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Of course we never mean to be personal, but yet we know that the following life lesson must find application somewhere, else it would never have been written. Or like the preparations of the universal physician, it may be laid up for use in case of disease, or even taken as a preventive.

Mrs. Abby Leeman was thirty years old and had been married just ten years. She had an excellent husband, and three good children. She was naturally a kind, excellent woman, and meant to do right; she had one fault; and small as it seemed to her, it occasioned much unhappiness in the family circle. She was not always happy at home, nor was she always pleasant, though for the life of her, she could not tell what had occurred to ruffle her feelings. She had everything about her calculated to beget joy, and her every reasonable wish was answered. But, after all, she often wore a sour face, and her tongue would run in strains far from sweet or accordant.

'What is the matter, Abby?' asked her husband, as he returned one evening from the store and found his wife with a sour face on.

'Nothing,' was the answer, given rather moodily.

'But something must be the matter. You never look so when you are happy.'

'How can I help my looks? Can't I look as I feel without disturbing you?'

'Pshaw, Abby—don't talk so,' the husband said, at the same time placing his arms about her neck and kissing her. 'Now tell me what has happened.'

'Nothing has happened more than usual,' uttered the wife, still unpleasantly. 'Who wouldn't be so, I'd like to know, stuck up here from morning until night with two squalling young ones to look out for all the time.'

'Squalling young ones!' repeated Albert Leeman, while an expression of pain passed over his features.

'There, look at that!' cried the wife, pointing to where her youngest child, a girl of four years, was just climbing up to the tea-table after the sugar-bowl. 'Get out of that, you little brat! There take that! Now, let me catch you up there again. Stop that crying—stop it, I say. You touch that sugar again, and I'll give you such a licking as you won't want!'

The poor child tried in vain to hush its sobbing, and instinctively crept to its father's side. He placed his arm around the little one and raised it to his knee, and in a moment more its reddened, inflamed cheek, where the mother's blow had fallen, was pillowed upon the father's bosom.

'Oh, yes,' said the wife; 'now you'll pet the brat. I'd like to have you charge of 'em all day, we'd see how much patience you'd have!'

'I would at least remember she was my child,' said he somewhat reproachfully, 'and also to bear in mind the simple fact that the young disposition may gain all its impulse from the example it receives at the hands of its guardian.'

'O, yes, that's it. Of course, I am always wrong.' And then Abby Leeman put her apron to her eyes and began to cry.

Of course the husband could say no more. He had often, very often, suffered all this before, and had tried to make his wife see how much real unhappiness she was making for herself; but she would not listen; or, if she did, the impression was not lasting. In fact, she had no patience with her children, and the single ruffle of a moment was sure to make unhappiness for her. She loved her husband fondly; and her children she loved too. She was proud of them, and for their comfort she would sacrifice any amount of personal convenience. Many and many an hour of blissful joy did she pass with her husband when the sky was clear; but a cloud was sure to bring the storm.

For years not a day passed that had not seen some unpleasant passages between herself and children, and she would not understand that her very mode of treatment—the disposition she manifested and the language she used—was surely warping the minds of the little ones. In pain and anguish her husband had tried to show her this, but she would not listen; and then when she was calm and reasonable, Albert could not find it in his heart to destroy the peace by such allusions.

On the present occasion, supper was eaten almost in silence. The husband was pained and the wife angry. The child once cried for a lump of sugar, and the mother jerked a piece upon her plate with the words:

'There take it? You want everything you set your eyes on?'

The little one ate the sugar in silence, while the mother felt more dismal still than this new outburst. And thus matters went on for an hour, and at the end of that time, the door bell rang; and some company was introduced. It was a neighbor and his wife. In a moment the whole expression of Abby's face was changed. Smiles took the place of frowns, and her words were as sweet as could be; and during the whole evening she was as happy and gay as though a cloud had never rested upon her brow.

'Abby,' said her husband, after the visitors had gone, 'since we have been married have I not done all in my power to make you happy. Have you ever expressed an earnest wish that I have not gratified?'

'I don't know,' replied the wife, rather reluctantly.

'Yes, you do know,' replied Albert; 'and what I wish to know is this: why you cannot strive as much to make me happy as you do to make those happy who are not dependent upon you for happiness. When I came home this evening, worn and fatigued with the labors of the day, why could you not have met me with a smile and cheerful welcome?'

'Because I didn't feel like smiling,' was the answer.

'But you smiled the moment Mr. Rixbee and his wife came in; and that, too, when your feelings were anything but pleasant a moment before. Can you do for their comfort what you are not willing to do for mine?'

'I do the best I can, I am sure,' sobbed Mrs. Leeman, beginning to cry. 'I wish you'd found a wife who could have suited you better than I do. I can never suit you—never.'

Abby was in tears, and her husband could say no more. He could only wish that she would understand him. Oh! how often, when she was kind and good, did he wish she would always be so; and again when she was making company so happy, how fervently did he pray that she would do the same for him. She was a neat, tidy, industrious woman, and only her family knew of this dark trait in her character.

In the same town with Abby lived her only sister, who married a young man named Charles Frye. Charles was some eight or twenty years younger. The young man was a carpenter, strong, healthy, generous, and of superior intellect and intelligence. His business was good, and though he wore a paper cap and apron ten or twelve hours a day, yet he was laying up money. Lydia Frye was unlike her sister in one respect. The sweet smile which visitors found upon her face never faded in her husband's presence, and the words which the stranger heard her speak to her child were

never more harsh when alone with her little one. She loved her husband and she loved her child; and never did she knowingly speak a word which could bring a cloud upon a member of her household.

