infliction of corporal punishment even when vimanution of corporal punishment even when visited upon villains guilty of premeditated acts of violence. Surely nothing can be more just than that he who, making use of superior strength, whichly inflicts agontsing pain upon an unoffending fellow-creature should himself be made to feel some of the suffering he has inflicted. To say that corporal punishment is in teal (decrea say that corporal punishment is in itself degrad-ing, is not correct. Was St. Paul degraded when five times he received forty stripes save one, were the martyrs of whom the world was not worthy degraded by their trial of cruel scourgsay that corporal punishment is in itself degradings? No, they counted their sears marks of honour, you cannot degrade a man through his body, degradation is of the soul, and if the cruel buily is still further degraded (supposing that possible), when suffering the infliction of the ent for aggravated cruelty to some helpless fellow-creature, we must seek deeper for the cause than the mero fact that the punishment he receives is bodily — namely, in the feeling that the crime for which such punishment is inflicted is so vile that society easts him out.

Surely nothing can be more strikingly just than to say to such a crimial, you have viouated human haw by inflicting wilful pain on a weaker fellow-creature, feel then, what it is to suffer pain in your body, and while you writhe under its smart, think that an offending fellowbody, degradation is of the soul, and if the cruel

under its smart, think that an offending fellow-creature is suffering similar pain through your wilful cruelty. Such is just retribution. There would be indeed no just retribution in corporal punishment for theit; and other similar crimes, in such a case the man's mature would revolt, and be could say, this punishment is a cruel injustice, for in a time of temptation I stole, and in just retribution society may compel me to work with hard labour to make restitution, but it is cruel injustice for such an offence to facerate my body, when I have respected the bodies of my fellow-men. We must, however, earefully bear in mind

that after all retribution is but one of the princi-ciples that should prevail in criminal punish-ment, and though so important that the ignoring of it ims produced and must produce weakness in the administration of justice; yet the still more important principles are deterrent and remedial. Few, if any, deny that one great aim of all punishment should be to deter the of-fender from repeating, and to debr others of si-milar disposition from committing the same crime. But in considering the subset to the crime. But in considering the subject in this aspect we at once come into the region of statistics, which unfortunately can generally be so musipulated on all subjects as to be valueless, and with regard to the deterrent effects of dif-ferent kinds of punishment we have little data to go upon. We may, however, lay down as a muxim that punishments to be made deterrent should be such as are most distasteful to the culprits, and that to a great extent the crime itself indicates the nature of the punishment demanded; thus to the ldle swindler and the skulking thief no punishment can be more dis-tasteful than to be compelled to hard and steady labour. To the heartless scoundrel gullty of cruelty no punishment is so distasteful as the cruelty no punishment is so distasteful as the putiful flogging; on this latter point there can be little doubt.* For since flogging was adopted as a part of the punishment for robbery with violence, this crime has decreased 20 per cent., while robbery without violence has decreased only 61 per cent., and no doubt the results would have been more striking had judges carried out the law more boldly and more uniformity. This want of uniformity and certainty in the sentences of our judges and and certainty in the sentences of our judges and magistrates is, indeed, a great defect in our ori-minal treatment; for a knowledge that every offence will certainly, when proved, carry its full and just punishment is of first importance in dealing with the criminal if he feels that not only is there the chance of escaping conviction, but that, it convicted, the punishment is uncer-tain, its deterrent mature is greatly weakened, and it is sincerely to be hoped, even on this acbut that, it convicted, the publishment is uncertain, its deterrent nature is greatly weakened, and it is sincerely to be hoped, even on this account, that before long the public conscience may cease to be so constantly shocked, as is now the case, by the injustice of the judgments of different judges. One condemns a poor follow to long imprisonment with hard labour for a pretty theft, or an offence against the mint, while another allows scoundrels of the deepest dye, at whose hands men, women, or children have suffered it may be life-enduring misery, to escape with a slight imprisonment, inadequate to fulfil any of the ends of punishment. Having considered the principles of retribution and deterrence, that of reformation or the remediation and humane community must always hold a prominent place. When we consider the temperaturally follows: and this among a Christian and humane community must always hold a prominent place. When we consider the temperaturally follows and the labour of the labour posed, the ignorance of right and wrong in which many of them have been brought up, the fact that a large proportion are of defective intellect, it is no wonder that many persons forget justice in arguing for mercy: and without doubt every and past cruelty by rendering our criminal le-gislation not only just but merciful. At present it is far from this; and while the treadmill and the gang system remain it never can be effective in its remedial power. The subject of the remedial treatment or the reformation of cri-

