THE HEARTHSTONE.

GLARE.

One of the chief objects which the supporters of International Exhibitions, local picture galleries, and kindred institutions have endeavoured to promote, has been the creation of an ar-tistic taste among the masses of the people, the repression of that love of coarse and obtrasive decoration which disfigures our buildings and our houses just as much as the "loud" dressing of a certain section of society marks the absence of refinement on the part of those who adopt it. And, to some extent, good results have followed their labours. The aspect of the ordinary English home of the present day presents a decided improvement on the past. Even among the poorest of our popula-tion the neatly framed photograph or chromo-Ilthograph meets us where once the staring and irroverent print, with its superabundance of colour, was wont to be hung; while among the wealthler members of society the change effected has given rise to the production of suites of furniture made on avowedly artistic principles, such as those designed by Mr. Pugin, the eminent architect. To the mercutilitarian like Mr. Ayrton, there is, of course, something prepos-terous in allowing such humble domestic questions as the choice of carpets, curtains, and wall papers to be governed by the rules of the artist, and yet there can be little question that as our houses are places of constant abode, not mere nouses are places of constant abone, not mere resting-places for the moment, such an attention to details must conduce to the development of a correct taste in higher matters. The child, for instance, who is brought up in a house where all such points are disregarded, where the functions of the eye and the ear are never considered in the home rule of the parent, where the prediction of feed and calment and where the provision of food and raiment and the early forcing of a new candidate for the labour market are the only things thought of, can scarcely be expected either to secure such enjoyment in after-life, or to contribute so materially to the pleasures of others, as the who seed are around him even in the little things of daily life. In a word, then, the recog-nition of Art in the homes of the people is a thing to be laboured for and striven after, and we know of no one, except the purely religious teacher, who conveys more direct benefit to his fellows than the man who brings to bear on the masses the emobling and humanizing influ-ences of the love of the beautiful. But while the home may thus be brought

mut with the domain of art, it is in the Church more especially that we naturally look for its highest development. As the Archbishop of Camterbury remarked at the Royal Academy banquet some two years ago, the Church has ever been the friend and patron of the painter, has developed in the with his mobilest subjects has furnished him with his noblest subjects. and has consecrated to holy uses his highest efforts. And yet in not a few cases, at the pre-sent time, where the esthetic is ostensibly cultivated, and where large sums of money are annually spent, we fall altogether to obtain that which we desidente, and have in its place that most objectionable of all forms of decoration-glare. Colour of the most gaudy style throughout the building leads the eye at last to a chancel in which there is an atter absence of taste, and where we find what the ecclesiastical penny-a-liner terms a "perfect blaze of light," as if a blaze was not manifestly a token of gross imperfection. An altar vested in a cover-ing of many colours, without the delicate grada-tions of the rainbow tints to soften them to the eye, is in such places laden either actually, or by means of ledges and other contrivances, with a mass of candles of all shapes and sizes, which must be offensive to the taste of any educated person, and can only satisfy the purveyor thereof, who doubtless is of the same mind as an ecclesiastical furnisher who once expressed to us a wish that the Privy Council would issue a judgment against candles, and not simply against the two symbolical altar lights, on the ground that it would largely increase his trade. Nor does the "glare" can here. Unhapply there is consistency in the surroundings, only it is of the wrong sort. The "blaze of light" which becomes so trying to the eye that it is which becomes so trying to the eye that it is which decomes so trying to the eye that it is not a little likely to produce defective vision the next morning, is accompanied by a still more offensive "blaze of sound" from the choir more offensive "blaze of sound" from the choir and the organist, whose performances degenerate into noise, while even the music they execute is in perfect keeping with the way in which it is sung and played. That we are not speaking without due cause, a visit to some prominent London churches, where such a system—totally different, be it observed, from the true artistic Ritualism to be found elsewhere—prevails, will convince any of our readers. We have, in fact, often witnessed this painful exhibition of that very vulgarity which is so loudly condemned when it is met with in the streets in the person of a vulgarity dressed the streets in the person of a vulgarity dresses man or woman, and which at Oxford is directly personified at Commemoration by the man in the red tie. The cure for such cylis is obvious. As a rule, the laity hold the purse-strings, and our honest advice to them is to stop all supplied in cases where such base practices prevail. Decoration let us have by all means, and of the best; but "giare" let us avoid, whether in our churches or our homes. To man it is offensive. To God it is—an insult.—Choir.