And between these two sisters there was an estrangement. Several times Lydia had expostulated with Abby on account of her fractious treatment of her children, and once she had even gone so far as to put her arms about her sister's child and protect it from the mother's rage; and it unfortunately happened that on that evening Mr. Leeman asked his wife why she could not be as kind and mild always as her sister was. Then, added to this, Abby shortly afterwards learned through a meddling neighbor, that her sister had given her husband, Albert, some advice as how he might best punish his fractious wife. This capped the climax in Abby's mind, and from that time there was no intercourse between the two sisters.

One day Albert came home with the pleasing intelligence for his wife, that her father would be there the next morning, and he intended to settle down and find a home. Abby was in ecstasies. She loved her father, for he was a good man, and had ever been kind to his children. And he was wealthy, too.

On the following day Moses Gorham came. He was an old man now, past sixty, with white hair, and mild, benevolent look, and Abby was very happy. Her father told her he had finished his travels, and meant to settle down with one of his children for the remainder of his days.

'Oh, of course you'll come and stay with us,' Abby said. 'We've got the most room, and are the best able to keep you.'

'Ah, my child,' returned the old man, with a smile, 'I am better able to keep myself. But I can tell you better about that after I have been here a spell.'

At the end of a week, Mr. Gorham informed Abby and her husband that he had that day deposited in the bank twenty thousand dollars in their name, and that they might draw it as they pleased. He thus wished them to enjoy a part, at least, of their patrimony while he lived. Of course the reader can imagine how this announcement was received. But the old man did not stop long to hear their thanks, for he had the same errand to Lydia and her husband.

He found Charles Frye and wife both occupying one chair when he entered, Lydia sitting in Charles's lap, and the child in her's. He told them what he had done, and it was some time before one of them could speak. But Charles was the first to break the silence.

'Mr. Gorham,' he said in a low, tremulous voice, 'I accept your generous offer, and the more readily, too, because I know it comes from the hand of love. But, sir, I could not have asked—I could not have expected it—on the ground that I am your son-in-law. Oh, no, for in this noble woman you have given me a treasure such as few men can possess. Oh, you cannot know what a heaven on earth my home is while—while—my wife—'

But Charles had undertaken a work he could not perform. The word struck in his throat, and the speech ended in a flood of tears. His gentle wife sank upon his bosom, and the old man went to the window and pretended to be looking at something in the street, notwithstanding it was very dark out there, and that he had his handkerchief before his eyes all the while.

Another week passed away, and during the most of the time the old man remained with Abby. After this he began to see the cloudy disposition manifest itself. He was pained and shocked. He spoke with her, but she pretended she could not help it. Another week passed on, and during that time Mr. Gorham spoke with his child touching her fault; but still she did not amend.

Saturday evening came, and Abby Leeman was in her chamber. Her oldest child, a girl, came up and told her that grandpa was going away—that he had got his trunk at the door. Abby could not believe it. She started for the sitting room at once. In the hall she stopped, for the door was ajar, and she heard her father's voice. It was in a pained tone, and it struck to her soul at once.

'No, no, Albert,' she heard the old man say, 'I cannot remain here; I had intended to make my home with Abby, for she is my oldest living daughter; but I cannot bear it. Nearly every day my heart is made to ache by the harsh, unkind words I hear spoken to your little ones. Oh! such good, kind, sweet children! And I love them so! But Abby will not listen even to me. Once I might have borne it; but now when my heart is lonely and sad from recent bereavement, I cannot bear it. I will come to see you, and you shall have the old share of love. And I fear she is not always kind to you.'

'Has Lydia told you so?' asked Albert.

'Lydia?' uttered Mr. Gorham in surprise. 'She told me? Ah, no, she doesn't know her, if you think so. No, no, she has only told me what a good and faithful wife Abby was. But I can see, as my presence grows more common, the restraint wears off, and Abby begins to show me the face she often keeps for home. I speak this to you, Albert, because I would not lie to you. But—but—I will see you again. I will see Abby again!'

Abby listened to him no longer. With a wildly beating, bursting heart, she hastened to her room, and threw herself upon her bed and there she lay for a long time. When her husband came up, she was sick, and when he asked her what she could do for her she said she would be left to herself. In a moment he mistrusted that she had heard some part of her father's remarks, and left her.

One day little Nellie looked pale and sick and cried a great deal with a pain. It was the youngest—the 'baby.' Abby was fractious but she did not speak as harshly as usual. She tried to reform since her father left a week, before, but she allowed the spirit of anger to come into her soul on account of the course he had pursued, so her trial did not amount to much. When Albert came home the child was worse, and by this time it had become so sick that the mother was sorry that she had been so harsh through the day.

Mr. Leeman went for a doctor, and when that man came, he said Nellie had the scarlet fever. All night the little one suffered much, and its cheeks and brow seemed on fire. On the next day she grew weaker and sicker, and Abby feared she might die. Oh, what a throb! Sabbath night came, and little Nellie lay grown very white and thin, during the whole day she had been calm and quiet. Could she

be dying? 'Oh, God, spare my child!' the frantic mother prayed upon her knees.

The clock had just struck nine when Nellie raised her eyes, and they looked very strange.

'Ma'ma—good ma'ma,' she whispered, 'kiss little Nellie.'

The mother pressed her lips upon her child's brow and kissed her fervently.

'Mama—you love little Nellie; and you love George and Mary.'

