of a wise adaptation of means to ends. By this course of reasoning the natural theologian is irresistibly led to the conclusion that all things do proceed from the same intelligent First Cause—from GOD. The speaker significantly intimated that it was not a little strange that those teachers who have argued thus from all the forms and processes of Nature, to establish faith in the Divine existence, should now insist that phenomena which are the clearest and most direct expressions of mind—exhibiting all the human faculties and affections—should be referred to blind and unintelligent causes. Yet these teachers were accustomed to refer innumerable facts, which display a mysterious and wonderful intelligence, to Electricity, Magnetism, Od Force, and other real or imaginary natural agents, every one of which is as destitute of a single attribute of mind as common air.

Having illustrated the idea that the whole economy of the outward Universe is one vast, complicated, and sublime spiritual manifestation, through material substances and physical forms, and that every object in Nature points the inquiring mind to the great realms of the Unknown—the sphere of invisible and spiritual realities—Mr. Brittan proceeded to discuss the powers of the human mind. Certain modern philosophers insist that traces of all the sixty-four simple substances in Nature are to be found in the human body, which is a miniature representation of the natural Universe, while theologians declare that the spirit is a finite representation of the Infinite Mind, whose awful image is indelibly stamped on the whole intelligent creation. It was observed that the mind governs the body, and that this fact is illustrated by all voluntary motion. If the body is composed of all natural substances, and yet subject to the mind, it follows that one of the integral powers of the human spirit consists in its ability to control all the elements of matter, and this spiritual power can never be lost if the soul be immortal. To show that this power of mind over matter is not restricted in its exercise to the individual's own body, the speaker referred to the phenomena depending on Animal Magnetism and the psychological laws, citing many curious facts from the records of his own experiments and the common experience of mankind; all of which served to illustrate his fundamental idea, that the power of the individual mind over material elements and physical conditions is not limited to its own organism, but extends, in a greater or less degree according to physical and mental states, to all similar forms in being.

The lecturer next proceeded to enforce the idea that this constitutional power of the spirit over the material forms and substances of the external world can not be effected by the decomposition of the body. The attributes of the deathless constitution—the spirit—can never be destroyed or impaired by the body, which dies. The soul survives all material shocks, and not one of its faculties is ever buried or lost beneath the ruins of its earthly dwelling. Hence, after the soul's separation from its corporeal relations, it may, under suitable conditions, temporarily resume its relations to the

external world, and re-produce any phenomenal exhibitions of its presence which are within the compass of its inherent powers. It may act on and through the subtle elements in Nature, and by moving these put ponderable bodies in motion; it may move the air and disturb the sensational medium that pervades the auditory nerve, and thus produce the phenomenon of sound. Paul refers to the "Prince of the powers of the air;" the Scriptures speak of storms being raised and subdued by spiritual agency; the ancient Greeks and other heathen nations believed that *demons*, or the spirits of departed human beings, had power to influence the natural elements, and these ideas which were common to Christian and Pagan writers are confirmed by the mysterious manifestations of the present day.

It was urged that spirits could, without any violation of the known laws of matter and mind, place themselves in sympathetic connection with persons in this world, and control the powers of thought and action; that, so long as this relation is preserved, the bodily and mental functions of the mortal medium may be influenced and determined by the volition of the inspiring spirit. By a course of reasoning—which is here but briefly outlined—the speaker furnished a broad basis for the superstructure of his philosophy, and then proceeded to fortify his position, citing the accredited facts of human experience in different ages of the world. The speaker observed, in substance, that if his facts and philosophy did not sustain all the dogmas of the creed-men, they did, nevertheless, support all that is vital in religion. The great essential principles of inspiration, revelation and miracles (so-called) were preserved and triumphantly vindicated. Beside, he had found for their just claims an indestructible foundation of natural and spiritual law, against which Materialism may hurl its shafts in vain. Why, then, should the Church oppose Spiritualism? Infidelity shows its ugly visage at the very altar, and faith grows cold and dies in the Sanctuary. Modern science does not recognize the soul's existence, and the masculine intellect of the country stands without the pale of the Church. The fact cannot be disguised that men are disposed to question all things without and within them for some clear and satisfactory evidence of their immortality. Yet thousands live and die without hope. Spiritualism comes to demonstrate to the sceptical mind the great truths of immortality and revealed religion. It is triumphantly performing its mission, and before the startling revelations of its power, as disclosed in its phenomenal manifestations, thousands are struck dumb with amazement.

