THE LITERARY GEM.

GIVE ME A FAITHFUL HEART.

I do not crave bright gems of earth.
Nor gold of dazzling hue;
But ask for something of more worth.—
A heart that's pure and true,

Though earth may yield her costly gems,
That look so fair to view,
I ask not for such diadems,
But for a heart that's true.

A heart that glows with noble deeds,
For this I ever will sue;
A guiless heart from envy freed—
A heart that's pure and true.

A heart like this real worth—
It nothing can outshine;
'Tis all I ask for here on earth—
A heart that's pure and kind.

A SCENE OF LAKE CLOUDS ON ONTARIO.

On the 20th of December, having to go to the country, I arose early, the weather was unusually warm for December; and on the previous evening it turned very cold. The warm air from the deep waters of Ontario arose and met the cold winds of the North, and entered the upper air in the shape of huge blue columns or strata—looking very like the rocks of vast mountains in the distance. As far as the eye could reach up and down the lake these dark blue clouds piled apparently several miles high, as it were from the waters edge looked just like a vast mountain ridge, skirting the southern shore of Ontario. It was a little after day-break when I viewed the picture off the high grounds above Toronto. The sun had not risen—there lay these huge and solemn masses piled one on the top of the other, presenting a grand scene. Beyond the tops of the highest piles the air was covered with a different kind of clouds. I watched it for some time until the sun's rays flashed against the southern side of the ridge. Gradually the sun burst over the tops and lit up the mountain clouds with fiery light. These huge blue clouds were evidently formed during the night by the heat of the lake coming in collision with the cold air.

OUR EXCHANGES FOR JANUARY.

The Templars' Magazine, of Cincinnati, Ohio for January, is a very good number. Within a few months this monthly has very much improved in matter and appearance. It is well worthy the support of temperance men. Price $1 a-year.

The Canadian Anglo-American Megazine, of Mr. Maclear, for January, looks well, and contains a good frontispiece of Port Perry and Lake Scugog. This bringing of Canadian scenery before the public eye, is an excellent and praiseworthy work. Patronize Canadian Literature.

The Youth's Life Boat of Montreal, of late looks well, and is improving—Price, 2s. 6d. currency, a year—issued monthly.

The Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, for January, is on hand, and filled as usual, with superior matter.

A GOOD RETORT.—Four lawyers practiced in the same court in North Carolina—their name were Hilmon Swain, Dews and Dodge. While the last named was making a speech in a cause the first three wrote on a slip of paper an epitaph and cast it directly before Mr. Dodge, where he must necessarily see it, as follows:

Here lies Dodge who dodg'd all good
And dodg'd a deal of evil;
Who, after dodging all he could,
Could not dodge the devil.

He raised the paper, read it and instantly composed the following:

ON MY CHEERFUL DAYS

Written in [illegible] 1838 [illegible] of the death of my [illegible] Hector [illegible] my master Hector.

Oh scenes of my [illegible]
[illegible]
Nothing [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] task
Seem ever a weary and long [illegible]

My [illegible]
[illegible]
Come [illegible]
Friends of my [illegible]
[illegible]
As he now at rest [illegible]

O tuneful voice,
[illegible]
A warbling [illegible]
A monument [illegible]
[illegible]
Thou [illegible]

Oh life is an ocean
And in it [illegible]
Unthinking they swim [illegible]
A splash [illegible]
But [illegible]
And the place of the [illegible]

C. M. D.

The Age of the Patriarchs

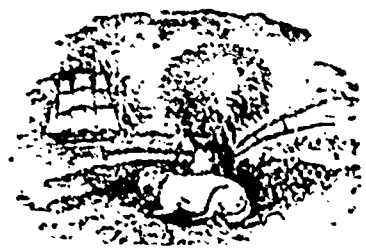
Some have not hesitated [illegible] to fore-fathers Adam, the [illegible] years, and the age of almost all [illegible] years. But the accurate and rational [illegible] modern philosophy, has convinced [illegible] opinions of [illegible], found in different parts of the earth, into those of the [illegible] and accurate theologists have shown that the chronology of the early ages was not the same as that used at present. Some [illegible] are proved, with the highest [illegible] that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted [illegible] three months, that it was not till the time of Joseph, that it was made to consist of twelve. These assertions are in a certain degree confirmed by some of the Eastern nations, who still reckon only three months to the year; and besides, it would be altogether inexplicable why the life of man should have been shortened [illegible] immediately after the flood. It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year: but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before mentioned standard which will give the twentieth or thirtieth year; and, consequently, the same period at which people marry at present. The whole, therefore, according to this explanation, assumes a different appearance. The nine hundred years before the flood will be reduced to one hundred and fourteen; and the [illegible] years (the highest recorded) which Methuselah lived, will be reduced to two hundred and [illegible] which is not impossible and to which some men in modern times have nearly approached.—*Di Van Orden.*

William Chamber's View of the United States.

