formation should he ever call again.
When the steam vessel in which Adam sailed for Lon ion arrived at Hore's Wharf, he at once made his way to the office in Cheapside from whence the mail started for Eaton-Sut-ton. The mail had gone about twenty minutes previous, but he was told he could go by the stage, which would leave the office in about ours and a half, and arrive in Eaton-Sutton three hours after the mail.

He at once took a place in the stage, and to while away the intervening time went to take a look at the Bank of England, a very favourite resort of his during his residence in Thaives Inn, as being a place he fanced he would be likely to meet Lady Hamilton going to draw her money as he knew the Lairds of Huddon did from the Bank of Scotland in Aberdeen, and it occurred to him that perhaps he might meet her there now. He knew Mrs. Lindsay wished to see her, and he would tell her so.

Standing gazing at the Bank, his arm was grasped by a firm hand, his name pronounced by a well-remembered voice, and, looking round, he found himself face to face with Colonel Lindsay, who was believed by the old man to be lying fathoms deep under the smooth warm billows of the Indian Ocean.

"The master!" exclaimed Adam, "When did ye come home? Is it you? Where have ye been this long time?" Yes, it's me, Adam. Where is Mrs. Lind-

say?"

Down at Eaton-Sutton; I'm just going this time."

Adam, jump into this carriage. We must drive to lady Hamilton's to tell her the good news that I have found you, and through you Mrs. Lindsay.'

"Weel, sir, I am sorry to say no to you, but maybe if I went to Lady Hamilton's it wad leave me ower late for the stage to Eaton-Sutton, and I have to be there the morn right or wrong, to let the ladies ken 'at Sir Richard's de id, and Mr. Waddell has served Mrs. Lindsay heir to Haddon Castle and Miss M rgaret heir to Beldorne Hall. I canna go wi' ye, but I'll tell ye what will please ye better than if the Queen went wi' ye. Master Willie is no' drowned, but safe and sound at Eaton-Sutton

"Willie alive! Oh, Adam, that's the best

"Willie Alive! Oh, Adam, mays the east news I ever heard in all my life. You're sure it's Willie? When was he found?"
"It's sure enough Master Willie. You mind L'Homme de la Chape. It was him 'at stole Master Willie, and him and Catman, the writer that put me in the madhouse, is the He gave Master Willie to a woman down in Eaton-Sutton, and we found him there, -his white hat and his little shirt with his name, and his mole and the mark like a leaf on his arm and everything. He was never drowned at all."

"Come into the carriage, Adam. Lady Hamilton and I will go to Eaton-Sutton with you, so there will be no fear of your being late."

"I would'na be late for a pound note."

"You won't be late; come away."
This then was the end of the weary seeking by day, the hundreds of pounds spent in adver-tising, the restless nights spent by Lady Hamilton, as well as Colonel Lindsay, since her return to London to seek her grandchildren. Adam, after all, was the one who, by teaching the twin sisters to serve the God of Israel in their childhood, in caring for them in their youth, and in his love and service all their days had helped to lighten the curse of Haddon, and now was the means to restore them to their home. Who shall say that he was not the means of removing it also from the head of the guilty man who would have died alone and unattended but for him, and for whose sin the curse first came.

(To be continued.)

AN ORATOR SPOILED.

A rough-looking, but well informed farmer, liv. ing in one of the neighboring towns in Cayuga county, N. Y., was once selected as a party standard-bearer and sent to the Legislature He determined to make his mark, and, if possible, become celebrated in history. In order to do this he must make a speech, so he collected tothis he must make a speech, so he collected to-gether items of history and science and blended them in harmonious concord. This done to his satisfaction, he committed his speech to me-mory, and appeared before the Legislature. As he arose from his seat, another member, not seeing him, commenced talking, whereupon the speaker of the House said: — "The gentleman from Cayuga has the floor." Looking around upon his fellow-legislators, his courage failed, his upon his fellow-legislators, his courage failed, his tongue refused to do the bidding of his intellect. Finally he stammered out, "I only got up to spit," and sat down amid a roar of laughter from all who heard it. The next morning the Albany Switch reported this able speech in full, and the political farmer was never allowed to forget his patriotic attempts to enlighten the law-maker of the Empire State.