THE COST OF CIVILIZATION.

What to the bulk of the population of these islands is their whole life but a constant struggle for existence? And when we say a struggle for existence, we do not merely mean a struggle to obtain a livelihood, the bare means of keeping body and soul together-though that, to be sure, is common enough and hard enough—but a struggle to maintain a position in the society where the accident of birth, the choice of a pro where the accuent of orrat, because of a pro-fession, or the mode in which they have been educated has placed them. In a country such as England, where wealth gradually accumu-lates in a few hands, and the supply of luxuries of all kinds is perpetually being stimulated by the demands of those to whom money is no obct, a fushion of expensive living is set, which ject, a fushion of expensive fiving is set, which makes itself felt with effect through every degree of the social scale. The great prizes in trade and the professions commonly fail to the tot of men who have sprung from the middle classes, and it is in aping them that their former classes, and it is in aping them times.

It is prome, are led into expenses incommensurate with their incomes, even when the latter, as is often the case, are large enough to furnish them with all the comforts, if not all the luxuries, of life. It is, we repeat, this striving to emulate the mon who have risen from their own ranks them one who have risen from their own ranks that in a great measure causes so much of the that in a great measure causes so much of the characters of the former's them in life, Mary of Sectland. The "herdsman of wild beasts," William the Red, thanks to Tyrrel's ill-directed shaft, sleeps in Winchester Cathedral. John rests in the the mon who have risen from their own ranks that in a great measure causes so much of the nunceessary expenditure we daily witness in the families of the middle class. The existence of a distinct moneyed and titled class has no such injurious effect. No person of moderate means fuels ashamed of not being able to give such grand entertainments as the Duke of This or the Earl of That; but when John Smith by or the Earl of That; but when John Smith by some lucky stroke becomes a millionatre, his quondam friend John Brown, whose income may be quite sufficient for his own wants and those of his family, but no more, feels that he cannot accept the hospitality of his rich acquaintance, or continue to associate with him.

without at any rate making the attempt to re-turn the same in some similar form. If such sentiments did not enter his breast, they would undoubtedly agitate the more impressionable bosom of his wife; and thus the style of living which the income of the successful speculator or man of business can well and naturally supor man of manness can well and naturally sup-port, is aimed at by men who in attempting to keep it up either ruin themselves, or, spending their money as fast as they gain it, fail to make a suitable provision for their families. Thus the latter are too often thrown upon the world un-tried, with all the habits and tastes of the greatible but without the money of greatifying wealthy, but without the means of gratifying them. And it is not merely over the acquaint-ances of his own standing that the influence of ho nouveau riche extends. For example, the the noweau riche extends. For example, the Earl of Bareacres is at length compelled to sell the family estate in Stoneyshire, which are bought by the great contractor Compo, who forthwith sets up as a county magnate, and, to get a footing among the county people, if not for himself, at any rate for his son after him, companying a sorbe of subaphila patential money. living is raised throughout the entire district.

We have only instanced one out of many ways in which what are called habits of luxury may be formed; but we do not think it will be disputed that in every rank of society, except in the very lowest, expenses are incurred about matters of mere show which, within the memory of people still young, were never thought of, except in the higher classes. But the worst of it is that, as a consequence of this change in the taste of the age, many men, especially professional men, are compelled against their own wish to keep up an appearance of being more prosperous than they really are, in order to obtain the custom of clients who judge of their ability by the extent of their business, and measure their business by the amount of their expenditure. Thus, the more highly civilized we become (and a high state of civilization, using the phrase in its popular sense, is only to be attained by a nation containing a sensible proportion of rich men with leisure and means to enjoy the refinements of life), the more difficult

termed the learned professions—all tend, some directly, others indirectly, to intensify that struggle for life to which we adverted at the beginning of the article. The rise in house-rent and in the cost of necessaries are obvious to everyone; and here it must be remembered that the alteration in the standard of comfort, or more correctly the standard of luxury, amongst all classes, has caused many things to be looked upon as luxuries which were never so regarded some years since. And we have only to glance as the state of the learned and scienthic professions to see how real is the effect of bringing up a large number of young men possessed of little or no private means, with the idea that the best mode of applying the educa-tion they have received to the practical and laudable purpose of rising in life is to turn doctor, or lawyer, or purson, or man of science. Never was a time, perhaps, when there was such a block in every profession asthere is now. No matter how young a man may enter upon the particular profession be adopts, no matter how able he may be, it must still be years benow able he may be, it must still be years be-fore he can ever hope to make a living by it. The consequence of all this is that men postpone marriage to a date far beyond what we may venture to term the natural age. To take to oneself a wife upon any less than five hundred a year is reckoned simple folly, and extremely hazardous even on that sum. Yet how few men at thirty years of age are making five hundred a year by their profession! And after that time of life, bachelor habits once formed are not so