Mr. Brittan referred to the spiritual powers exercised by ancient seers, prophets and apostles, and introduced well authenticated facts to prove that persons in these days do exercise similar powers. There are modern seers, before whom the most solid substances are transparent as the luminous ether, and the natural darkness interposes no obstacle to their researches. If this mysterious power was once a divine gift, it is no less sacred now. The divine quality or attribute does not attach so much to the mere record of the exercises of this faculty as to the gift itself. Yet thousands cling to the history—to the letter which killeth—while the living demonstrations of To-day—the spirit which hath power to make alive—is treated with unmeasured scorn. The speaker reasoned in a similar manner respecting other spiritual faculties and divine gifts, referring to facts recorded in the Jewish and Christian scriptures, and others of an analogous nature, drawn from the records of modern Spiritualism. He argued, seemingly at last, in a fair and candid manner that the ancient and modern examples both depended on the same essential laws, and that any mundane agent which will suffice to account for the current phenomena will subvert the Spiritual claims of the most significant facts in the Bible.

In conclusion, the speaker contrasted the theological conception of the nature of Spirits, the Spirit-world and of death with the idea which Spiritualism inculcates on these subjects. Throughout the entire lecture there was exhibited a profound respect for the principles of Christianity, and for whatever seemed to the lecturer to be vital in religion; true, he did not entertain and cherish all the dogmas of the modern Church, and he thought it probable that the Church would not be able to accept all his ideas. He did not seek or desire a unity of opinions, but what was far more to be desired by the Christian and Spiritual believer—THE UNITY OF THE SPIRIT.

Mr. Brittan closed his lecture, which occupied two hours in the delivery, by repeating some lines which were said to have emanated from a Spirit. They were descriptive of the transition, from the mortal to the immortal life, and were full of the highest elements of poetry.

JUDGE DAVIS'S TRIAL, before the legislature, was appointed for to-day; but as he has asked for a continuance, to afford time for preparing his defence, it will probably be granted. Judge Davis refused to recognize the new sheriff, on the ground that his appointment was illegal and unconstitutional. His decision was opposed to the action of the Governor and his party, and for this Judge Davis is to be hurled from the bench. If the proceeding does not open the eyes of the people of Maine, we know not what could do it. Such a blow at the independence of the judiciary strikes the public mind with astonishment; and whatever may be the result, the proceeding is one of most alarming purport.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.—At the meeting last week, Prof. S. Smith was chosen agent, in place of Mr. Wm. Dyer, who declined serving any longer in that capacity. It was voted to lease certain rooms in the brick school houses for the accommodation of private schools during the spring, when they would otherwise remain unoccupied. The proposition to enlarge the Brown School House lot, by purchase of land adjoining, was defeated.

OUR TABLE.

HUMOROUS POEMS OF THOMAS HOOD: including Love and Epigram, Ballads, Tales and Legends, and Addresses to Great People, and Miscellaneous Poems, now first collected. Edited by Eben Sargent. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Sargent's series of the British Poets, which Phillips, Sampson & Co. now have in course of publication, is unquestionably superior, in many particulars, to any other ever offered to the American public; and editor and publishers equally divide the honors, to which they are justly entitled for this superiority. Of this new volume, the 5th of the series, the *Boston Traveller* says: "It contains Hood's humorous poems, and is designed as a supplementary volume to the very admirable collection of the miscellaneous poems of Hood which Mr. Sargent published a year or two since. In the preparation of this volume the editor seems to have exercised the same unwearied industry which he exhibited in the previous volume of his edition, and he has brought together many pieces which were not before familiar to us. The two volumes which he has devoted to Hood form the most complete collection of Hood's poems which we have ever seen, and are equally creditable to his taste and industry. It is undoubtedly true that in the popular mind Hood is chiefly regarded as a humorist, though two or three of his serious poems have had a larger circulation than any of his humorous pieces; and this popular estimate is right so far as it relates to Hood's position as one of the greatest humorists in our language. His character as a humorous poet has been most without a rival; and his humorous pieces exhibit a freshness of fancy, a brightness of wit, and a facility of versification which are not surpassed in any similar productions. They have a peculiar lustre of their own, and could be ill spared from our recent poetical literature. Mr. Sargent has rendered a service in the preparation of this edition, which will not fail to be largely appreciated by readers who are already familiar with Hood's fresh and sparkling verse, or who are sick of the stately bombast which now pass current under the name of poetry."

This, with all the other published volumes of the series, will be found at Matthews's.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Copiously illustrated by Familiar Experiments, and containing Descriptions of Instruments, with Directions for Using. Designed for the use of Schools and Academies. By A. W. Sprague, A. M. With two hundred and eighty Engravings. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This is an elementary treatise upon Natural Philosophy, which presents the principles of this science in a concise yet intelligent manner, and at the same time describes the method of illustrating these principles, together with the kind of instruments employed and the proper mode of using them. This last is a feature peculiar to this work, and will be found of great value by the student. It is issued in the superior style that characterizes all the school books published by this house, and we commend it to the attention of school committees and teachers.

For sale in Waterville by C. K. Matthews.