POUTING AND THE COLD SHOULDER.

serves separate consideration.—Dark Blue.

minals, is, however, so large that it well de-

With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, " making a pout," When the corners of the mouth are much depressed the lower lip is a little averted and protruded; and this is likewise called a pout. But the pouting here referred to consists of the protrusion of both lips into a tubular form, sometimes to such an extent as to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short. Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the uttorance of a booing or whooing noise. This expression is remarkable as almost the sole one, as far as I know, which is exhibited much more plainly, during child-hood at least, with Europeans, than during maturity. There is, however, some tendency to the protrusion of the lips with the adults of all races under the influence of great rage. Some children pout when they are shy, and they can then hardly be called sulky. From inquiries which I have made in several large families, pouting does not seem very common with European children, but it provails throughout the world, and must be both common and strongly murked with most savage races, as it has caught the attention of many observers. It has been noticed in eight different districts of Australia, and one of my informants remarks how greatly the lips of the children are then protruded. Two observers have seen pouting with the children of Hindoos; three with those of the Kafirs and

1873 shows a decrease in offences for which the punishment of florging is administered of 20 percent as against 1869.

1871 shows a decrease of only 11 percent. in offences against property without violence.

1870 a further decrease of 8 percent.

1871 shows an increase of 2 per cent. in offences against the person. Including murder, rape, and assaults of all kinds for which flogging is not administered.

Fingoes of South Africa, and with the Hottentots; and two with the children of the wild Indians of North America. Pouting has also been observed with the Chinese, Abyssinians, Malays of Mahacca, Dyaks of Borneo, and often with the Zealanders. Mr. Mansel Weale informs mo the Zealanders. Mr. Mansel Weale informs mo-that he has seen the lips much protruded, not-only with the children of the Kairs, but with the adults of both sexes when sulky; and Mr. Stack has sometimes observed the same thing with the men, and very frequent with the wo-men of New Zealand. A trace of the same ex-pression may occusionally be detected even men of New Zennind. A trace of the same expression may occasionally be detected even
with adult Europeans. We thus see the protrusion of the lips, especially with young children,
is characteristic of sulkiness throughout the
greater part of the world. This movement apparently results from the retention chiefly during youth of a primordial liability of from an occasional reversion to it. Young prayers and casional reversion to it. Young orangs and chimpanzees protrude their lips to an extraordinary degree when they are discontented, somewhat angry, or sulky; also, when they are surprised, a little frightened, and even when slightly pleased. A little gesture made by sulky children may here be noticed, namely, their "showned and shoulder" This has a different manner. ing a gold shoulder." This has a different meaning, as I believe, from the keeping both shoul-ders rulsed. A cross child sitting on its parent's knee will lift up the near shoulder, then jerk it away as if from a caress, and afterwards give a backward push with it as if to push away the offender. I have been a child standing at some distance from any one clearly express its feelings by raising one shoulder, giving it a little backward movement, and then turning away its whole body. — Deputh. away its whole body.—Darwin.

An eminent civil engineer and geologist gave the following certificate to the starters of an American coal mine;—"At the urgent request of the directors of the Ollhbeway Coal Company, I have tested the sample of coal sent to me, and it is my firm opinion that when the great conflagration of the world shall take place, and when it is expected to happen on the final day, the man who shall stand upon that coal mine will be the very last man who shall

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Mr. J. Ch. Leye, in Westphnlia, has recently laid before a meeting of experts in Viouna, specimens of pipe not only for conducting water, but for gaz, telegraph wires, brine and other metal-corroding liquids, speaking-tubes, etc.—all made of paper.