OUR SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS.

of the monarchs whose memorials remain to keep their memory alive, five belong to the Angle-Saxon era—Sebert, king of the East Antos and his oneen. Ethelgonda, lying beneath a Purhock marble sarcophagus in Westminster Abbey; where, shorn of its gems, stands the marble shrine of the bist of the Saxon kings, St. George's predecessor in the patron saintship of England. Edward the Confessor. A stone slab, sculptured with vines and fruit, marks the grave of Alfword, king of Northumbrin, in Hex-ham Abbey; a brass plate in "Malmesbury Ab-bey Church tells where king Athelstran lies; and a brass incised figure in Wimborne Minster, norms incised again in a manager, but the possession of the property of the confessor, nine swayers of England's sides the Confessor, nine swayers of England's copire lie in Westminster Abbey; the warriorsceptie to in Westminster Adom, the Warriot-kings, Edward I., Edward III., and Henry V. cushrined in marble altar tombs, that of the ast-named wanting the silver plates and silver head of the hero's effigy, removed by some sa-crilegious thieves so long ago as 1516. Weak Honry III, and that degenerate scion of a noble stock, Richard II, have no meaner tombs than better deserving monarchs. A marble arn creeted by Charles II, suffices to record the interment of the supposed bones of Edward V. and his brother, Richard of York. The shrewd founder of the Tudor line rests in one tomb in Winchester Cuthedral. John rests in the enthedral of Worcester, pitch-and-toss loving Edward II, in that of Gloucester, and the wiser fourth Henry in Cauterbury Cathedral. A screen of wrought and stamped iron in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is supposed to denote the grave of the landsomest man of his time, haly-killing Edward IV. Of the other kings and chilling Edward IV. Of the other kings and queens who ruled this hand within the prescribed limits—eighteen in number—if any sepul-chral memorials once existed, they are non-existent now. Out of eight queens-consort,

Westminster Abbey shelters the remains of Eleanor of Castile, the queen of many crosses; Philippa of Hainault, of Novill's Cross renown; Anne of Bohemia, Elizabeth of York, and Anne of Cleves. Henry VIII.'s first wife, the noble Kutherine of Aragon, lies in Peterborough Ca-thedral; and his last, Katherine Parr, in Sudeley Castle Chapel, the owner of which has late-tely honoured her grave with a monument. Joan of Navarre rests by her fusband's side in Canter-bury Cathedral, Queen Anne's husband, George of benmark, the only prince-consort coming within the terms of the inquiry, was interred in Westminster Abbey, but was not apparently held worthy of a monument. The tale of regal memorials is made up by six to parents of kings and queens, thirty-one to children and grandchildren, five to brothers and sisters, and eight to individuals otherwise connected with royalty.
The most notable among the dead thus comme-morated are the following: The Black Prince, forthwith sets up as a county magnate, and, to get a footing among the county people, if not for himself, at any rate for his son after him, commences a series of splendid entertainments to the local gentry. This sort of thing, ostentations and vulgar as his well-bred neighbours may and probably do term it, nevertheless stimulates each of them to increased expenditure in some form or another; and thus gradually and imperceptibly, but still surely e ough, the style of interest in the transmitted are the following: The Black Prince, buried in Canterbury Cathedral; Robert Curthose, intered in Gloucester Cathedral; Mary, Charles Brandon, who lies in the church of St. Mary, Bury St. Elmunds; and Elizabeth, daughter of Charles L of whom Fuller quaintly says: "The hawks of Norway, where a winter's day is scarcely an hour of clear light, are the swiftest of wing of any fowl under the tirmament, nature teaching them to bestir them. ment, nature leaching them to bestir them-selves to lengthen the shortness of the time with their swiftness. Such was the active piety of this lady, improving the little life allottest to her in running the way of Got's command-ments." It was a little life indeed, the princess being only litteen, when, a prisoner in Caris-brooke Castle, she died with her hands clasped bronce Cassie, she died with ner mains chaspied in prayer, and her face resting upon a Rible, the last gift of her RI-starred sire. The gentle girl, young in years, but old in grief, was buried in St. Thomas's Church, Newport, her initials on the wall, her only epitaph; until, upon the re-building of the church, Queen Victoria creeted a monument to the daughter of the old royal race. in token gof respect for her virtues, and of sympathy for her misfortunes,"—Chamber's

