

as surely as an ox in a stall. He could not pull out his head without stripping it of its ears and scalp, so he hung last until his emotion, and struggle, withal, brought the blood into his head, and he grew quite black in the face. At this critical juncture, his nose was titillated with some particles of dust and he sneezed. This awakened the lovers from their intoxication, and they soon discovered the prying rogue, who finding himself betrayed, began to kick and roar lustily for help.

All hands were called on deck, and it was found impossible to extricate the unfortunate youth, without first prying out the earthen funnel, and shivering it to fragments with a hammer. Dick was henceforward cured of eves-dropping, and is at this day a very good boy.—*Yankee Blade.*

**DOG-DAYS.**—This name was given to a certain portion of summer, from the fact that in the time of the ancient astronomers the star *Sirius*, called also "The Dog-Star," rose just before the sun, about the beginning of July; and the sultry heat of that season, together with the tendency of dogs to run mad, were ascribed to the raging of the star. Hence the time of its ascendency was called dog-days. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the helical rising of *Sirius* now takes place in a later and cooler season of the year, and can have no relation to what we call dog-days.

**SWORD FISH.**—A few days ago on examining the bark *Said Ben Sultan*, in search of a leak, the weapon of a sword-fish was discovered, which had penetrated through the copper and plank, and into the lining, having passed between two timbers.—The fragment remaining in the vessel was about sixteen inches in length. The blow was inflicted when the bark was crossing the equator, in her last voyage, and was distinctly felt at the time, and noted in the log book. The fish was seen also, in a bleeding condition. Several cases of a similar nature have occurred with vessels belonging to this port.—*Salem Gazette.*

#### ANECDOTE OF LATIMER.

It is related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry VIII., he took a plain, straightforward text, and in his sermon assailed these very sins for which the monarch was notorious, and he was stung to the quick, for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God; but sent for Latimer, and said: "Your life is in jeopardy, if you do not recant all you said to-day when you preach next Sunday." The trimming courtiers were all anxious to know the consequences of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text, and after a pause, began with a soliloquy, thus:

"Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch—thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit his fancies, he will bring down thy grey hairs to the grave; but Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who hath told thee, fear not them that kill the body, and can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell forever! Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer, fear him."

He then went on, and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. After he had finished, Henry sent for him, and said: "How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, I could not be loyal to my King." The King embraced the good old Bishop, exclaiming, "There is yet one man left who is bold enough to tell me the truth."

**THE LATEST NOVELTY IN ANIMAL LIFE.**—The Zoological Society's Garden in the Regent's Park, that already popular menagerie, has just received an accession which bids fair to contest attraction with the hippopotamus or the infant elephant. The Governor of Singapore, Lieut.-Colonel Batterworth, C.B. has for the third time, transmitted a most valuable collection of living animals to the Zoological Society.

Among them is the finest example Uran-utan which has yet been seen in Europe. The Uran-utan is, we are informed, about four years old, excessively intelligent, and as docile as most children of that age. He was accompanied when he left Singapore by a female of the same species, but she unfortunately did not survive the voyage to England. Her death is said to have had a strong effect upon the spirits of "Darby," who is now only recovering, by dint of the utmost devotion on the part of his attendant, and the Society who assist him, from the loss which he has sustained. The Uran of Borneo is, when adult, a most formidable being, and greatly exceeds the chimpanzee in bulk and power. Attaining a stature of near five feet, armed with canine teeth of enormous dimensions, and endowed with muscles which infinitely transcend the most herculean development in man, he has no rival for supremacy in the primeval forests of the Archipelago. In infancy and early youth the forehead of the uran is much more indicative of intellect than at a later period, when the animal expression gains a terrible ascendancy, partly in consequence of the development of the frontal sinus, and still more especially of great callousities on the cheek, which give a frightful width and flatness to the countenance. To what amount of intelligence the tail-less apes of the Archipelago and Africa are capable of attaining, is a problem yet to be determined; but the pensive and thoughtful glance of the animal in the Society's garden cannot fail to suggest many curious speculations to an observant mind.

**THE OLDEST PERSON.**—The oldest person returned by the census takers in the United States is Surey Wright a colored woman, in the city of Baltimore.—She is 120 years of age, and the Assistant Marshall says there is no doubt of the fact. At the time of the Revolution in 1775, she had a child twenty-five years of age.