In Paris electricity has been resorted to in order to break in a couple of zebras and a kinag—which would never before submit to bit or rain. By means of a bit of composed brass wire, and communicating with an electric pile these capricious animals are driven about the Jardin d'Acclimatation. Directly they mishchave they receive a doss of the voltaic current, which reduces them to obedience. The inventor of this system is already able to drive tandom.

dom.

Preparation of Alcohol. Pros Sawdest.—According to Mr. Zetteriund (Moniteer Soient., Queeneville, Oct. 1870, No. 370.) it appears that the preparation of alcohol from sawdust may be successfully carried on industrially. Into an ordinary steam-boiler, heated by means of steam, were introduced 9 owt. of very wet sawdust, 10. Towt. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.18), and 30 cwt. of water; after cleven hours' boiling, there was formed 19. 67 per cent. of grape sugar. The acid was next saturated with chalk, so as to leave in the liquid only a small quantity (ball degree by Ludoradorf's acid arcomotor); when the such-charine liquid was cooled down to 31 degs., yeast was added, and the formentation flushed in twenty-four hours. By distillation, the ow cre obtained 25.5 litres of alcohol of 50 per cent. at 15 degs., quite free from any smell of turpentine, and of excellent tasto. When all the collulose present in sawdust might be converted into sugar. 50 kilos. of the former substance would yield after fermentation, 12 litres of alcohol at 50 per cent.

actually lost for two thousand years and were brought to light again.

Curious Surgical. Operation.—Dr. Lane, of this city, is credited with the successful performance of one of the most remarkable surgical operations ever recorded in the annals of the profession. In December, 1822, Luther Corey, hend sawyer at Treat's mill. Santa Graz county, had his arm broken in two places above the elbow. One of the fractures knitted and healed; the other owing to a splint of the bone being between the ends of the fracture, did not, and after suffering great pain for some time. Mr. Coreycame to San Francisco, and placed himself under the care of skilful surgeons. They opened the flosh on his arm, and cur the callous part from off the ends of the bones, pressing the ends together and beinding the arm in splints, in which condition it remained for one year and a half, but till the bones did not knit, and the muscles of the nam became shrivelen up and useless. Some eight months ago Mr. Corey went to Dr. Lane, of this city, who opoped the arm, spring out the end of the bones, and, enting off the callous parts, he bevoted the ords of the bones, so that each would lap a little over the other. Its then riveted then together with silver, and set the narm in a case. The bone then knitted and healed, lenving the arm two inches shorter. Mr. Corey has been at work for the last two months, in his old position, and is rejoicing in having a sound arm to support his family.—Nan having a sound arm to support his family.—Nan Francisco Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GRATIFYING AND CONDESCENDING.—It is gratifying to learn that the Lamboth paupers in both houses have condescended to approve highly of the Canadian pork recently introduced.

dian pork recently introduced.

In Paris there has recently arison a class of doctors called Reboilers, who are professedly learned in sprains, but are unpopular with the police on account of their trusting for their remedies principally to calabalistic sentences and invocations to Satsu. The police are all the more anxious to put a step to their labours, as recent statistics show that out of seventy-eight amputations more than sixty were necessitated by bad treatment of sprains.

necessitated by had treatment of sprains.

A STRANGE story is told in a foreign newspaper of a Chinese boy at Shanghai, who told his schoolmaster that he had dreamed that his stepmether had murdered him and hidden him in a jar under the floor of her house. Seen after the boy no longer came to school and the master called at his house to inquire for him. An unsatisfactory reply was given, which excited the suspicion of the dominio, who took the liberty of tearing up the floor, and behold there was the corpse of the unfortunate lad, nicely dissected and stowed away in a jar. The murderer has been duly executed and the faith of the Shanghais in dreams has been predigiously refreshed and stowed away in a jar. The murderer has been dreams has been predigiously refreshed and strongthened.

A NOTHER illusion of our youth dispelled. Mr. J. C.