So many cathedrals, churches, and private mansions of historical interest have been de-stroyed or scriously injured by the same accident mansions of historical interest have been declared to enjoy the refinements of life), the more difficult does it become for men of moderate incomes to reap the benefits attaching to residence in a highly civilized country without finding their expenses unavoidably increased to a degree they can ill bear.

But beyond this change from a comparatively simple to a comparatively luxurious mode of life, some of the causes of which we have endeavoured to trace, many clreumstances have of late years combined to render still more embarrassing the condition of the bulk of the middle classes. The increased cost of articles of consumption, occasioned in part, no doubt, by the recurrence of strikes among labouring mentitings, but also interfering with the cost of business all over the country—the spread of education, and the additional facilities which now exist for bringing up promising children, even in the lowest grades, to follow what are termed the learned professions—all tend, some directly, others indirectly, to intensify that

a year by their profession! And after that time of life, bachelor habits once formed are not so easily got rid of, and men begin to think that, having done without a help-meet so long, they can well continue to pass the rest of their life as unshackled as they began it. Whether this is a healthy or moral state of things we will leave our readers to judge.—Field.

EVIDENCE of the natural rise of the coast of Sweden is found on the shore near Morap, where there is a large stone which served as a beacon in the clowenth century. In 1816 this stone was ascertained by measurement to be four feet above high-water mark, and inscribed to that effect. Last summer it was one healthy or moral state of things we will leave our readers to judge.—Field.

the beginning of this century.

The dolmens of Algoria are table-like stones supposed to have been oracted by the Druids for use as altars. General Faidherbe, of the French army, has just written a paper to show that this supposition is incorrect, and that they are in reality nothing but tombs. He has examined a great number of them, and thinks that those in Europe and Africa were built by the same race—a people which emigrated from the North. In opposition to this view is the fact that no dolmons or like monuments are found between Scandinavia and the Caspian Sea, where lies the route along which emigration proceeded southward.

Several, laboratories of chemical and physical cience, under the direction of foreign instructors, science, under the direction of foreign instructors, are now in existence in Japan; among them, notably, that at Fukuwi, under Professor W. E. Griffis, an American. This is a school of chemistry opened a year ago. Sixty students are in duly attendance on lectures, and twelve are actually engaged in laboratory practice. There are three German schools in three provinces respectively, and another is soon to be opened at Yedda, the capital. A German professor at Osaka has nearly one hundred pupils. The Japanese are fond of Natural Science, and display considerable aptitude as students.

considerable aptitude as students.

The difficulty of distinguishing one light-house from another, under the present system of light-houses, is well-known and leads to many disasters, as was pointed out by Sir William Thomson in one of the debates at the 'recent session of the British Association. He said that even the revelving lights occurrenced to use and fundaquate to prevent error, and proposed the use of flashing lights, the flash being of longer or shorter duration, the short and long flashes representing the dot and dash of the Morse could constantly signal its own letter, and thus would readily be distinguished by mariners. Such a system is now regularly in use for night signalling in the British navy.

British navy.

A VERY good recommendation was made by Mr. F. Galton, in his address before the Geographical section of the British Association, at a late meeting. The maps of the Ordanance Survey of Great Britain, which are among the best in the world, are very difficult to obtain, owing to the inconveniently large size of the paper on which they are printed, and the fact that it creases when bent, by reason of which booksellers will not keep them for sale. Mr. Galton suggests that these maps he issued in quarter sheets on thin paper, folded pocket-size, and sold, for a reasonable sum, at all the principal post-offices. As the work of making the maps is executed by the government, there seems to be no good reason why it should not diffuse among the people the valuable knowledge acquired atto much labor and expense. It is a matter of congratulation that the Ordanance Survey has had charge of the topographical exploration of the Holy Land.

FARM ITEMS.