CHRONIC SPLENITIS. Physician's Report of a remarkeble Case.
GAGETOWN, N. B., July 22, 1866. Mr. James 1. Fellows, Chemist:

Mr. James 1. Follows, Chemist:

Dear Sir.—Allow me to bear my testimeny in favor of your Compound Syrup of liypophosphites. I have used it myself for Tuberculesis with marked benefit, and have given it to a great number of my patients, with the same results as I experienced from its use. During the last seven years I have devoted myself almost exclusively to the treatment of Consumption, having cases under my care in all parts of the Province; so that I am onabled to speak from experience of the benefits derived from its use.

The mest marked was a case which was under my care in March last. This was a patient who had been under treatment nine months with no beneficial results. When I first saw him he was so feeble that he could not sit up long enough to have his heart and lungs examined. What disease he had been treated for did not appear, but I found him suffering under Chronic Sylanitis. He had a severe Cough, Dyspnear, Pulpitation of the lieart, Impaired Digestion, and consequent general emagiation. I put him mader treatment, and in a few weeks he was able to move about a little, but still the debility continued. I then prescribed your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and after using four bettles he was able to attend to his farm, and is now perfectly well. In March he was given up by four physicians respectively; in May he assisted in ploughing eighteen acres of land, and had run up in fiesh from 136 to 148 pounds weight.

I sond you this for the purpose of making what use you please of it, and wish you all success in your labor for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Strongly recommending the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from diseases or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tabes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.

A QUEER LITTLE FELLOW.

Isn't it a queer little fellow who knows everything as soon as he's born, and builds a house for himself before he's one day old?

Everything about him is curious. To begin with, he lives at the bottom of a pond or river. At first he was nothing but the tiny atom of a green egg, stuck to the stem of some weeds un-

green egg, stuck to the stem of some weeds under the water. After a while the egg burst open, out crawled Mr. Worm, and proceeded at once to look for some building materials. You see, except his head and neck, which is protected by a hard covering, he is a soft little worm, and he wouldn't live long in the same pond with fish and bugs, and spiders, who have nothing to do but to cat, and are always hungry, unless he had a safe home.

No, of course, he goes the first thing to building.

Covery.

Some of the ablest zoologists look with apprehension upon the probable mischief to result from the success of acclimatization societies in many parts of the world, and notably in the British colonies of Australia. It is feared that animals of doubtful value thus introduced will not only exterminate native species, but so increase as to prove a formidable nuisance to agriculturists.

nuisance to agriculturists.

There is in New Zealand a remarkable bird called the kakape, or owl parrot, which has been fully described in the valuable and costly works on the ornitulology of that country that have lately appeared. Up to the year 1845 its twilight habits seem to have concealed its very existence from explorers; and singularly enough, although furnished with ample wings, it neglects to use them.

WINGS, it neglects to use them.

PROPERSOR SHALER, of Cambridge, Mass., writes to the Philosophical Magazine that he has found it possible, with the Harvard University telescope, to see all the principal features in the topography of the dark region of the new moon, when illuminated only by the reflected light proceeding from the sunit carth. He says that the best time for such observations is when the moon is only twenty-four hours old.

hours old.

Parappine On, Lamps.—Mr. John A. Perry, of Liverpool, suggests in Science Gossip the addition of camphor to increase the illuminating power of parafine oil and improve the quality of the light. This is a woll known fast, but hore is Mr. Perry's recipe for those who have never heard of it: "I do not think it is generally known to microscopists that the addition of a little gum camphor to the paraffine oil in the microscope lamps burning that fluid is a very great improvement. About fifteen grains of camphor put into an ordinary-sized lamp, about one hour before using, will cause the lamp to give a far more intense and brilliantly white light than the paraffine oil alone would give."

Figure: Eyes.—The eve in the leaselet and the

and brilliantly white light than the paraline oil alone would give."