Another illusion of our youth dispolled. Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, in his "Bridos and Bridals." disabuses us of the notion that in days of yore the chains of wedlook were forged by a roal, brawny "village blacksmith." "There is no evidence." he says, "that any one of the Greina Green marriages were selemnised in a smithy, or that any one of the famous Greina Green "complers" ever followed the famous Greina Green "complers" ever followed the smith's calling. One of those so-called pursons had been a common soldier, another a tobacconist, a third had carried a pediar's puck; all of them were

drunkards and cheats: but it remains to be shown that any one of them ever shod a horse or wrought an iron bolt."

that any one of them ever shod a horse or wrought an iron bolt."

A young lady in a country town in Worcestershire was recoulty presented by the curate with a handsone gilt Church Service. Taking it with her one Sunday morning, she proceeded towards the church, but tooked in at a friend's house in passing, laying her book down on the table while she remained. When she arrived at the church and stood up to open her book and join in the service, she was startled to hear soft s rains of music proceeding from it. The rector pansed and looked stern, the curate very sorrowful, the congregation all turned their eyes on the fair offender, who, in her confusion, dropped the book and sank into her seat, while the strains of "There is an lack about the house" continued to be heard. The churchwarden proceeded to the pew took up the book, when the tune was changed to "Onnine, wilt thou gang wi'me?" which he tried ineffectually to suppress as he bore it down the aisle, It need hardly be explained that the lady in her haste had inadvertently taken up her friend's musical box in mistake for her Church Service. Next day the curate called at the lady's house, and the direumstances were so satisfacturily expanied that we hear the lady is no longer single.

A good story is told concerning the late King of Section.

circumstances were so satisfactorily explained that we hear the lady is no longer single.

A good story is told concerning the late King of Sweden. He was an ardent admirer of the fine arts, and himself a fair performer with the brush. On several occasions when he sent his landscapes to the French exhibition the juries were anxious to recognize their merits by offering the royal artist the first-class medals. This, however, his majesty always persisted in declining, as he did not wish to owe anything to favor. He was not, however, without anxiety to obtain one of those acknowledgments of distinction, and at one of the recent exhibition he sent in a picture amongmously. This work failed to attract the favorable notice of the critics. As the time drow near for the distribution of the prizes his majesty, overcome by impationee and concern, wrote to the president of the jury an autograph latter, in which he amounced his intention of never painting any more, and recommended to the consideration of the jury the picture, which he said was the work of a problem. A few days later the king received a letter from the president expressing his regret that the inry could not entertain the clatus of his problem, and adding.

The work on which we have had to pronounce judgment makes as regret the brush of your majesty.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

As easy way to get rid of cockroaches is to spread sprigs of tabsy where they are troublesome, and they will leave. It is also effective in driving away black ants.

Cold-Water Sponge Care.—Three eggs, heat ten minutes: one and one-half cups of sugar, heat five minutes: one cup of floor, one sponful of cream of tartar, beat one minute: one-half cup of cold water, one-half sosonful of saleratus, one cup of flour, a lit-tle sait, beat one minute.

A Tropical Disti.—Select a large mature and firm cabbage, from which the coarse outer leaves have been detached and the sudk chopped off: scoop out the heart till up with mineed ment, bread crumbs, onions and seasoning; fasten up in a cloth, plunge into boiling water, and boil for half an hoar.

Keepse First First with Socar.—A method adopted in Portugal for preserving fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept fresh for a long time, the flavor being as perfect as if recently caught. One tablespoonful of sugar is sufficient for a five-pound fish.

cient for a live-pound fish.

When lines has been scorehed, use the following remedy: Add to a quart of vinegar the juice of half a dozen large enious, about an ounce of scap raspect down, a quarter of a pound of fuller's earth, an onnee of lines and one enince of pourl-ash. Built he whole until it is pretty thick, and sprend some of it upon the scarched part. Allow it to remain until dry, then scrape it off and wash. Two or three applications will restore the time, unless so much scorehed that the fabric is destroyed.

that the fabric is destroyed.