The mother could not speak. Just then Albert entered the room.

'Papa—papa—one kiss for little Nellie. Love little Nellie always. Love George and Mary, and love ma'ma.'

When Abby Leeman next looked upon her child the spirit had fled! The little sufferer was free from all earthly pain. One moment the mother gazed upon the broken casket, and then she sank down upon her knees and wept as though her heart would break. Her husband knelt by her side; he placed both his arms about her neck, and with one deep burst of passionate grief, she pillowed her head upon his bosom.

On the next morning, Lydia came and took care of the body of little Nellie. She dressed it sweetly, combed its golden hair back, and when she placed it in the coffin, she spread new and fragrant flowers all around it. She had done all this when Abby entered.

The sisters were alone with the dead child. The bereaved mother gazed awhile upon the lovely face of the little sleeper, and then she turned to her sister. Lydia opened her arms, and the next moment the estranged ones were locked in each others' embrace. It was a long long while ere either could speak. They could only weep and sob, and cling more closely heart to heart.

We will not tell the thoughts that dwelt in Abby Leeman's mind upon this occasion; nor will we tell the long hours she spent upon her knees in prayer while all others of the household slept.

'Love George and Mary! Love little Nellie always! Love Ma'ma!'

Oh! how these words rang in the mother's soul. And how other words came back upon her, too—harsh unkind words which had been spoken to the cherub that had gone! But she found a balm in the solemn resolution she took to herself never to be unkind again.

And the resolution was sacredly kept.—Albert and Abby mourned for the departed one, but they felt, too, that the gentle spirit of the heaven-born child was dwelling still with them, making a paradise of their home and leading them on in joy and peace.

Ere long the old man came to live awhile with his oldest child, and from that time he divided his months equally between them, and he could no more feel that one home was pleasanter than the other. Both were alike, joyous, peaceful and happy. When he now looked upon Abby's smiling face, he knew that she had no other face for domestic use. The beaming, genial countenance that welcomed the visitor at her dwelling, was never laid aside. Its sunshine was for her husband and children, and the cloudy brow was put away forever.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Bees Hives.

Since you gave publicity to the circumstance of my having sold over twenty thousand pounds of honey the past season, I have been beset with letters inquiring into my system of management, and more particularly as to 'what kind of hive I use,' this being considered by most people an all important talisman of success. Perhaps, in accordance with your suggestion, a description of my hives would interest the readers of the Agriculturist as much as anything I could say with reference to bees at this season.

First, then, it may be understood that my large supply of honey was obtained by a very simple process, as far as the hive is concerned. But the results were not reached by merely putting bees into hives, any more than a good crop of corn is realized by simply planting the seed without further attention. Yet several considerations do make the kind of hive important. We wish to bring about certain results; what the means are, I propose to say, appealing to the results before mentioned for authority to say it.

When the profit of bee culture is the only object, of course the cheapest route to reach that point will be adopted. If with a hive costing twenty-five cents, we secure the same results as with one costing five dollars, we save just the difference. If any one desires ornamental hives to correspond with his establishment in other respects, that is another, and there can be no objection, of course, but the extra expense should not be charged to the bees as a necessary outlay. With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to describe a hive in its simplest form, but one which will give every facility for obtaining the purest honey to be had, in any style.

First. The general form of the hive is a wooden box, the internal size being say twelve inches square and fourteen inches high, made of sound boards an inch in thickness, and unplanned either within or on the outside, except at the edges, to make close joints. To construct it, cut boards fourteen inches long, two of them twelve inches wide, and two fourteen inches wide. These nailed together at the edges, the wider ones being put over the edges of the other two, will make the inside size as above, viz., twelve inches square and fourteen inches high, and the hive will contain a little over two thousand cubic inches.

The size is important. There should be room for the brood and for storing a winter supply of honey in one apartment. If too small, an insufficient supply of food will be stored; if too large, more honey than is necessary will be stored in the hive, when it ought to be in boxes above for profit.

I stated that the size should be about two thousand cubic inches, but I would vary the size with the latitude. Say south of 40 degrees, where the winter is comparatively short, a less size will do, as a less quantity of honey for food will be required. But here another point must be kept in view: there must be room for all the brood combs needed by the queen, otherwise the stocks will run down for want of nest-rooms. From several experiments to ascertain this point, eighteen hundred inches is indicated as all the room necessary for that purpose. Perhaps the last size would be the proper one for profit any where south of the latitude of 40 degrees, and in no case would less than one cubic foot (1728 inches) be advisable. For the top, take a board fifteen inches

square, which would allow it to project half an inch over each side of the hive. Plane only the upper side. Around the edges of the planned side, rabbet out the corners half an inch deep, and an inch inward, so that another box a little larger than the main hive can be set over it and fit into the rabbeted edge of the cover. Through the cover make two rows of holes, say about three inches each side of a line drawn through its centre. These holes should be made uniformly distant, because it is necessary to have a rule to go by in making glass boxes to fit over them. A pattern to make the holes by is very convenient. The cover can now be nailed on.

Make a small opening for the passage of the bees in the front side of the hive, either at the bottom, or part way up; or, what is better, in both places. These will be sufficient for ventilation, except in hot weather, when the front side of hives containing full stocks should be raised half an inch or so to admit air. Put sticks across the inside to support the comb, close the holes in the top, and this part of the hive is ready for the bees.