ELFERD; or the Blind Boy and his Pictures.—This is the title of No. 17 of *Harper's Story Books*, a copy of which has been received from Fetridge & Co., of Boston, through the hands of J. G. Moody, who has it for sale. It is designed to illustrate the spirit and temper of mind with which the privations and trials of this life should be borne; and this it does in a forcible and happy manner. The story is an interesting one, and being handsomely illustrated, will prove an attractive as well as a useful book for children.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for April has a handsome steel engraving, a beautiful fashion plate, a profusion of wood cuts illustrative of much valuable information for the ladies, an abundance of good stories, &c. &c. Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

AMERICAN VETERINARY JOURNAL.—A friend has put into our hands a number of this work, the publication of which was commenced in Boston about six months ago. It is under the editorial charge of Geo. H. Dodd, Veterinary Surgeon, author of several kindred works which are deservedly popular, and who stands at the head of his profession in this country. The Journal is published in monthly numbers of 32 pages each, and will furnish original and reliable articles on the science of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, with selections, also, from foreign journals. Reports of cases of daily occurrence, will also be given, with mode of treatment, nature of disease, its cause, and the best means of prevention. Its pages will be enriched, too, with practical information on breeding, rearing, feeding, and the general management of live stock—everything new and useful, indeed, in this department of Agricultural Industry. To those who are interested in the information it furnishes it will prove a valuable counsellor. Published by S. T. Thompson, Boston, at \$1 a year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April, a number of which is in our possession to say that it is of the usual excellence, has reached us from Fetridge & Co., of Boston. J. G. Moody has it for sale.

The Rum Question.

It seems to us that the brief experiment of a few months, since Gov. Wells proclaimed the course to be pursued in regard to the sale of liquor, must be enough to convince him that he has struck a blow at social order and public morals, for which it will take a life of repentance to atone. If our village may be taken as an example—and reports from all sections of the State proclaim that it may—the old flood gates are literally thrown open, and torrents of intoxication are washing away the progress of years. The first impulse to this state of things here, was the broad seal of the State under the hand of Gov. Wells. When the keeper of a low groggery, whom the authorities of Waterville had succeeded in shutting up at Augusta, was sent home by the Gov. to exhibit the State seal as a token of sympathy and protection, and to parade it with as much pride as if it had been a colonel's commission, then the libation began. If that man—degraded as he was—a nuisance as he had long been regarded, even by drunkards themselves—if such a man could be snatched from justice and the just condemnation of all decent men, by executive clemency, and sent back to renew his vile abuses upon the miserable class with whom he associated, and upon whose miseries he lived, then the restraints upon rum-selling were at an end. It was useless to incur expense to the town, that would avail nothing but a demand for executive pardon; and all efforts to subdue the popular cry for "free rum" were given over. If the governor could for a single day release himself from the slimy coils of politics, and walk forth among the people with his moral perceptions unveiled, he would meet suggestions that can never reach him from his present legal advisers. Let him come here and visit the old rumholes re-opened and re-filled, and see their old patrons re-collected around the "carcase." If he did not become satisfied with this class of his constituency, and pray God to save him from his friends, it must be because he thought it too late for prayer to avail anything.

"But you have the Maine Law yet," say its opponents. We have not the Maine Law; for the executive power has nullified it, even while it remains on the statute book; and a majority of the legislature are pledged to repeal it. The Maine Law is a dead letter—or the party in power are a dead party. The Governor has proved the sincerity of his opposition to it by destroying its vitality even before the legislature had time to terminate its existence. But for this demonstration of the Governor, the real friends of the Maine Law would have enforced it to the extent of their ability, up to the hour of its repeal. Even the so-called victory of its opponents in September would not have deterred them from this; conscious as they still are that a majority of the people

of Maine are in favor of stringent opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Even the better—though not the larger—portion of his constituents had no idea that they were voting for the present state of things. They looked for a modified substitute for the then existing law, and not for its virtual annihilation by executive interference. They are disappointed and chagrined, and the present unrestrained reign of rum and drunkenness, with all their attendant vices, astonishes and alarms them. They looked to his former professions and moral standing, and forgot how far these could be swept away by party interests and unholy lust for office. Now they can only thank God that it is not yet too late for salvation to come from the people; and that even the present legislature may yet be driven to recognize the potency of a deep and determined public sentiment. For this they wait; and for this we believe they are prepared to act, when the ballot-box again comes round.

TROTTER MATCH.—Our readers know that we have never objected to public trials of the speed of horses, or the strength of oxen, at proper times and under proper restraints. Connected with their old associations of drunkenness and gambling, they were very justly condemned as of immoral tendency; but under the restraints since secured by law, and the regulations imposed by those agricultural societies which have adopted them, they are regarded as interesting and useful. Those who have more faith than we have, in the power of men to control their appetites, may be excused for supposing that a match might come off in Waterville, in the present condition of the rum traffic, without injury and disgrace; but the exhibition of Saturday last has shown their mistake. That was the most "drunken day" that our village has seen for years; and the fire at night, in all probability, originated in the drunkenness that marked the day. This may not be the fault of those who got up the match; but we appeal to them, whether it is not better to avoid the disgrace which thus falls upon this otherwise proper amusement—to say nothing of the injury to individuals? For the good name of the horses they drive, if for nothing else, we beg them not to countenance another such exhibition. If men will become beasts themselves, they have no right to the agency of beasts in doing it.