How To Make Good Yeast.—For a small family, take one onnee of dried hops and two quarts of water. Boil them lifteen minutes; add one quart of cold water, and let it boil for a few minutes; strain, and add half a pound of flour-patting the latter into a busin and pouring on the water slowly to prevent its getting lumpy-one-fourth pound of brown sugar, and a handlul of fine salt. Let it stand three days, stirring it occasionally. Little bubbles will soon rise in it. When it ferments well, add six potatoes which have been bailed, mashed and ran through a colander, making them as smooth as possible. This yeast will keep a long while, and has the advantage of not taking any yeast to start it with. It rises so quickly that a less quantity of it must be put in than of ordinary yeast.

A New Way To Wash Lines.—A new mode of

mary yeast.

A New Way to Wash Lines.—A new mode of washing linen has been introduced and adopted in Germany. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of sone in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-snoonful of turpentine and three of liquid anomania; the mixture must then be well stirred and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rimed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a lablespoonful of anomania must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy in time, labor and fael.

Apples.—With most of us the value of the apple as an article of food is greatly underrated. Basides containing a large amount of sugar, muchage, and other an article of food is greatly underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, musting de other nativitive matter, apples contain vegetable neids, aromatic qualities. &c., which act powerfully in the enpacity of refrigerants, tonies, antisopties: and, freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operatives of Cornwall consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year [80]—which was a year of much searcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples without ment; whereas potate diet required ment or other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively. The laborers depond upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no food cooked in so many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit the value of which, as an article of nutriment, is as great and so little appreciated.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

THE May of life blossoms only once. THERE is a foolish corner even in the brain of the A worn spoken in season is the mother of ages.—Carlyle.

Liks are hiltless swords, which cut the hands that wield them.

GRAVES are but the foot steps of the angel of life. -Jean Paul. Remove the friend privately! commend him publicly.-Solon.

No Man can be wise on an empty stomach.-George Elllet. A JOYLESS life is worse to hear than one of active grief.—Fabor.

INNORNCE is like polished armor, it adorus and it defends .- South. VOLTAIRE defines the happy man as the one who considers himself so. All power even the most despotic, rests ultimately on opinion.—Humo.

Offer up not to love. No love is genuine whose altar asks the sacrifice.

BETTER make penitents by gentleness, than hypo-crites by severity.—St. Francis de Sales:

It is easy to look down on others: to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.—Lander. The unster of superstition is the people, and in all superstition wise men follow fools.—Bacon. Nation: has sometimes made a fool; but a coxeomb is always of a man's own making.—Addison.

EVERY real thought, on every real subject, knock the wind out of somebody or other.—Holmes.

TEMPERANCE is corporal picty; it is the preserva-tion of divine order in the body.—T. Parker.

ENLARGE not the dosting, said the ornele of old; undeavor not to do more than is given thee to do. BETTER than fame is still the wish for fame, the constant trainings for a glorious strile.—Balwer. No man ever did a designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.—Henry Home. It is more difficult and calls for higher energies of out to live a martyr than to die one.—Horace Mann.

The religion of Christ is pence and good-will, the religion of christendom is war and ill-will. - Landor FAME is most commonly the sole reward of the intense thought and long and weary researches of the philo-sopher.

It is wisely and sensibly observed by one of the Fathers, that he who restrains himself in the use of things lawful will never encronch upon things for-bidden.

The man who possesses the power of making other men ridiculous is under a great responsibility to employ his power only to expose fully or refute sophistry, to abush impudence, and to humble insolute, arrogant pretension, and soff-conceit. Some of the most good-natured men are proue to the wanton use of ridicule; thus one our poets was called a "good-natured man with the worst-natured Muse."

This year Wive — Vos the undersum is to the

use of ridicule; thus one our poets was called a "good-natured man with the wost-natured Mase."