Fights: Eyes.—The eye in the lancelet and the hag is of the simplest form, consisting of a nerve termination conted with black pignont and capable only of perceiving the presence of light. In young lampreys, while they remain buried in the sand, the eyes are very minute and undeveloped; but when they reach the adult period these organs are developed to an average size. In the majority of fishes the eyes are admirably adapted to the purposes of vision in water, and in the four-cyed fish of South America not only are the eyes very perfect, but they are also divided into an upper and lower portion, giving them the appearance of two pupils and enabling the fish to pursue its prey when out of as well as when under the water. In the cat-fishes the greatest variety is found in the size and arrangement of the visual organs, from the large eyes on the sides to minute ones placed on the upper surface of the head. In some of the members of this family they are so buried under the skin or ineased in folds of cartilage as to be of little or no use.

FARM ITEMS.

Woon.—If not already done, delay no longer in illing the wood-house with dry wood for winter.

illing the wood-house with dry wood for winter. Hargawisa Whest.—We hope our renders will try the effect of harrowing wheat this month. Let it be done while the weather and soil are dry, so that any weeds that are pulled up will die.

DITCHES.—On low, moist land, the fall is a good time to out new ditches and clean out and deepen old ones. Underdraining on upland is usually best done in the spring, or late in the fall or early winter, when the ground is saturated with water.

CLEAN Ur.—Pieces of boards, broken rails, barrel-stayes, etc., should be gathered up before they be-come saturated with the fall rains. A few hours' labor in straightoning up would add much to the ap-pearance of many a farm. Nothing pays better than neatness, system and order.

Now, whether he goes to sleep in his comical little house, or what he does, nobody knows; because nobody can peep in, you know. But something goes on there in the dark; for after a while the little prisoner opens the door, comes out of his house, crawis up the stent of some weeds till he is out of water, and then—you'd never guess what happens!

Why, his old skin just splits open, and he pulls himself out,—no longer a miserable little worm, but a georgeous four-winged Caddice-fly, dressed in a neat suit of brown. And he cares no more for the bottom of the pond, and his old straw or shell house. He sails off on the air, a gay, dancing fly.

You know, I told you he was rather greedy when he lived in the little house down under the water. Well, I think he was not so much to blame 197 enting as much as he could, after all; for what he had thon way the leash moughful he evel ate.

You can hardly believe it, but you would in a minute if you could see him with the help of a microscope. For with all his four gausy wings and splendid grey eyes he has no mouth. Of course, he hasn't the least desire to eat. He just flies over the water, and it will then be it for use.

Tomatoes in a New Farmon.—The following methods of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered by one who has made the experimont, is suffered b

cool place.

Another Way.—Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft. Squeuze them through a fine wire slove, and add half a guillon of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter pound of allspice, two ounces Cayenne pener, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, five heads garlie, skinned and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to ahout one-half. Then bottle without straining.

half. Then bottle without straining.

PICKLED TOMATOES.—Always use those which are thoroughly ripe. The small round ones are decidedly the best. Do not prick them, as most receipt books direct. Lot them lie in strong brine three or four days, then put them down in layers in your jars, mixing with them small onions and pieces of horse-radish; then your on the vinegar (cold), which should be first spiced as for perpers; let there be a spice bag to throw into every pot. Cover them carefully, and set them by in the cellar for a full month before using.

set them by in the center for a tut mouth below using.

Another Way.—Take small, smooth tonatoes, not very ripe; send thom until the skin will slip off casily, and aprinkle salt over them. After they have stood twenty-four hours, drain off the jukes, and pour on a boiling hot pickle, composed of one pound of sugar to every quart of vinegar, and two tonspoonfuls each of cinnamon and cloves. Drain off the liquid, scald it, and pour it on them again, every two days for a week, and they will require no further care.

scale it, and pour it on them again, every two days for a week, and they will require no further care.