Diffusive Poverous, "Vise every dry day in finishing this work. There is nothing to be gained by deay, and much to lose,"

Cows. --Daring storms cows are far better in a dry stable or shed than in the field. A lattle extra feed in the strong of corn folder, hay, bran, or corn smeal will prove profitable. It is a good plan to field up a cown at this season. You will get it back again in milk next spring and sammer.

FALL PLOWING --As long as the ground is dry enough to work we would keep the plows and entitivators going. Except on the ughrest sands, which are liable to leach, there can be no doubt of the advintages of stirring and exposing the soil; and our springs are so short that we should aim todo as much work as possible in the autumn. Plow or cultivate corn stubble and potato.

Ger penay you weeken.

corn stabble and potato.

GET READY FOR WINTER,—If stones are placed in large heaps, they can be drawn where they are wanted for fences or other purposes in winter while the snow is on the ground. Large stones should be lifted with a crowbar, and a small stone or piece of wood put under them, to keep then off the ground; otherwise they will treeze to the earth, and cannot be removed without great labor.

be removed without great labor.

Harvestiku Root Crows. "Manzel and other beets should be gathered at ones, as they are bable to be injured by frosts. Swe less and another turnips are less liable to injury, but it is better to secure early all that are to be, put in pits or in the cellar. It is hardly worth while trying to preserve the rows. Feed, them out now giving plenty of dry food, such as large and brain, in connection with them. If in cusels are kept in pits, be very cureful to provide plenty of "chimneys" for ventilation.

It is a road along to write down a list of operation.

"chimney." for ventilation.

It is a good plan to write down a list of everything that has do be done before writer sets in on the farm, in the garden, in the orehard, in the wood to, in the bottas, sheds, horse and cow stables, corn, nonse, pagery, henchouse, cellars, etc., etc. Consult with the members of the family and the hired help on the subset. Ensurance them to give an opinion as to the best way of doing the work and how long it will take. On as much as possible into details, especially in regard to the amplements, tools, etc., that will be needed.

However, "Acad to the provide account."

details aspecially in regar-Ito the applements, tools, etc., that will be needed.

Houses, "Avoid as for as possible exposing horses to storias. When on a journey aim to feed at the regular hour. If nothing more can be done, take along some corn aneal and put a quart ma parl of water and stir it up white the horse is druking. It will greatly refresh and streathen him. Many horses suffer from dyspecia, and one great can act if it is regularity in beding and giving too much grain when the horse is fatigued. When a horse has been exposed to a storia, and comes home in an exhausted condition, give him a warm bran-mash. But two or three quarts of beating and a pair, and poor on two or three quarts of beating a pair and poor on two or three quarts of beating a pair and stir it up. Then added dolf water sufficient to cool if to the temperature of mw milk, and give it to the horse. Blanket the horse and rub his head, cars, and legs dry, and afterwards rub him dry all over. Many an attack of the colle would be avoided by these means. We think many farmers err in nor feeding their horses more grain. If would be better to work harder, or at least more constantly, and feed higher. Of one thine we are very sure; not one farmer in ten grooms his horses at night, after a hard day's work, before he has been rubbed clean, dry hedded, and all his wans after definite.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

Givera Syves.—Take two tenenghils of molasses, one tenenghil of butter, and one tenenghil of sugar Boil the butterand sugar together, add a tablespoonful of black papier, two tablespoonfuls of cinger, a tenspoonful of saler thus, and floer to rell out. Boil them thin; cut, in shapes and bake quick. The longer they are kept (uncovered) the better they will be.

Phopressor Bottger mentions a curious fact that patents have recently been taken out for nickel-planting by a process discovered and published by him thirty years ago.

This red color sometimes observed in white lead, and usually attributed to the presence of silver, is shown to arise fron defective manufacture, in a memoir on the subject published by a Berlin shemical journal.

The most remarkable and the problem of the p

and smally attributed to the presance of silver, is shown to arise fron defective manufacture, in a memorion the subject published by a Berlin chemical journal.

The most remarkable evidence of the mechanical science and skill of the Chinese so far back as sixteen hundred years ago is to be found in their suspen-lood bridges, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty.

The destruction of a lightning conductor at Westerer, in West Flanders, is described in the sixth number of the Bulletin of the Royal Academy of Belgium for the arrent year. The account authorizes the inference that lightning conductors may be come sources of much danger, unless they are made with great care, and tested prior to use with weak electric carrents and a galvanometer.