TELL YOUR WIPE.—Yos, the only way is to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balancesheet. Let hor look over the items. You think it with hirt her feeling. No, it won't do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that morrey was with you, just as little looks think it is with their fathers—terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible. She had her suspicious already. She has guessed you were not so prosperons as you talked. But had you so befogged your money affairs, that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her that you are living beyond your income. Take her into partnership, and we'll warrant you'll never regret it.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Hence is a poetic "personal," cut from a Western newspaper: -Wanted-A brave-hoarted man, who has buffered the storms of life and did not trouble for the issue when the troubles came; must be re-fined and respectable; middle-aged and discreet.

With thou leave me in my anguish, Groping on through life alone? Shall I, weak and trembling, languish, With no arm around me thrown? Address Widow

The women of Wyoming have their troubles as well as their rights. Not long ago a mother in that progressive Territory being obliged to serve on a jury against her will, took her haby along with her. The child set up such a vigorous protest in court that the juror was excussed from serving; in short, the right of the baby to be taken care of was paramount.

the baby to be taken care of was paramount.

A Caulistic common—very common—jury perpetrated a deficious bull recently. At the Quarter Sessions, in the "merric city," a man was charged with stealing a watch. The Jury found bion guilty, adding, however, "Wo recommend him to mercy, as it is really very hard to say whether he got the watch or not!" The commend for the presentation at once called out that that was a verdict of acquittal. The Jury were advised to "put their heads together" again, and this time they brought out a verdict of "guilty" simply.

Reality "simply.

RE-PERCISSION.—A commissioner, deputed by law to examine the newly-appointed elerks, found seated at one of the efficient deaks a raw sample of Kentuckian manufacture, of about six feet four inches in stature in his shoes, and the following dialogue passed between them:—Com.—"Do you know who was the ablest officer in the Phonician fleet?" Kent.—"Can't say I do." Com.—"Can you tell the exact interest of three hundred dollars, at 18} per cent., for three-quarters of a day?" Kent.—"No; I cant. for three-quarters of a day?" Kent.—"No; I cant the sun and the moon, when one is rising and the other setting?" Kent.—"No; I cant; but there's one thin' I ken tell yer, which is, that I veo licked five fellers since I've been here, and I'm agoin' to lick you if you ask me any more of your questions."

Josu Billings on Velocupenis.—What Josh Bill-

if you ask me any more of your questions."

JOSH BILLINES ON VELOCIPTEDES.—What Josh Billings says on the subject thusly:

"It don't take much stuff to build a filosopeede."
His critic says, "I can't accept your judgment, Josh, on this matter of a filosopeed, though you are a filosopeer." Josh, unnerved, continues, "I am bold to say that a man could make one ov'em out of a cingle old plank, and then hev enough stuff over to splinter broken limbs, or make, perhaps, a corfin." Josh's critic says, "Stand in the draught with your old build head uncovered, Josh, and you will have a better fit of corfin than you can make out of a honk tree." Josh Billings continues, undisturbed, "A filosopedo can't stand alone, and that single fact is enuff to condomn the thing in mi eye." The critic continues, "Some filosopers can't stand alone sometimes, and that condomns them in mi other eye."

"Some illosopers can't stand alone sometimes, and that condemns thom in mi other eye."

The Wizard and the Toraccorst.—The other day, a pleasant-looking gentleman, of foreign appearance and accent of speech, entered a tobacconist's shop in one of the market towns of South Durham, says the London Grocer, and requested that he might the supplied with a good eigar. The article having been furnished him, he proceeded to apply it to his nose with the air of a comolescur, and thou to protest that its flavor was most peculiar, not to say oftensive. The worthy tradesman declared that the cigar was an excellent one; his visitor as stoutly maintained that it was not, and he was so convinced of the fluct that he was at once determined to try what the cigar was really made of. Taking a pankitle from his pocket, he began to cut the "weed" in two, and he had no sooner commenced to do so than aquantity of feathers dropped from the cigar. The more he cut the faster the feathers flew, until the whole eigar had been whittled away, and the shop looked more like an upholsterer's than a tobacconist's. Having given this coular and practical proof that he had not remarked the peculiar flavor of the cigar without reason, the foreign gentleman took his departure, leaving the shop-keeper utterly hewildered and the possessor of a quantity of feathers enough to stuff an ordinary cushion. The customer was Signor Boseo, the conjurer.

chough to stuff an ordinary cushion. The customer was Signor Bosco, the conjurer.