A LA VINAIGRETTE.—This is a sauce much used in Paris for cold viands. Sauce à la vinaigrette is composed of salad oil, vinegar, finely-chopped paraley, and shallots, onions, or chives, with popper and salt to taste. For those who have no objection to oil, this sauce is infinitely superior to mere vinegar, pepper, and salt. It is suitable for any kind of cold meat, and especially for cold calves' head, and is admirable with cold salmon, turbot or indeed any sort of cold fish. Hard-boiled eggs also cat extremely well with sauce à la vinaigrette; so do many kinds of cold vegetables, and especially asparagus; in fact, this is quite as often caten cold as bot in Paris, and always à la vinaigrette. Cold artishokes are also very largely consumed with this sauce. When used with cold meat, and particularly with culvos' head, the addition of a few capers to the sauce is a great improvement; and with cold reast meat a gherkin, out up fine, is excellent. As this is a sauce produced almost entirely out of the cruet-stand, it suits well with our English habits. For rub up the salt and pepper with a little vinegar, then add as much oil as you please, with chopped paraley, saullet, sherkin, or capers, according to convenience or taste.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lover which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our Blood pure we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense.

It is useless to exposulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in questof the precious GIR, you are strongly recommended to preceive a supply of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Fills and take as directed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is calculated that there are about one hundred thousand women named "Marie" in Paris. The only "Welshoam" in the 25rd Regiment—the Welsh Fasiliers—is said to be a goat. Oddly enough, the animal hails from Cashmere.

the animal hails from Cashmere.

Wito ever heard of lovely woman as a horse thief before? The loston newspapers report that Mary J. Morgan, age 50, with a boldness perfect has Saturday, jumped into the wagon and absended with the whole turn-out. She was subsequently arrested and held for trial. We trust that the law will not deal the more harshy with her for being of the softer sex; we hold that a woman has just as much right to stead horses as a man. There may be doubts about the suffrage, but as to the horses, our mind is made up.—A. Y. Tebiane.

UNITED STATES AGRECUTTRAL PRODUCTS.—The

second by a load overline, but is a not like worms and be wouthful the long, in the same point with that on the same point with that on the same point with the same p

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

PATIENCE is the key to contom. THE May of life blooms only once. VULUAR nature alone suffers vainly. CHILDREN are the to-morrow of society.

IME is an herb that cures all diseases. To know how to wait is the secret of success

earnost dimentry. To use books rightly, is to go to thom for help; to appeal to them, when our own knowledge and power of decision have failed; to be led by them into widor sight, purer conception than our own, and receive from them the united sentence of the judges and councils of all time, against our solitary and unstable opinion.

solitary and unstable opinion.

If woman dreamed loss of love, and accepted its wide-awake reality, there would be less disappointment and more real happiness. Not until the couple have left off the dream and turned to the loys of real life, do they understand how perfect love may make the heart's peace. Too often the awakening comes after the sprit has flown. Take advice, girls, and if you are fortunate enough to get a steady, homourable man for a hasband, don't spoil your chance of happiness by mistaken views. Look upon "getting married" as only a part of your mission.

There are negrous who querge from course afting

married" as only a part of your mission.

There are persons who emerge from every allietion and trouble and vexation purified like fine gold from out the furnace. There are others—and they are the more numerous—who are embittered and source, and made despondent and apathetic. We think the latter belong to the class who try to stand alone during the storms of life, instead of looking Above for aid. When one can truly say, "He doeth all things well," the sting is taken out of affliction, and courage is given to bear what the future has in store. This, we think, makes the great difference between these two classes.

we think, makes the great difference between these two classes.

False Delicacy.—There are thousands of mothers who will talk with the kindest unreserve to those not bound to them by any tie but that of friendship, who yet feel the most false and foolish delicacy with their own daughters. I know this to be the case. A great many young girls have come to me for information and advice on personal subjects, whom an unnatural reserve kept from applying to their own mothers. I know it again by experience. I found it much harder to do my duty in this respect to my own daughters than to the daughters of others. And yet the duty is an imperative one which requires to be attended to both much earlier and more positively than was necessary in your own case. For, assure yourself of one thing, that the knowledge which came to woman half a century age only as the result of experience, is ready now at overy street-to-orier and in overy kitchen for your little girl, as answer to her first wondering intuition.—Science of Health.

The Daily Noves sooms to be going in for twaddle-graphy. One of its corrospondents, describing the Prince of Wates' visit to Salisbury Cathedral, says:

"The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Took, arrived at half-past ton at the west door. The beautiful cathedral should sileatly and saleanly on the greensound in the close."