The honey to be removed from the bees is stored by them in glass boxes set upon the top of the hive. There may be two or four of these, the number depending upon the size desired, and they can be 6 inches, and 8 1/4 or 12 1/2 inches long. The top and bottom is made of wood and the sides of glass. For the wood, take thin boards and plane down to one-fourth of an inch, cut of the proper length and width, and make heels in the bottom piece to correspond with the holes in the top of the hive. The posts or corner-pieces are five inches long, and say five-eighths of an inch square. In two adjacent sides of each piece make a narrow groove or channel, one-fourth of an inch deep, for glass to fit in. Fasten these upright pieces upon each corner of the bottom by nailing through into the end. The glass sides, previously cut of the proper size, are then slipped down into the grooves. Next stick fast to the top piece some pieces of new white comb, an inch square, as a beginning for the bees—one edge dipped in melted wax and applied before cooling will hold these bits of comb fast. Then put this top piece on, fastening it to the top of the upright posts of the corner with small nails. The boxes can be set away until wanted for use. The glass sides may be cut from common window panes. From the size above indicated, that is five inches high, and 6 or 12 inches long, panes 10 by 12 inches cut up without waste. The small upright corner pieces may be worked out in long strips, and then cut up to the required length. A thin grooving plane, or a saw will cut the grooves for the glass readily.

A covering over the glass boxes is necessary. This is to be made of boards, say 7 inches deep, and exactly 13 inches square on the inside, so as to fit down upon the rabbeted edge of the cover to the main hive, and shut out all light. Bees will work in such boxes without the rabbeting around the edge of the top, but unless there is a close joint to shut out light, the glass and combs do not appear so clean as when it is perfectly dark.

I have thus given a full description of all that is really needful in a bee-hive. But those who wish can have the outside planned and painted, and add moldings, dentals, and any amount of ornaments; as long as the principle is observed it will not interfere with the prosperity of the bees. Even an excess of ornament would be attended with less expense than most patent hives not half as good.—There is not the least necessity of the simple hive costing over 25 cents, the cover to the boxes 12 1/2 cents, stand 6 cents, roof 6 cents, or all complete for 50 cents. The glass boxes would cost the same for any hive, and are not reckoned.

The stands for the hives to rest upon, and the roofing are yet to be described. The stand is made of inch boards, 15 inches wide by 2 feet long, the ends nailed on pieces of wood or joist from two to four inches square, and put directly on the ground, with the hive on the back end. The advantages of this arrangement are sufficient to balance any little trouble of keeping down weeds, grass, &c. The roof is made by two boards, 18 by 24 inches, nailed together like a house-roof, and laid on the top loosely. One great advantage of separate stands is, there is no difficulty between stocks, which is an important consideration.

M. QUIMBY, Author of 'Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained.' St. Johnsville, N. Y.

In the text, Mr. Quimby does not describe the manner of placing the sticks, but from his work on bees, we gather that he puts one horizontal stick, half an inch in diameter each way, through the centre of the hive.—En.

AN INTERPOLATION OF ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Sunday morning, prefaced his sermon by reading the twelfth chapter of First Corinthians, the thirteenth verse of which is as follows: 'For by one spirit we are all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one spirit.' Pausing at the words 'bond and free,' the reverend gentleman said: 'How is this? Paul could not have said this; it must be an interpolation. It certainly cannot mean that a man with African blood in his veins, and held as an American slave, oppressed by his master, despoiled of his rights and outlawed by our Courts, is baptized into the same spirit with the white man. It cannot mean that a slave is equal to a freeman in the sight of God—a black man to a white one. Yet it certainly seems so; it certainly reads so; and it would appear from this, unless we call it an interpolation, that we are all children of one common Father, entitled to the same rights, governed by the same principles, alike immortal and precious in his sight. It must be an interpolation!'

[New York Tribune.]

THE OLD DOMINION.—Hon. Eli Thayer publishes a letter in the New York Herald, about the scheme for renovating Virginia by an Emigration Company. He says:

'I assure you that it is our purpose to be strictly a business organization. We shall abide by the laws, State and National. We shall adhere with wonderful tenacity to the Constitution and the Union. We shall purchase large tracts of land at slave State prices; shall give away to actual settlers about one-fourth; shall sell about one-fourth at cost, and the remainder at free State prices—thus probably doubling our money on each operation.—There is no chance for such speculation except in slave States, and even in them only in proportion to the extent of slavery.'

THE FISHERMEN.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Hurrah! the seaward breezes Sweep down the bay again! Heave up, my lads, the anchor, Run up the mainmast, hoist the flag, Leave to the lubber landmen The rail car and the steed: The stars of heaven shall guide us, The breath of heaven shall speed.

From the hill-top looks the steeple, And the light-house from the sand; And the scattered pines are waving Their farewell from the land.

One shy glance, my lads, behind us, For the homes we leave are sigh, Ere we take the charge and chances Of the ocean and the sky.

Now, brothers, for the icebergs Of frozen Labrador, Floating spectral in the moon-shine, Along the low, black shore! Where the Carib's tall antlers, On Bryd's rocks are shed, And the noisy murre are flying, Like black seeds overhead!

Where is the mist the rock is hiding, And the sharp reef lurks below, And the white squall smites in summer, And the autumn tempests blow; Where, through gray and rolling vapor, From evening until morn, A thousand boats are heaving, Horn answering unto horn.

Hurrah! for the Red Island, With the white cross on its crown! Hurrah! for Mecca, And its mountains bare and brown! Where the Carib's tall antlers, O'er the dwarf-wood freely toss, And the footstep of the Mickmick Has no sound upon the moss.