A cranous statement concerning ancient, astronomy was made by Mr. Opport at the recent meeting of the Belgian Prehistoric Archaeological Society Hesceks to show, by an elaborate series of chronological observations, that on the 20th of January, according to the Gregorian calondar, in the year 11,542 before Christ, an important astronomical observations, that on the 20th of January, according to the Gregorian calondar, in the year 11,542 before Christ, an important astronomical observations, that on the 20th of January, according to the Gregorian calondar, in the year 11,542 before Christ, an important astronomical observations, that on the 20th of January, according to the Gregorian calondar, in the year 11,542 before Christ, an important astronomical observation at a period anterior to historical records.

Evidence of the materal rise of the coast of Sweeden is found on the shore near Morup, where there is a large stone which served as a bencon in the elevant century. In 1816 this stone was ascertained by measurement to be four type a loove high-water mark with the color of the coast of Sweeden is found on the shore near Morup, where there is a large stone which served as a beacon in the elevant century. In 1816 this stone was ascertained by measurement to

and this dependent of the work is easily done.

Picklan Oysters, -160 large oysters, I pint winto wine vinegar, I don, blades of mace, 2 doz, whole closes, 2doz, whole bleek peppers, I large red peppers, broken into bits. Put cysters, liquor and all into a porculating or bull-metal kettle. Salt to tasse, then the pickled slowly until the oysters are very hot, but not to builting. Take them out with a perforated skimmer, and set aside to cool. To the liquor which remains in the kettle old the vinegar and spees. Boil up fairly, and when the oysters are almost cold, pour over them scalding hot. Cover the jur in which they are, and put away in a cool place. Next day but the pickled oysters into glass cans which they are, and the dark, and where they are not liable to become houted. I have kept oysters thus prepared for three weeks in the winter. If you open a can, use the contents up as soon as practicable. The air, like the light, will turn them dark.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little. IMITATIONS please, not because they are mis-taken for realities, but because they bring realities

PAINTING and sculpture, next to poetry, constitute the grand medium by which the sublimest ideas and the most exquisite sensations are conveyed to the hu-man mind.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all dis-putes, that men should give soft words and hard ar-guments: that they should got so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

Moratry without religion is only a kind of dead-reckoning, an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea, by measuring the distance we have run, but without any observation of the heavenly bodies. While ten men watch for chances, one makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one turns something up. So while ten men fail, one aucecods, and is called the man of luck, the favorite of fortune.

Tr is not pleasure which corrupts men, it is men who corrupt pleasure. Pleasure is good in itself. It is the seasoning which God, the all-wise and the allgood, gives to useful things and needful nets, in order that we may seek them.

A Symmetric them.

A Symmetric is the weapon of the weak. Like other evil weapon, it is always cunningly ready to our hands, and there is more poison in the handle than in the point. But how many noble hearts have withered with its venomous stab, and festered with its subtile malignity.

its subtile malignity.

The words which Walter Scott puts in the mouth of Jennie Deans, in her memorable address to the Queen, are as true as they are beautiful: "When the hour of trouble comes and seldom may it visit your ladyship — and when the hour of death comes to high and low—lang and late may it be yours, O, my leddy l—it is na what we have done for ourselves,—but what we have done for others, that we think on most pleasantly."

lovely if you do not make her happy. There is not one restraint you but on a good girl's nature—there is not one shock you give to her instincts of affection or effort—which will not be in leibbly written on her first trees with a hardness which is all the more painful, because it takes away the brightness from the eyes of innocence, and the charm from the brow of virtue. The perfect loveliness of a woman's connitationine can only consist in the majorist neared which is founded in the me nory of leapsy and a seful year—full of sweet records, and from the loining of this with the yot majestic childshines which is still full of change and promise, opening always modest at once and bright with long of better things to be won, and to be bestowed. There is no old acc where there is still that promise—it is eternal youth.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The balance of trade may be a spring one, but it is certainly no use in the autumn.

Whits are gardeners quite dissipated characters? When they both one (how tand cake,

They utilize agree stricken people out West by ending them up apple trees to shake down the mel

The Danbury News lamont because the illusions of its youth have departed, and it has bearned by salt expenses that our aiths of the American people spell copy with two ps.

As instance of throwing one's self about was wit nessed a few evenings ago at a party in the case of a young lady, who, when asked to sum, first tessed her head and then pilehed her voice.