FIRE.—A barn belonging to Mrs. Howe, and formerly a part of the estate of the late Dr. Thayer, about a mile from the village, was burnt about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. There was no other building within a quarter of a mile, and there is no doubt that the barn was set on fire. It contained no hay or articles of value. Loss about \$150.

There is no doubt that within a few years there have been a considerable number of incendiary fires in Waterville, by which a large amount of property has been destroyed. Nearly all such fires have occurred on Saturday night. In some cases suspicion has been so direct as to leave little doubt as to the identity of the villain. *Query*—has all been done that can be to discover the author or authors of these crimes?

"Feathers, my good lord, feathers, you know!"

So we thought, good Buzzy, when we saw a few cords of them, in sacks, piling into the storehouse of E. T. Elden & Co. Feathers, good lord!—and unless they sold them cheaper than dirt, they never would think of laying in such a store.

THE BELL RINGERS.—The very pleasant exhibition of the Alexander Family was too good to be permitted to pass without our special praise. It was one of those good things that not only amuse but profit, and from which an audience depart feeling that they are better than when they came in. It was one of the best exhibitions of the winter, and worthy to be commended to confidence and patronage, as able to meet the very best expectations of a good audience, anywhere.

THEATRICAL.—A telegraphic dispatch from J. P. Addams—4 Yankee Addams"—now playing at Lewiston, announces that he will be in Waterville with his dramatic troupe to-day, and give his first exhibition at Appleton Hall this evening, Thursday. This is short notice, though long enough to give him a full house where he is so well known.

W. L. A.—The lecture this evening, by Mr. Payson, of Portland, promises to be one of much interest. Having won the highest compliments at home, the lecturer can hardly fail to secure additional laurels abroad. This is the ninth lecture of the course, and probably the last but one.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT.—When the two branches of the Legislature met in Convention, Gov. Robinson made some excellent remarks from which we take the following:

"Our position is peculiar. Although the people of Kansas have followed precedents set them by other new States, and sanctioned by Congress, and the proceedings in the formation of a State Government are all regular, the movement as reasonable. This was not to be expected from the advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which professes to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. Some of the people of an adjoining State unite with the President in opposing the people of Kansas in forming and regulating their own government, and threaten our destruction if we do not conform to their dictation. Should the course indicated by the President and the people of another State be persisted in, and our rights again trampled in the dust, by official interference or lawless invasion, the people of Kansas would be justified before the world in asserting their rights by revolution; but since it is believed that Congress will grant to us the same rights and immunities that it has granted to other States—the people of Missouri and the Federal Executive to the contrary notwithstanding—it is better to suffer while evils are sufferable, than attempt to right ourselves by a hasty resort to extreme measures."

Our course as a people, thus far, has been distinguished for forbearance, long-suffering, and patience, and good policy would still dictate that every honorable effort be made to establish and cultivate friendly relations with our oppressors, especially with the people of our adjoining sister State.

Nothing should be done in a spirit of retaliation, but rather of conciliation. Although our own rights have been repeatedly invaded and wrested from us, let us show that we respect the constitution and laws of our land, and the rights of the people of the respective States; that, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and becomes cowardice, and oppression becomes insufferable, we will ever be found loyal citizens of the government.

Free Trade for Wool-growers.

When John Randolph declared, in the Capitol, that he would walk a mile to kick a sheep, the wool-growers of the United States trembled. But, though the eccentric gentleman of Roanoke was a famous pedagogue, as well as a bitter politician, his declaration was not merely a personal one. He foreshadowed a policy in the administration of our Government, that, however plausible it appeared, tended not only to ruin the woolen trade of the country, but to destroy entirely the culture of native wool, which, as an agricultural production, is destined to form an important element in our commerce. The policy, vindictively declared by John Randolph, was revived and embodied in a legal form, by the Tariff of 1846: not, however, from any of that peculiar hatred to sheep which the Roanoke pedestrian boasted of; but apparently from the most kindly desires towards the wool-growing interests of the country. It was supposed by the framers of this Tariff, that a high tax upon the importation of foreign wool—amounting to an exclusion—would benefit the American wool-growers and increase the production and demand for wool at home. With this conviction, our wool-growers hailed the Tariff of 1846, with its thirty per cent. tax on foreign wool, as a great protection to their interests. But the sequel has told a very different story. Whatever may have been the theory of the Tariff of 1846, its benevolent purposes have most signally failed. It has carried our industry back, in these respects, to the days of John Randolph; and now all sensible farmers and manufacturers, having experienced the disastrous effects of this Tariff, are casting about to find that relief which their unfortunate circumstances require.