There we'll drop our lines, and gather, Old Ocean's treasures in, Where the mottled mackerel Turns up a steel dark fin. The sea's our field of harvest, Its scales tribes our grain; We'll reap the teeming waters As at home they reap the plain!

Our wet hands spread the carpet And light the hearth of home; From our fish, as in the old time, And silver coin shall come; As the demon fled the chamber Where the fish of Tobit lay, So ours from all our dwellings, Shall frighten Want away.

Though the mist upon our jackets, Is bitter air condensed, And our lines wind stiff and slowly From off the frozen reels; Though the fog be dark around us, And the storm blow high and loud, We will whistle down the wild wind, And laugh beneath the cloud!

In the darkness as in daylight, On the water as on the land, God's eye is looking on us, And beneath us is His hand! Death will find us sooner or later, On the deck or in the cot; And we cannot meet him better, Than in working out our lot.

Hurrah!—hurrah!—the west wind Comes freshening down the bay, The rising sails are filling— Give way, my lads, give way! Leave the coward landmen clinging To the dull earth, like a weed— The stars of heaven shall guide us, And the breath of heaven shall speed!

Emerson.

It is a great relief to ordinary mortals to discover that a philosopher had anything in common with themselves. Mr. Emerson once floated before our fancy as a cloud half-luminous, half-dark, now skimming the earth, now sailing above the mountain, now flashing unexpressed light, then suddenly turning upon us a cold sharp mass of darkness—with perchance a glimmer of stars from its impenetrable depths. Whether in some great cycle of transmigration Plato had taken shape again—but only such dreamy shapes as become a disembodied spirit—or whether Plato himself was a nebula of antiquity now floating within the sphere of our atmosphere, and assuming a more consolidated form—we never could quite determine from anything we heard or saw of the sage of Concord!

But it fell to us once after listening an hour—Mr. Emerson always closes with the hour, even if he breaks off in the middle of an aphorism—to one of those rare effusions of the poet-philosopher, that leave one bewildered as to his personal identity, floating upon the golden clouds of song—it fell to us to speak the oracle face to face, to be jostled with him for miles in the same carriage, to clamber with him over rocks and fences to the hill top, to sit down with him at the same hospitable board, to hear him in the chit-chat of the parlor, and again to have a carriage talk in the still night through the woods. This near view of Mr. Emerson surprised us almost as much as the sight of the 'Immortal Caesar,' under the common conditions of humanity, amidst the sturdy Cassians; but on quite other grounds. We found him not a man of feeble temper, confounded by familiar things—but that tongue of his, that just now 'bade men mark him, and write his speeches in their books,' discoursed with the plainest common sense, the largest practical wisdom, and the kindest affection, upon the things of common life. Not a trace of pedantry or mysticism, not the least air of conscious superiority, could now be detected in him who had just discoursed so loftily of the exclusive caste of the scholar. Indeed, if called upon to make confession of the sins that most beset him in society, like the austere and lofty Damián, he must have written a contempt of pompous follies, and a disposition to laughter.

He had spoken in his address of the uniformity with which all the disclosures of Spiritualists, from whatever spirit and through whatever medium, come to us by way of Emanuel Swedenborg. Recalling this admirable bit, we provoked him to an eloquent period upon the grandeur of an attested revelation; and then, with that emphatic hesitancy that precedes some apt expression, he added of spirit-rappings, 'This r-r-rat-hole revelation, I have no patience with.' No philosophy could more effectively annihilate the whole system.

We passed a golden orchard. 'I love to see the crop of apples growing well. The apple is the social fruit of New England; the Winter evenings and the fireside.' There was a poem of kindly feeling in that off-hand remark.

A good five-mile walker, none of the party could excel him in climbing; not even the enthusiastic and accomplished lord of the manor—whose guests we were—could point out with a more appreciative eye the beauties of the landscape, its geological features, or its capabilities of production, from the well-ordered cornfield of the interval to the cranberry bed in the marsh. In fine, we made up our minds that our new-found friend might be erratic, and mystic, and transcendental, and all that, but that he was still 'a man for all' that.

[The Independent.]

'Save it in Something Else.'

It is an every-day saying, with people about to indulge in a questionable expense, 'Oh! it won't cost much after all, and we can 'save it in something else.' There are hundreds of households where these, or similar words, have been used this very day. Does a husband wish one costly delicacy for his dinner, which his careful wife thinks they cannot afford, he quiets her scruples or forces her to deny herself what is positively needful, by telling her she can 'save it in something else.' Is a wife determined to outshine her neighbors in a dress? she passes lightly over her extravagance at milliner's and mantua-maker's, by assuring her husband volubly that she can 'save it in something else.' Does a man who can ill afford it, buy a fast trotter? he is sure to inform you that he can 'save it in something else.' Is a woman bent on giving an extravagant party? she has her answer ready, 'I can save it in something else.' Rarely is a foolish expenditure entered on, an expenditure which is beyond a person's means, that the reply is not made to the conscience, if not to others, 'I can save it in something else.'

In point of fact, however, the saving is never made. Those who are first to launch into extravagance are always last to retrench.—The habit of self-indulgence, which is the cause of yielding to temptation, is continually in the way to prevent resisting others. Neither the husband, who cannot deny himself a good dinner, nor the wife, who is unable to resist the purchase of a costly dress, are the persons to 'save it in something else.' If the folly is remedied at all, it is because the husband has a self-sacrificing wife, who deprives herself of comforts to keep the family from running into debt, or the wife has a patient, economical husband, who lives like a hermit, that she may dress like a duchess. Our experience of human nature has yet to furnish us with a solitary instance in which selfishness of this kind did not preclude the entire character. The saving is never anything which the guilty person likes. Those who insist on gratifying themselves, when they know they cannot afford it, do it invariably at the expense of others. From the husband who practically stints his wife, to the spendthrift who cheats every body, his tailor included, those who talk of 'saving it in something else,' actually enjoy themselves at the cost of innocent parties.