A next, because A twive Trishman, asked by his confassir if he was ready to renounce the dayl and all his pomps, replied, "D on't ask, me that: Fin going to a string country and I don't intend;" make myself encours."

"I do-tare. Mr. Bover, it seems you have read every thing." "Why, mu'am, after working thirty years as a trunk in deer, it would be to my shame it I didn't know something of the literature of my conn-

Tris gratifying to witness the signs of enterprise in our youth, and it fills the heart with pride to state that at Carlton, Ia., a boy only seven years old climbed a greeset pole and won a 500 waigh. The clothus he dol it in cost 800

clothus he dod it in cost \$25.

A sensembar wrote to the relieved in Newerk property ask the meaning of the phrace near analysis communis. The editor and that it was a French supteme, intended to explain something about Morsel's mainline being of service to the community.

omaibus being of service to the community.

B) rwinas Easten and Leavenworth the stare from Oskalorsa crosses the track of the Kun a Central railway. The driver considers to Tragerous for the narrow games cars, and, to necent their tenerous down, is going to put up a warning for the engineers like this: "Crossny Leok out for the Oskalorsa linek."

hack."

A interaction and romantic story, published in a Western paper, contains the following passage: "All of a sudden the girl continued to (if on the cand, gazing on the bring deep on whose howing boson the tall stips went merrily by, fredenied ah! who can tell with how much of by and sorrow, and pine and lumber and emigrants and hopes and call fish!"

THE VERY LAST OF THE SERVANCE STRIKE,

A house-maid I wanted to hire, A modest young wearan, and ready: And twae always my special desire. That she should be pious and steady,

Omerame ; and "My lady," says she, "I hope you won't make no objection To let me go our and take ten. As my spirits is prome to depection?

Your butler I aget on the stairs;
 Your footman I saw as I came
 I thought I perceived held gray buirs;
 And the baker's decidedly lame!

Arter all, perhaps, I sha'n't come again, Or think of your plage any more, For I find that you put up a chain, And at eight you lock your hall door.

"Then how could I go out alone?" On my Sunday out how have a suree? You'd best get some dowdy old crone, For your place, ma'am, won't suit sich as me!" LADY.

"Young woman! you've talk'd till I'm fired; One mistake you have mide, do you soos-You came here to me to be hiving me!" 'And morthink non-acc hiving me!"

HEARTHSTONE SPHINX.

20 CHARADES

V port in England's (sle curtail, Viord appears that haunts the vale.

11. A liquid and a well-known game, Pray, guess and you'll a battle name.

26. A QUARTUTTE OF DECAPITATIONS. Complete, I am hard; beheaded, I am soft; beheaded again and transposed, I am a well-known metal.

 Complete, I am a frown; believoled, I am part of a dress worm by a certain sect; curtail me, and I am a very useful animal. 25. Complete, I am very useful to those persons who have become me when beheaded.

c. S. R. we sin, old cat.d. P. lent no king a hoe.d. Vain cat.

358, HALF A DOZEN TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Neat, if poor, 2. I am all where I speak, 3. Mr. Hand shall gain, 4. Some expers, 9. Plan? A cone, 1. Dring a freat.

W. C. DAVEY. 359, REBUS.

A wor for respect with a vowel combin'd, Will a title of royalty bring to the mind. 200. CHARADE.

Ofttimes in you bright sky I've seen My west superlatively grand :

It is a portion too, I ween, of every ship that leaves the strand.

My second in full many a tower, Of various sizes may be found. And may be used to tell the hour When darkness wells the earth around.

My what's a name that is well known.
And in romance have been for ages,
Now guess aright, and you will own
"Tis plainly stamped on all these pages.
Lago.

291. A QUARTETTE OF ANAGRAMS.

1. O. Um all charges lent for the Queen; with low card excel.

2. Mother! all on road, drest in gay forms to lit.

3. I command the home force; CIII, search prisoner, if sly

4. Miss North, Please mind trim our voters (P. T. F.) at election. W. C. D.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE, &c., IN No. 11.

216,-Ridden: Where! Here, Hec.

247.--ESIGMA: A Speeck.

248 .- CHARADE: O-liver Gold-smith.

urselves,—but what we have done for others, that | 219.—Shakspersan Redus: Thurit): Touchston E: think on most pleasantly." | (initial and final reversed): Math: PagE: EarL: Southwell: Teanit).—Tempest, Otherson.