This relief, however reluctant some of our farmers may be to accept it, lies in the recommendation of Secretary Guthrie's last report: to establish a Tariff that shall, in all respects, counteract the hostile legislation of foreign countries, admitting wool free under our laws, as it is under theirs. There is no relief for the wool-growers or the manufacturer, except in this policy.

The operation of the Tariff of 1846, has clearly demonstrated a truth, which our farmers have never yet been disposed to acknowledge, and which it is worth their while now to remember: that the interests of the wool-grower and the woolen manufacturer are identical. It is plain to all who will regard the experience of the past ten years, that in spite of protective tariffs and all government bounties, there is no prosperity for the producer of wool, except in its profitable consumption by the manufacturer; and, therefore, if our woolen manufactures languish, our wool-growers are impoverished, and the culture of wool must die out.

Now, under the 'protective' system of '46 which is still in force, the interests of these two parties are directly hostile. They are constantly conflicting with each other. Whenever American wool commands a price which is very remunerative to the wool-grower, the cloths which the American manufacturer makes from it will cost more than those which the foreign manufacturer (who buys his wool thirty per cent. cheaper) can furnish. Consequently the foreign manufacturer overruns the market, ruins the American manufacturer, and stops his mills. Then, because the mills are stopped, there is no demand for American wool; the value of which immediately falls even below the value of wool abroad. This discourages the wool-grower, who has no longer a care to increase his flocks, that have now become a profitless burden, who at last feels a strong sympathy with John Randolph in his vindictive feelings towards sheep.

Thus, there is, under the present tariff, a continual see-saw between the interests of the wool-grower and manufacturer, which is ruinous to both. It is well known to many who read these columns, that when at a certain season, the farmer has sold his wool at fifty cents per pound, the same wool, at the very next season, is a drug at thirty cents. The fifty cents killed the manufacturer, stopped the demand, and brought the value down to thirty cents; which now, in turn, kills off the sheep, as they are no longer profitable for their fleeces. The farmer having destroyed his sheep, wool becomes scarce, its value rises, and the very next season it is up to fifty cents again! And so it goes year after year, in a continual see-saw between the producer and the manufacturer. When the one rises, the other falls; and the higher the rise of one, the lower is the fall of the other; until both are finally ruined.

Now what will remedy this state of things? The remedy must give to the wool-grower, what he most needs—a steady and remunerative demand for his wool; and to the manufacturer, what he most needs—a profitable consumption of it. The remedy must create a harmonious and healthy equilibrium between these conflicting interests. This, we believe, can only be accomplished by Free Trade in Wool. Remove every tax upon the foreign article which our manufacturer requires to work in with the domestic, and these two interests will harmonize, as they ought. Then our manufacturer can afford to pay a liberal price for the raw material, because his competitor, the foreign manufacturer, has to pay the same. Then a high advance in price would not ruin the manufacturer, as it does now, because, as the wool markets are free to all, the foreigner would necessarily pay the same advance, and his competition would stand on an equal footing; and all this would directly benefit the wool-grower, by creating a steady demand for his produce. [N. Y. Times, (whig)]

A CHARACTERISTIC STORY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A short time ago the Emperor was riding out with a confidential officer of his household, Monsieur F., when he espied a gentleman well known in Paris, mounted upon a splendid horse. The Emperor exclaimed, "What a fine horse M. — has got! I should like that horse myself." The attendant proposed that the horse should be purchased, and the Emperor said he should be glad to know whether M. would sell. Next morning M. F. called upon the owner and told him what had passed the day before. This gentleman said he would dispose of his horse to the Emperor, with pleasure for the price it cost him, namely, 4500 francs. The money was paid, and the horse was conducted into the Emperor's stables. A week or two passed,

when, one evening at the "Jockey Club," the person who had sold his horse found himself taken aside by two or three of his friends, who, putting him in mind of the laws of the club, which strictly forbid horse-jobbing or the sale of a horse at a price above that for which he was bought, asked him point blank for what sum he had sold his horse? For 4500 francs, was the instant reply. Then, rejoined, one of the former speakers, the sum inscribed upon the books of the Minister of the Palace as having been paid to you is 15,000 francs. M. indignantly declared that he would fathom the whole mystery, and next day, obtained communication of the books concerning the stable service. Sure enough 15,000 francs was the sum inscribed. Persuaded that this was simply the chicanery of M. F., and that the Emperor would be incensed when he heard it, M. — wrote to ask an audience of his Majesty, which was speedily granted.