There is but one road to economy. With-out self-denial, nobody can avoid extravagance, for we all have something that we dearly wish for, and the desire to indulge ourselves is as powerful in one as in another. Virtue does not consist in never being tempted, but in successfully resisting temptation. Those who lament so loudly that they cannot be as economical as others, because they have what they call more elegant tastes, are simply more self-indulgent. Luxury is the same sweet singing siren to us all. A just man schools himself to resist her allurements, but a weak one abandons himself to her wiles. It is insidious, long hand to serve discipline, which habituates a man to self-denial, to tell him that he is lucky in being made of sterner stuff than others who cannot emulate him; for if others would do battle as strongly and perseveringly with their foibles, would learn to go without the luxuries and elegancies they cannot afford, they also would become of sterner stuff. The evil lies in ourselves always. 'Oh! save in something else,' means 'somebody else save, for I will not,' and is the type of a selfish nature. This is plain speaking; but it is truth.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The Church and the World.

The people of the world judge of the church as a man judges of the fruit of a famous tree of which he has heard, who goes about under the tree, picking up the fallen apples. The first one he bites is small and gnarly, and has a worm-hole within. He casts it from him in disgust, and picks up another, which proves to be rotten, though fair outwardly. The next one looks brown, and mashea in his hand. Disgusted, he turns away, forgetting to look up into the branches, which droop over his head, full of rich, ripe fruit. So the scoffers go about, picking up the rotten members of the church, and judging of the tree by its untimely fruit, forgetting to look up at the ripe fruit of the Tree of Life.

There are some men, men of business, men of wealth, men of standing in the community, who are not willing to 'become as little children,' that they may enter into the Kingdom of God in Heaven, or into his church on earth. So they fold their arms, and conclude that when the church receives them, it shall be honored by the acquisition, and God shall be glorified by their good name—and they expect that the angels in Heaven will take a vacation, and come down to see them enter the sacred precincts.

Others are so delicate and shrinking, that they draw back, alarmed at the thought of exposing the inner life to the view of the world. I heard as I came to church this morning, some little buds whispering together, under the bark of a tree. And one said to the other: 'Isn

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... APR. 23, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. P. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office is at Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston. Tribune Building, New York. N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. S. W. corner North and Fayette streets, Baltimore. S. M. PATTENBURY & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

A. T. HOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

Bills! Bills!

We are sending bills as fast as they can be made out, to all our subscribers who are one year or more in arrears, and tender our special thanks to such as have given them prompt attention. Such as have not, are requested to bear us in mind at the earliest opportunity—the post-office being recommended as a safe and convenient mode of conveyance.

"FELL AMONG THIEVES."—Patrick Somebody, with a rich brogue and the ruling fault of his countrymen, took a walk of a few miles on fast-day morning, to spend the day like a better catholic, in Waterville, than he could where there was more law and less rum.—Ticonic bridge got the earlier start of the two, and Pat had to "walk a plank" over the Kennebec, on the checker-work timbers of the railroad bridge. He intended to get the "wine and oil," but forgot that they could only be found "among thieves." So he went directly to the locality where they "lay in wait." Of course they did what they could to strip him of all he had; and with a head heavier than his pocket, Pat started to find his way home.

The railroad bridge was even too heavy for the day, and but for the help of constable Jones, Pat must have gone in pursuit of the old Ticonic. Twice he fell through as far as his arms would allow; and when Mr. Jones took him in charge to save his life. Pat first complained of being abridged of his liberty, then tried to help himself, and finally fell into all the ravings that the Forty Thieves of Rum generally drive a man to utter, sooner or later. Pat uttered them all with a vengeance. Prayers and curses went together, and saints and devils shared his petitions. A mixture of handcuffs, ropes and cold water, externally applied, made him about as passive as a torpedo or a lucifer match; so that the following morning found him in good condition for the final dose of law. This is the only cure for drunkenness in Waterville; and while the rum-seller has the first grab at the client's pocket the legal doctors will not lack for calls. Eleven dollars paid for Pat's night's lodgings and attendance; and though this was above the best hotel prices, he seemed thankful that no pains was taken to make it an even dozen. If there was any relenting on either side, it was when Pat thrust back into his greasy fob some fifty dollars, over and above the gentle "bleeding," and the legal reflection flitted over somebody's brain that he might have been made the subject of even a closer fleecing.

Pat had no counsel and told no story. Poor fellow! his case told its own story—he had patches on his knees and "Emerald" on his tongue. If he had hoped for mercy he should have got drunk before election. Pat's friends are always chained to the ballot box, and never get further from it than the short links of "five loaves and two fishes." No doubt he had something to say, but knew that money would make shorter and surer work; and was willing to barter the poor Yankee "sine qua non" of money, for the poorer Irish one of rum. So he did—and the law unlocked him in half the time that he could have told its organs that "whereas" some heads could stand a quart of the best brandy, his was weaker than a pint of the poorest rum—that whereas some rich men, without patches on their knees, had a "good drunk" in Waterville once a week, only at the cost of liquor and character, there was no reason why an "Irish fellow citizen" might not have the same privilege once a year, even at an abatement on the items of character, if he took poorer rum;—and that whereas he came civilly from a town where stones and dogs are both tied, to one where stones are tied and dogs let loose, the difference was not one for which he ought to pay 11 dollars. Much more he might have said, that he did not; as much that he did say, especially in his prayers, did him no good. So he was not only eleven dollars out of pocket, but out of town in less than eleven minutes.