A GENTLEMAN, from Swampville was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching. "How long did you teach?" asked a by-tander, "Wal, I didn't toach long, that is, I only went to teach." "Wil, I didn't hire out.?" "Wal, I give it up for some reason or funther. You see, I travelled into a desertict and inquired for the trustues. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my objic, interducing myself, and asked what he thought about lettin' me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the deestrict. He wanted to know if I ranly considered myself capable: and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few casy questions in 'rithmetic and jography, or showing my handwriting. He said no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait. "Let me see you walk off a little ways." says he. "early he, "and I can tell jis's well's I heard you examined," says he. "It seat not own walk off a little ways." says he, "and I can tell jis's well's I heard you examined," says he. It seat he door ashe spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish that I was consid'rable frustrated, and didn't mind usuch: so I turned about and walked on as smart as I know'dhow. He said ho'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough; then I s'elected 'thing was to vay, and I looked fround. Wal, the door was shot, and Snickles was gone!"

OFFER up not to love. No love is genuine whose altar asks the secrifice.

MEN blame themselves only for the purpose of being praised.—Recheforcault.

A SECRET is too little for one, enough for two, and too much for three.—Howell.

No one over knew what friends were worth until they had lived without them.

If thou art a master be sometimes blind; if a sorwant sometimes dest.—Fuller.

No fountain so small but that heaven may be imaged in its bosom.—Hawthorne.

When floothe was asked the secret of success he defined it as "a wise limitation."

Lay silonly the injuries that you receive upon the saltar of oblivion.—Hoses Ballou.

We have the purpose of being an an analysis of the purpose of being and healing effects on the stomach and bowls, and also that give the Pills, are placed on sale as a star of oblivion.—Hoses Ballou.

We have the purpose of being an analysis of the very notive principles, doubly refined and purified, of such of the the the choicest remedial, and not of the vegetable kinadom as to posses them of properties that dour may need in humanony the existence of overy incredient entering into the composition of the Shoshonees Remedy, and also that give the Pills that an any family pill before the public. On the Pills that heave a may be imaged in its bosom.—Hawthorne.

When floothe was asked the secret of success he defined it as "a wise limitation."

Lay silonly the injuries that you receive upon the altar of oblivion.—Hoses Ballou.

We have the vegetable kinadom as to posses them to choiceat remedial, and the choiceat remedial giot the composition of the choiceat remedial giot the composition of the choiceat remedial giot the composition of the shoot heart giot the composition of the Shoshonees Remody, and also that give the Pills are placed on the stomach and station; it. The Expriment is a fill of the choiceat remedial giot the composition of the choiceat remedial giot the composition of the shoot heart giot the composition of the Pills are placed on showed and the composition of the Shoshonees

HEARTHSTONE SPHINX.

275, CHARADES.

My first between eight and ten is set, Either morning or afternoon; Of my meand twelve for a shifting you'll get, While my whole is only three-fourths.

My disa in my pocket by day I keep, But under my pillow when asleep; My second's a word as you'll easily see, My whole is a soldier's whom on sentry. J. H. B.

276. STRANGE PARADOXES,

I saw a pack of eards kinnwing a bone.
I saw a curly dog sented on England's throne.
I saw a curly dog sented on England's throne.
I saw a shilling driving a fat ox.
I saw a shilling driving a fat ox.
I saw a glove reading the news by candlelight.
I saw a glove reading the news by candlelight.
I saw we a crinoline made of solid gold.
I saw two buttons telling each other dreams.
I heard my friends discussing all those themes.

277. REBUS. B NOT YY

uor nier, 4 d' u e how A cakeub.

278. TRANSPOSITIONS OF LONDON STREETS, BUILDINGS, Ac.

1. Clean barter: pure song.
2. O. queer glass wruet.
3. Avon lends no king.
4. Trouble can crimd.
5. Lent. shun meat.
6. Rest in my seat, Webh.
7. O. worn taper rest.
8. Mary, take the heart.
9. Need read the letters.
10. I must brush, Jen.