He explained the story to Napoleon, and at the close looked for an explosion of indignation. No such thing. After listening attentively, the Emperor smiled and fixing his dull grey eye on the narrator, said: M. — you have the best kept horses in Paris; your head man, the chief of your stables must be a clever fellow, is he not? M. — said he was quite satisfied with his head man's services. "Of course he robs you?" was the Emperor's remark. His interlocutor hesitated, and at last said—Well, he supposed that was probable. "Well, then," resumed his Majesty, "we are both in the same position; both equally satisfied with the chief of our stables, both equally open-eyed, and both equally resigned; for neither of us would gain anything by a change? Thus the conversation ended. But this is only a further proof of what those who know Louis Napoleon well have known all along, namely, that he is utterly indifferent not only to the honesty but also the capacity of his instruments. He only requires subservience. There in he is a close imitator of 'My Uncle Bonaparte'.

NEW YORK, March 22.

A Herald's correspondent at St. Thomas, under date of the 4th inst., writes: That the British mail steamer had arrived from Demara, and reports that the negroes of Guiana, instigated by Orr, better known as the Angel Portuguese coolies. Gov. Woodhouse had sent Orr to jail, but the military under him were unable to cope with the maddened negroes, and his excellency had despatched couriers to the Windward Island for the aid of troops to quell the insurrection caused by frantic appeals to brutal instincts.

A GOOD HIT.—We were told of an instance that occurred recently, in which the lawyers presented themselves to a Judge at Special Term, in Chambers, armed with a formidable array of books and documents, and had hardly opened their case, probably some question of costs more interesting to themselves than their clients, when Judge Whiting interposed the question: "What is the amount in controversy, gentlemen?"

"Two dollars, may it please Your Honor," was the reply.

"Well," said the judge, taking out his pocket book, and handing over that sum, "I will pay it. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."

If such a disposition to dispatch business were uniformly manifested by all parties in court, we should cease to hear complaints of law's delay. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

BARNUM IN HIS REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—In answer to the inquiry of an attorney in Court in New York on Tuesday, as to how he lived, and where he got funds for immediate use from day to day, Mr. Barnum answered as follows:

"I live in a furnished house in Eighth street, of this city, and keep boarders; and that is the only means of present support, except that I am furnished with means by my son-in-law from Connecticut, and vegetables raised last year on my farm in Connecticut. I have also some friends left, who will not let me starve this year. I have received various letters from friends at a distance, offering to send me money."

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.—We learn that the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate have matured a project designed to lead to the gradual abandonment and ultimate rejection of the small Spanish silver coins as part of the circulating medium, and that it will forthwith be submitted to legislative action. The result of the experiments to ascertain the value of the Spanish sixteenth, eighth and quarter of a dollar is reported to the Committee as indicating the first to be worth a fraction over five cents, the second about eleven, and the quarter between twenty-three and twenty-four cents. The bill they have framed is believed to provide, that the existing laws authorizing the circulation and establishing a value of all foreign coins, except the Spanish fractional divisions of the dollar, be at once repealed. As to these fractions they allow them to be circulated for two years at the value of 5, 10 and 20 cents respectively, and thereafter they are to be excluded altogether from circulation. But at the mint they will at all times be received as bullion; and paid for by weight. The effect of this will doubtless be, that they will be collected and sent to the mint as the best market—the price there obtainable exceeding their value in circulation. This result will be promoted also by classifying them with our decimal divisions. The public having then but one measure of value or price in small transaction, will have no motive for persisting to retain in use the small Spanish coins, and thus that most annoying imposition, by some dealers systematically practiced, and chiefly to the prejudice of the poor, of filching a fraction of a cent from every purchaser unprovided with even change, will be effectually gotten rid of. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

ROCKING CHAIRS.—A medical writer says that the rocking-chairs, as now constructed, ought never to be used, for they produce a double bend of the spine inwardly, and of the shoulders forward, which is preventive of respiration. He says they might be constructed to flare exactly the other way—their sides warping inwardly, and their tops turning backward—thus warping the sitter backward instead of forward, with infinite benefit.

In Pittsford, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Horace H. Wadsworth, with his rifle at arms length, at twenty paces, shot a potato from the head of a young man named Crogan. The potato was cut in two, and by the force of the ball a wale as big as a man's finger was raised on Crogan's head, and the poor fellow thought his skull was split, though no blood was drawn nor any real harm done. The truth is, it was in the tavern somewhat elevated, had been discussing the story of William Tell, and that led to the perilous trial. Crogan says it was the first and last time that he will stand as a live illustration of Swiss patriotism.

A malicious and ugly old beggar says that everything should be in character. For instance search-warrants should be printed on tracing paper, and wedding notices on fool's cap.

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FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.
Here is a morsel that is richly Longfellowish, being
a delicious caricature of that poet's style of inculcating
lessons of wisdom, which is one of his Bostonian char-
acteristics.