REMOVAL.—The beautiful office in Wing's building, corner of Main and Common streets, has become the locality of the combined Telegraph and Express—lately burnt out at the store of Johnston & Carlton. The place is nicely located for public convenience, and under the agency of Mr. J. C. Bartlett will secure the increasing confidence of business men. Mr. B. has the advantage not only of much practical experience in the business, but of extensive acquaintance in the community doing business through his hands; and having never been "found wanting" in the characteristics that create confidence in his integrity, Winslow & Co. may congratulate themselves on finding his appointment so cordially endorsed by those who know him best.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from Murphy's Camp, Cal. brings the sad intelligence that Mr. Briggs H. Emery was instantly killed at that place on the 24 of March. He was engaged in building a dam, and while removing a stump, it fell upon him and killed him instantly. Mr. Emery went from Kendall's Mills, where his widow now resides. He was one of nine brothers, of whom this was the first death—the youngest being 29 years old. He was buried with the ceremonies of the order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a worthy member.

CAVEAT.—On and after May 18th next, people who intend to get married, must be published as in olden times.

OUR TABLE.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN.—his Marquander. By Herman Melville, author of "Piazza Tales," "Uncle Typee," etc. New York: Dix, Edwards & Co. "This work, we must confess, is a complete puzzle and what end the author had in view, or what he intended to do, is a victim. With all these illustrations of Scientific Wool-Pulling," we think would have been the more appropriate title; though, even then, that important part of a good discourse—the "improvement"—would seem to have been omitted. It is, every way, a curious book; the characters are such as were never met with anywhere on this earth, and least of all to be found in a miscellaneous crowd on a Mississippi steamer, the theatres chosen for this weird exhibition; and though, by avocation, made up of "tinkers and tailors," as it were, their rival "Philadelphia lawyer," in acuteness of perception, subtle sophistry, and all the arts of hair-splitting and logic-chopping, by which the worse is made to appear the better reason. All are philosophers, of one school or another, and talk in strains of sublimated and refined rhetoric, marvellously pleasant to the ear, and well calculated to "do" a victim. With all these drawbacks it is an attractive book; being written in that fascinating style which characterizes all of Melville's works; and he takes it up not willfully, but by force, until he reaches the end, which he will find to be not the "conclusion of the whole matter," for a continuation is promised, in which, let us hope, the puzzle will be solved. The work (for our copy of which we are indebted to Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Boston) is to be found at Mathews's.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—Some of the more important articles in Nos. 673 and 674 are—Scottish Ballads, a capital selection from "Edinburgh Essays"; Rats, an article with a curious title, but a very interesting one; "for a" that's a few more chapters of The Dead Secret, one of those good stories, for which this work is famous; Human Longevity, an able article from the Edinburgh Review; a searching criticism of Aytoun's poem of Bothwell; a continuation of "The Athletics"; Science and Arts for February; At the Hotel Dessein; Caladon, a remarkably spirited poem, from the Dublin University Magazine; with scores more, long and short, in prose and verse, which we have no space to enumerate, but all of interest.

Published by Little, Son & Co., Boston, in weekly numbers of 64 pages each, at \$6 a year, and sent free of postage.

MRS. STEPHENS'S ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.—The May number of this elegant periodical is a capital one. It contains a few more chapters of "West Point," a story told with great spirit; the continuation of Mrs. Stephens's story, "Lost Jewels," and many other good stories and well written sketches, many of which are finely illustrated, with much delicate gossamer under the heads of "Things We Talk About," "Olio," &c., not to forget a chapter devoted to the world of fashion, with "picks to match." Published by Edward Stephens, 126 Nassau-st., New York, at \$1.50 a year, and for sale by all periodical dealers.

THE LADIES' WEALTH AND PARLOR ANNUAL for May contains a new volume. It is a very prettily illustrated and contains many good stories, a piece of music, &c. The price is only \$1 a year, and its cheapness has always given a large circulation. Address John F. Scovill, New York.

TICONIC BRIDGE.—We briefly noticed the abrupt departure of this old public servant, on Thursday last. The portion then standing still remains, consisting of only about one-third of the entire length of the bridge. Portions of the wreck were secured at various points between Waterville and Richmond; though the loss is but little less than the entire value of the bridge. It was built about twenty years ago, at a cost of some twelve or thirteen thousand dollars. Peleg Sprague, Boston, owned about one quarter; Samuel P. Shaw, Portland, another quarter; the Boutelle estate some two or three thousand dollars; and the remainder was mostly scattered a share or two in a place. But among those who most deeply feel its loss are many who have been foremost in loading it with curses as a toll bridge, and who already confess it was better than no bridge.

The question now is, what shall we do for a bridge? One half the retail trade of our village comes from the towns on the other side of the river. They suffer great inconveniences, but we great loss. In some way the communication between them and us must be restored. A temporary resort is a ferry, which is nearly ready for use. Another project is a temporary arrangement for the use of the railroad bridge; and a third, for a permanent plan, the erection of a free bridge across the College Rapids. In addition to all these, and perhaps many other projects, there is hope with some that the present holders of the charter of Ticonic Bridge, which has been extended thirty years by the legislature, will conclude to rebuild. They meet at this place early next week, to decide upon the course to be pursued.