**A WOLF AND HIS MASTER.**—The fate of Lieutenant Salsford was distinguished by a singular circumstance. A large tame wolf caught at Aspre, and brought up from a cub by the Minotaur's company and exceedingly docile, continued to the last an object of general solicitude. Sensible of its danger; its howls were peculiarly distressing. It had always been a particular favorite of the lieutenant, who was also greatly attached to the animal, and through the whole of their sufferings kept close to his master. On the breaking up of the ship both got upon the mast. At times they were washed off, but by each other's assistance regained it. The lieutenant at last became exhausted by continual exertions, and benumbed with cold. The wolf was equally fatigued, and both held occasionally by the other to regain his situation. When within a short distance of land, Lieutenant Salsford, affected by the attachment of the animal, and totally unable any longer to support himself, turned towards him from the mast, the beast clasped his fore paws round his neck, while the lieutenant clasped him in his arms, and they sank together.

**REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF TWO CHILDREN.**—In the absence of their parents, two little girls, 5 and 6 years old, one a daughter of Mr. J. A. Root, the other of Mr. Hathaway, both of Haydenville, Mass., undertook to sport upon a raft above Hoyden's button factory. In the act of getting on the raft they pushed it from the shore, and were carried over the dam, where there is a fall of 12 or 13 feet. As the raft rose to the surface a little hand was seen clinging to it, and a man plunged into it, seized the hand, drew out the girl and found the other clinging to one of her feet. Neither sustained any injury.

**LORD BROUGHAM.**—There is reason to apprehend, has found it necessary to retire, for a time at least, from public life. His restless, and to himself resistless, energies, have it is feared, proved more than a match for a constitution certainly of much greater than ordinary strength, and in the maturity of his intellectual greatness—at a period of life distant from advanced age.—Lord Brougham finds himself compelled to seek retirement and repose. It has been said of many men that only in business—only when actively employed—they were at rest. No other description would accurately portray Lord Brougham. Occupation was his idyl;

and his biography, be it written when it may—and the day is distant, we trust, when his character and his labors will become matters of comment or description to his successors—will disclose an amount of work performed by a single individual, which, when looked at in the mass, will appear incredible. The law was his profession; but in science, in literature, in legislation, in politics, in moral and physical philosophy, in all, the observer of the times will find evidence of the activity and of the great ability of Lord Brougham. To him we owe much of the education, and many of the educational institutions of our era—an era of which he himself will ever stand forth as one of the most distinguished ornaments. His Lordship has quitted town for Brougham Hall. In the debate on Chancery Reform on Monday week, His Lordship alluded to the infirm state of his health, which, he said, would preclude him from taking any further part in the business of the Session, but spoke as forcibly as ever in reprehension of the enormous vexations, delays, and costs attendant upon the simplest proceedings in Chancery.

Mr Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental Journalist. The Bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

#### The Irish Census.

ABSTRACT OF THE IRISH CENSUS IN 1841 AND 1851.			
Houses: Inhabited	.....	1,328,839	..... 1,047,735
Uninhabited, built	.....	52,208	..... 65,159
building	.....	3,313	..... 2,113
Total	.....	1,384,360	..... 1,115,007
Families	.....	1,472,287	..... 1,207,012
Persons: Males	.....	4,019,576	..... 3,176,727
Females	.....	4,155,548	..... 3,339,067
Total	.....	8,175,124	..... 6,515,794
Population in 1841	.....	8,175,124	
" 1851	.....	6,515,794	
Decrease	.....	1,659,330	
Or, at the rate of 20 per cent.			
Population in 1821	.....	6,801,827	
" 1831	.....	7,767,401	
" 1841	.....	8,175,124	
" 1851	.....	6,515,794	
Or, 286,033 souls fewer than in 1821, thirty years ago.			

A considerable proportion of the deficiency in the Irish population is attributable to the scarcity of food, to the sufferings of the poor from the want of fuel and shelter during inclement seasons, and to the scourge of the cholera, diarrhoea, influenza, and other epidemic and endemic diseases, which have been carrying on their destructive operation in that country with unusual force during the last ten years. The principal cause of deficiency, however, will not be found in these evils, but in the progress of emigration, affecting the population throughout the whole of the term under consideration, and during the last two or three years, at a rapidly increasing ratio. During the last ten years the emigration from the United Kingdom has amounted to above 1,600,000 of which amount, Ireland has furnished more than its natural proportion, sending out numbers by whose departure the country has been in some parts completely drained of its population. This fact is referred to for the purpose of noticing a feature it presents, and which, if it should not at first attract attention, ought to be considered, as it furnishes an element of importance in any calculations that may be made for the purpose of accounting for the strange aspect which the Irish census of year will present. It should then be observed, that the emigrants from Ireland generally are not the aged nor the very young, but persons whose removal would in a few years sensibly affect the natural increase of the population by the increase of births over deaths. The necessary consequence has been, that great numbers of those births which would have been registered in Ireland have been registered in the United States or the colonies, and many of them in this country.—*News of World.*