Never jumps a sheep that's frightened,
Over wall, or fence, or timber,
But a second time, and a third time,
And a fourth and fifth and so on,
First a sheep and then a dozen,
Till they all are in a confusion,
One by one have got clear over,
So misfortunes, almost always,
Follow after one another,
Seen to watch each other always,
When they see the tail uplified,
In the air the tail uplified,
As the sorrow leaps over,
So they follow, thicker, faster,
Till the air of earth seems darkened,
With the tails of misfortunes.

This is giving details of a subject with great minute-
ness.

A boy being sent for a cent's worth of Macaboy
spoon, forgot the name of the article and asked for a
cent's worth of make-a-boy spoon.

A damsel was asked—When a lady and gentleman
have quarreled, and each considers the other at fault,
which of the two ought to be the first to make a
reconciliation? Her reply was, the best hearted
and wisest of the two.

The monster steamship Leviathan will be 23,000 tons,
and will carry 12,000 tons of coal. She is 60 or 70 feet
longer than Fenwick Hall Market. Fenwick is com-
peting with New York as to which shall furnish a harbor
for her.

AFTER A GOVERNOR.—Governor Morehead of Ken-
tucky, has been indicted by the grand jury of Scott
County for allowing one of his negroes to hire his own
time. The only difficulty in the matter is this—that
they fine the Governor he will be able to remit the
penalty.

LOUISIANA.—Soule and Shilwell led the opposing parties
in the Louisiana democratic state convention. Soule
carried the day, and the Pennsylvania says the dele-
gates to Cincinnati are for him.

HON. FRICK CATTLE.—We learn that Mr. William
Thibault of Palmyra, in Somerset Co., recently sold a
pair of four years old steers for \$325, which we think
must be as high a price as ever obtained in the
State for the same class of animals.

THE SUNDY DUCK.—The treaty with Denmark on the
subject of sundy ducks expires on the 1st of April, and
notice given, but it is stated that the President has
extended the time for going into practical effect sixty days
longer at the urgent request of that government. In
the hope of reaching some conclusion. Denmark
desired the postponement thus granted.

France means to obtain possession of Tangier in Mo-
rocco. It is in sight of Gibraltar, which would not be
worth much to the English with Tangier in possession
of the French.

Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, of Kusta fame, was nomi-
nated on the 11th inst., as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance
vice Commodore Morris, deceased.

SANDY BEAUTIFUL.—There is a young lady in this
city so dazlingly beautiful, that her guardians do not
dare to allow her to go out of the house. She remains
shut up at home, and is only visible to female visitors.
What a blessing the small-pox would be to this im-
prisoned belle!—It should be added, that with the
fatal fat of beauty, the young lady possesses other charms
amounting to about \$200,000.—N. Y. Mirror.

A simple friend desires to know whether the abolition
of flogging in the navy includes "spanking brooms."

When is a man shaving with a silver razor? When he
cuts off his beard with a shilling.

Why are fowls the most economical things farmers
keep? Because, for every grain they give a peck.

A French master, going on horseback lately to teach
at an academy for ladies, was thrown off his horse into
a ditch. When he made his appearance before the mis-
tress in order to explain the dirt which he had on his
habilliments, he said, "Ah, Madame, I have fallen in
de diu."—"Oui, Monsieur," said the witty lady, "and
I see you are covered with the grime."

"Father," said a country shoemaker's son, as he was
pegging away at a new shoe, "they say the trout will
well now."—"Do they," exclaimed the old daddy, look-
ing sharply at the boy over his spectacles, "never
mind, you stick to your work, and they will bite you."

A RATHER POINTED AFFAIR.—A child of Mr. George
Akins, of South Gardiner, aged about 9 months, vomited
up one hundred and thirty-eight phlegm one day last
week. The story seems almost incredible, but it is
authenticated by several residing in the same neigh-
borhood. The child is doing well.—Gardiner Transcript.

Mr. Greeley telegraphs from Washington that he has
information from a reliable source that the Administra-
tion has ordered the arrest of all the members of the
Free State Government in Kansas, and that President
Pierce believes that they are all in prison ere this.

A little girl in Yorkshire, when water was scarce
saved as much rain water as she could, and sold it to
the washer women for a cent a bucket, and in this way
she cleared nearly \$5 for the week. When she was
brought to the secretary, she was not willing to tell
her name. "But I must put down where the money came
from," said he. "Call it then," replied the little girl
with a grin.

To remedy the Sunday sleepiness which bothers so
many people who want to keep awake, the Christian
Intelligencer says "the patient must lift his foot
seven inches above the floor, and hold it there in sus-
pense, without resting it on the floor. Repeat the exer-
cise as often as the attack comes on."