Now, the obstinacy of this cathedral is beyond all pationes. A well-regulated cathedral is should have known better than to have "stond sileatly" in the presence of Royalty. Why did it not say, "How do, your Royal Highness," or bomething courteous? Then, again, why should it stand "on the greensward in the close," on this particular occasion? Why not stop where it was built?—

Horset.

WIT AND HUMOR.

ALWAYS Driving Things-A hammer. Tomers of the Sec -Underpaid curates.

A THEATRICAL Prescription A change of some. The "oldest inhabitant" of Augusta, Ga., is a

PERSONS who never so arbain of α Short Grop s^{α} Barbers.

Tur feast of Imagination -Having no dinner, but reading a cookery book.

A Menckyary Cincinnation has ague, and his teeth rattle so loud that he hires himself out as a pack of fire crackers.

A CRESCING citizen shot the studies out of his wife's back-hair which was calmly roposing on the window-sill, and which hotook for a cat.

is this: The chops of mother man's mutton are always like acting.

The BARY AND THE MILE.—An officer attached to the staff of General Custar, having his wife and child with ham, just buffer the celebrated light with the factions out West, about two years ago, gave those a charge of a triendly Indian to take them beyond the line of the enemy. The Indian produced a mule and started on his fourney. On reaching the beginning, he proposed to the mother to take over the child first, and return for her.

When half way over, the mule suddenly stopped and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian, and child disappeared. The mother, on reaching New York, met Mr. Bergh, and with tears stronging down her checks, related her sad story.

''O. Mr. Bergh, "She exclaimed, "words cannot convey what I subspread on the occasion, as I stood apon the bank watching my poor child perish within my sight, and unable to render any assistance. Ah I Mr. Bergh, fincy, if you can, what were the foolings of a mother on this bearing, as she saw her darling disappear from the Soght?"

'Yes, said Mr. Bergh, 'that's all very well, but, madam, fancy the feelings of the mule."

INSCRACE AGENIS.—It was with after amazement that we read the above does in magning tree.

a microscope. For with all his four gauge with grey cyes he has no mouth. If the service of the male of the part of the service of the male of the part of the service of the male. The part of the service of the male of the part of the service of the male of the part of the service of the male. The part of the male special distribution of the service of the male of the part of the part of the male of the part of the part of the male of the part of

If you take away one-third of me, you will make no twice as long as I was before.

My whole is swift in motion, though without legs or wings; Behead me, and I now am that which cloudy weather brings: In place of my first two letters put another, and you'll

t am borne alike by rich and poor, -- in fact by all mankind.

J. B.

252. NUMERICAL CHARADE.

6, 1, 7, is a kind of grain; and my whole is a fine wall-fruit, cultivated in many English gardons, ASNA MARIA

233. REBUS.

An herb: a bird of prey; an implement used in rowing: a French writer of the seventeenth century; a part of speech: a foreign plant: a town in Dovonshire; two letters of the alphabet; a town in Dorset-shire: a man's name: a county in England. The initials, read forwards, and the mads, read backwards, will name two celebrated writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ANNIE HARTNELL.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE, &c., 1N No. 43.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE, &c., IN No. 43.

242.—Orarette or Decapitations.—I. Silly, silly lily. 2. Match, chat, at. 3. Fowl, owl, low. 4. Shark, hark, ark. (The word "shark," used to describe a low, artful fellow: the Ark referred to is that in which Moses was exposed.).

243.—Entema.—I. Black as night. 2. A flower that blooms and dies only at midnight. (There is a very boantiful specimen in the Cambridge Botanie Gardens.) 3. Eternal night.

244.—Charabes.—I. War-den: 2. Life time; 3 Cap-tive: 4. E-pig-ram: 5. Epi-orre.

245.—Quinterte or Cons.—I. The maghty boys for they often go home with wales (whales) on their backs, and boxes on their ears. 2. The club. 3. All-fours. of course. 4. Pompey (in reply): Why, letealer, to be sure. 5. On the beach (beech), or faiding that, I should resort to Deal.