It seems to us that a meeting of citizens should be held, for general consultation upon this matter; one object of which should be the appointment of a committee who might negotiate, in tangible form, with the proprietors of the old bridge at their meeting. Such a meeting might concentrate various efforts upon the same plan, and save time in bringing it to speedy execution. This is important—as our traders will soon begin to entertain a growing conviction.

A PROLIFIC FLOCK.—Mr. John Deering, who has a fine farm just above Kendall's Mills, has a little flock of fifteen sheep, which this spring make him the following report:—One has three lambs; seven have twins; two yearlings are barren, and two will bring lambs.—Eleven sheep have thus brought twenty lambs, all of which are alive but two—the whole flock being now 33! If any flock can make a better report, or any other farm stock present a better table of profit, we hope to hear of it.

LADIES, LOOK!—The agent of George F. Barney, whose manufacturing of Perfumery, Cooking extracts and Toilet articles of many kinds, at Malden, Mass. is becoming so widely known, is now introducing these choice things to the ladies of Maine by arranging for their sale by dealers generally. The aim of the manufacturer is to furnish so very choice a variety of articles, that they will command the patronage of the ladies in preference to all others. In this he is fast approaching success. His perfumery, especially, is the kind of all others, which ladies of taste in these matters inquire for. Some one of the Druggists of Waterville will have them in deposit; and to him we commend the ladies for rich and choice perfumery, and all the fancy toilet and other preparations, having on their labels the name of "Barney."

"TIMOTHY" shall have a hearing next week.

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with a debt and credit account, to be kept through the season, showing the profit or loss upon any portion of the year's business, with a view to getting, at the most profitable manner of conducting farm operations, \$10, 2d 5 00.

FINEST HORSES.
For fastest trotting Stallion 15, 2d 10, 3d 5
fastest trotting Mare or Gelding 15, 2d 10, 3d 5
all trials to be made in harness.
Fees for entering horses to trot shall be 3 each, whether by a member or not.

LADIES' HORSEMANSHIP.
For best specimen of ladies riding on horseback 10, 2d 10, 3d 5
There shall not be less than ten competitors in the class.
The competitors on best managed farms are requested to make their entries with the Secretary on or before the first day of June, and the adjudging committee are requested to make their examination in the months of June and September.

JOSEPH PERCIVAL, Sec.

SOMERSET TELEGRAPH.—A new paper, with this title, has just been started at Skowhegan, by J. L. Patten. It is a literary, agricultural and miscellaneous family newspaper, and will be under the editorial supervision of M. R. Hopkins. It reads and appears well.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.
The election absorbed public attention in England. Nearly all the contents in the Boroughs were brought to a close on the 29th ult, and the result has proved disastrous to the conservatives. Cobden, Bright, Milner, Gibson, Miall, Layard, Fox, Cardwell, and many other opponents of Lord Palmerston's administration have been defeated. In fact the government has achieved a complete triumph.

Diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Austria, it is said, will be restored sooner than expected. The Times says that the intervention of the British and French governments, for the arrangement of the existing differences between the Austrian and Sardinian governments has been favorably received.

The Neuchâtel difficulty is at length also in a fair way of adjustment. A Paris letter in the Nord states that the instructions demanded by Dr. Kerm are not likely to give rise to new difficulties, inasmuch as the principal point now in discussion is a demand made by the King of Prussia for a sum of two million francs for arrears of his domains in the Canton since 1848.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between the French and Russian governments are terminated, and the Treaty will soon be reduced to writing.

A despatch from Madrid of March 24th says: "The disposition to war is still continuing. The officers of Mexico do not satisfy the demands of Spain. The circumstances of Count Walewski having addressed a note to the Marquis de Turgot, wherein he approves of the conduct of Spain, is of no small influence on the steadfast behavior of the Spanish Cabinet."

With the exception of an attack on the junk in the Canton River, no further active operations had taken place. Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong waiting for reinforcements.

A telegraphic message received at Bombay from the authorities of Calcutta states that the Emperor of China had sent orders to Yeh to conclude peace on any terms.

REV. MR. KARLOCH'S LECTURE.—The Lecture given Wednesday evening by Rev. I. S. Karloch's society for the purpose of liquidating in part the expenses which their pastor had incurred in his late trial, was a successful affair. Some four or five hundred of his parishioners gathered in the Tremont Temple vestry where a committee was stationed to receive contributions. Mr. Karloch was present, and was of course the centre of attraction. The committee announced the total of the contributions was about \$1000, a report that the ladies and gentlemen received with clapping of hands, and the lecture soon terminated.

RIDING IN AN OMNIBUS.—As we were going down town in the Omnibus, opposite sat a young and beautiful lady, we could not help admiring such beauty, until we saw gray hair mixed with the black, which seemed to break the charm, the remedy for those gray hairs would be the Alpine Hair Balm, which is warranted in a short time to turn gray hair to its original color, be it Black, Brown or Auburn. See Advt.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union says that so far, 64 Democrats and 90 Opposition have been elected to the next Congress. In the States to elect, the delegations in the last Congress stood 47 Democrats, 32 Opposition, which, if no changes were made in the coming elections, would give an Opposition majority of twelve. Among the Opposition are classed all the Southern Americans, and in that section the Union expects to gain sufficiently to give the Democrats a majority of the whole House.

Caution.—Coughs, Colds and affections of the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form.—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is