The Cincinnati Gazette has been shown a private let-
ter from Cassius M. Clay, with reference to his future,
noted a few days ago. He says the creditors have
allowed him to go on, and he will be able to pay all of
his debts and have a handsome estate left. He did not
lose a dollar this season in the pork trade.

A contemporary warlike at the phenomenon of myriads
of flies getting upon the telegraphic wires on a recent
occasion, but if he will observe closely, he will probably
find that just after sunset the flies are attracted to the
wires, and as often as the attack comes on.

At the town meeting in Dexter on Monday, a portion
of the floor of the town hall gave way, precipitating a
large number of persons into the cellar. Six or seven
were injured—three seriously.

"GAS T AFFORD IT."—"Come in, Joe and let's take
a drink."—"Thank you, Thomas, can't afford it."
"Well, but I'll pay for it."
"O, I'm not speaking of the money."
"Loss of health and energy, moral principle, charac-
ter, peace of mind, self-respect, and a sweet breath."

In 1851, there were in all Egypt but three missionaries,
and now nine. They are established chiefly in
Cairo and Alexandria. They are under no restraint
but can speak freely on the chief religious questions of
either Jewish or Mohammedan faith without risk of
insult.

"Witticisms are often attributed to the wrong party."
This was Lord Chesterfield, not Sheridan, who said on
occasion of a certain epigram, that "Nobody's son had
married everybody's daughter."

The family of Robert Schuyler came home in the
steamship Argo. He died some months since at a
small place near Nice. Upon receipt of the intelligence
of his death, the New York Times, on the 15th inst.,
published an account of his death, and they all returned
as stated above.

Vernon was the person who invented the story about
the lady being pulverized in India by a coup de soleil.
When he was dining there with a Hindu, one of his
ladies' wives was suddenly reduced to ashes, upon
which the Hindu rang the bell and said to the atten-
dant who answered it, "bring fresh glasses, and sweep
up your mistress."

If we would only give ourselves half an hour's serious
reflection at the close of every day, we should preach
to ourselves some of the best sermons that could be ut-
tered, every week.

On New York.—The Boston Herald
speaking of the "proposed war" with England, says
nervously.

Suppose the English should burn New York that is
the New York Times to themselves once in five
years, and when they should have destroyed that vil-
lage they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they
had saved \$100,000,000 worth of property belonging to
their own countrymen.

The Montreal Salt Lake.—This body of water is the
composition of the Kansas Commission. Mr.
Campbell was selected as chairman because he
was the leader of the Anti-Slavery party in the
last Congress, and as Chairman of the
Committee of Ways and Means, a leader of
them in this.

Maine Legislature.

SENATE.—Tuesday, March 18. Bill, an act more fully
prescribing the powers and duties of Agricultural and
Horticultural Societies, passed in a second time, amend-
ed on certain sections, and on motion of Mr. Bean, laid
on the table.

Bill, an act to establish a Board of Agriculture, was
read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Hagan laid
on the table.

House. Bill to incorporate the Sidney Mutual Fire
Insurance Company came back from the Senate recom-
mended, and the House concurred.

Petitions referred.—Wm. B. Snell and others for re-
newal of charter of Bank of Fairfield.

SENATE.—March 19. Mr. Barnes moved an address to
the Governor, for the removal of Judge Davis, which
was laid on the table. He also offered some resolutions
in furtherance of this object, which were passed:—yeas
24 nays 2.

Resolve in favor of the East Maine Conference was
indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bean from the Committee on the Library, report-
ed "legislation" in expedient, on order directed to transfer
into the expediency of allowing the Executive Com-
mittee of the State Agricultural Society to use the books in
the library.

Resolved, that an act additional to incorporate
the North Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural
Society.

On motion of Mr. Marrow of Seaboard, the
House resolved into a Committee of the whole on the
Portland and Oxford Central Railroad. After a long
debate the Committee, on motion of Mr. Talbot of Lu-
now, reported progress, and were discharged.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Senate proceeded to
consider the adoption of the amendment as it now read,
and after a long parliamentary wrangle, the motion to
amend was withdrawn.

Mr. Chace moved Mr. Chace moved to amend the
report, with instructions to bring in the bill of
last year.

SENATE.—March 20. Bill, an act for the establish-
ment of a State Normal School, came from the House
indefinitely postponed. The bill was amended in cer-
tain respects and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Senate proceeded to
consider the resolves providing for the further revision
of the public laws. They were read a second time and
passed to be engrossed.

Resolved, that an act establishing a Board of
Agriculture.

House. Resolved in favor of East Maine Conference
Seminary, was received from the Senate indefinitely
postponed.

SENATE.—March 21. On motion of Mr. Farley, the
Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill to incor-
porate the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad. After a
long debate the matter was postponed, till Tues-
day next at 10 o'clock.

The President read the appointment of Wm. G. Clark
as the person to convey to Woodbury the instructions
of the Senate to the person to convey to Woodbury the
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