279. ARTHIMETICAL PUZZLE.

One and two, when they're wrote fair, Will make one hundred, I doclare,

280, CHARADE,

With my dest you commence all your learning—but oh! My next causes pain, as most people well know; My next causes pain, as most people well know; My nelide's produc'd that we all know to be bard, By carpenters us'd in the ship-budder's yard, Fibrials.

281. A CHURCH, AN OPEN SPACE, A HIGH-WAY.

A governess being asked how she would care fib-bing in the scholars, replied, "T'll cane Sarah P. Duttas."

Dutins."
Two friends, conversing on the late American war, one of them exclaimed, "I know not one of quarrel's uses," "Nay, Row," replied the other, "those southern near still sustain the justice of their cause,"
C. H. B.

282, TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. A sour crab came.
2. We cover ruin.
3. T. M. Hogers & Co.
4. Sir V. could rove.
5. M., move our ten cents.
6. Ma. shall M. row?
7. O. T. loves ruin.
9. A lid on end.
10. Ned sent more.
11. C. E. at home.
12. M. is on an arch.

28% ARTHMETICAL PUZZLES.

Divide fifteen bans into four parts, each one to contain odd number.

Add five to six, and make the product nine.

. What is the difference between six dozen $\mathbb{Z}[dozen]$ and half a dozen dozen \mathbb{Z}

I pray ye now, ye worthies all who deal in mystic lore.

Come to me every one of you, and this to me ex-

plore, Put forty-live to forty-live (but do it not in vain). And you will see, if done aright, that but nine will remain.

Fifty, a hundred, two ones, and a five, Transposed, every one ought to be, that's alive. 281, SQUARE WORDS,

town in Kont River in Switzerland—River —Town in Spain.

2 A town in Hertfordshire - Volcano in the mountains of Mexico - River in Germany-- Tributary of

3. A fresh-water fish Sacred bird of the Egypf. A lady's servant. What Burton is noted for-An abbreviation for gentleman -- Near Venice. 5. A river in Warwickshire - A creeping plant-An advert of number -1s necessity.

285. NUMBERED CHARADE.

I am a word of ten letters. My 10,9,7, is one of the masculine gender: 1, 3, 5, 6, a tube: 8, 3, 4, part of the body: 5, 6, 7, a cold in writing: 1, 3, 7, 6, a low-erage: 8, 7, a domestic bor! 7, 9, 4, down on cloth; 4, 3, 6, a pasty: 2, 9, 10, caten for breakfast: 7, 9, 10, 6, a term by which any species is distinguished; 1, 8, 6, 9, at the time: 5, 3, 7, a peg: 10, 9, 7, 6, hair on the neek of a horse; and my whole will be found in the 1ste of Wight.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., is No. 47.

262.--Discarrections. A. Serajo, crapo, rape, ape, pon. 2. Bloak, leak, ako. 3. Box. ox. 4. Chide, hide, die. 5. Skate, kate, ten. 6. Crash, rash, ash. 263.—Geographical Antrimonan.—Monte Video and Washington—thus:—I. Mallow: 2. OredillA: 3. Nivelless: 4. Toolomball; 5. Ernkell; 6. VadiN; 7. IsmainG; 8. DollarT: 9. MorrO; 10. OloroN.

261.—American Pozzle--

4Ni halfpenco -- Ll. 11. 12:16:79 11111111 21691358

The half of X is V, then the half of LX is IV = 4. 25.—Street, A., Transposen.—I. Walcot Place; 25.—Street; 3. Lanslown Place; 4. Pleasant Place; 5. Pottman Square; 6. Exeter Hall, Strand; 7. The Expirinn Hall; 8. Surrey Cricket Ground, Kennington Oval; 9. Spurgeon's Tabernacle; 10. House of Parliament; 11. Covent Garden Market; 12. Bricklayer's Arms Station; 13. Bot anical Gurdens, Regent's Park.