The venerable Edinburgh publisher, Mr. William Chambers, Esq., who has recently made a tour in the Northern and Eastern States, has, on the eve of his return to Europe, published the following letter in which he says;

I leave the United States with much regret. I carry with me the conviction that a great and splendid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most [illegible] England, I see here a young but rapidly growing nation offering an example to the old [illegible] far from my wish to flatter: but what should I feel vast delight in seeing? I am not [illegible] with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country [illegible] human subsistence [illegible] American people [illegible] misrepresented. I [illegible] my own that [illegible] markable love of order [illegible] energy and perseverance, their love of independence, their [illegible] even the humblest class among them their striking sobriety, their admirable educational systems, their many excellent libraries and universal fondness of reading, their press free from fiscal exactions, their [illegible] institutions untampered by every party, their economically and [illegible] railways, now [illegible] all way to the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their [illegible] English shilling [illegible] the mechanical arts, the marvellous growth of their cities and I will add their civility to strangers—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure: and when I contrast their cities, free from pauperism and vice in its most [illegible] what meets the eye in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other large cities in Britain, I feel that travellers from the old country have really little reason to speak disdainfully of America, or to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account.

Such being my impressions it will be my duty to represent, in my own poor way, what I think as they deserve to be spoken of. Now of all I had to speak of the advantages to be derived by [illegible]



Agricultural.

THE LABORER AND THE WARRIOR.

BY [illegible]

The camp has [illegible]
[illegible] the plow [illegible] and the loom
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Who drives the [illegible] shapes the steel
May wear a heart as [illegible]
As he who sees a foeman fall
In blood before his blow or sight,
[illegible]
May spring [illegible] more sublime
Than that which makes a realm its spoil

Let labor then look up and see
How [illegible]
The soldier's [illegible] yet shall be
Less honored than the woodman's axe
Let art his own [illegible] prize
Nor deem that [illegible] outward light
Can compensate [illegible] with that loss
In tastes that [illegible] and delight.

As time may [illegible] draw nearer still,
When man [illegible] shall lead,
Lust from the thought and from the will
Must all that raises man proceed,
Though pride may hold our calling low,
For us shall duty make it good;
And we from truth's [illegible] all go,
Till life and death are understood.

Horse Breaking for Harness.

Before the horse is attached to any vehicle the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three consecutive days: he should be led out so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to the trappings, and a cord six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows, holding the disengaged cords, which as the animal moves forward, are to be strained so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces can instantly relax them; and again when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and finally, as much resistance as he has power to create. By this means the most timid horses will gain confidence and by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished when required to move, at finding a pressure on his shoulders, which he has never before experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus for confinement, he is in fact transformed and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks, or rears, and becomes difficult to manage: but by the simple process just recommended, all this is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

CORN AND COB MILL.—L. M. Kilgore, of Athens, Tennessee, has invented and applied for a patent upon an improvement in mills for grinding corn. The invention consists in having a cylinder provided with radial V-shaped teeth, and teeth forming circles of rings upon the cylinder placed side by side, the edges of the teeth of every alternate ring being in a line between the edges of the teeth of its adjoining rings. The teeth of the cylinder run in V shaped grooves in a concave, the grooves being corrugated or toothed in a direction tangential with a circle somewhat smaller in diameter than that of the cylinder. The teeth of the grooves in the concave are so placed that the edges of the teeth in every alternate groove, are in a line between the edges of the teeth in the adjoining grooves.—*Scientific American.*

[illegible]

A GOOD WORK AMONG PAUPERS.—The [illegible] Mr. Thomas McLean, [illegible] Poor House [illegible] New York [illegible] weeks, [illegible] Temperance [illegible] discharged from the Poor House. We [illegible] several have already [illegible] a season. In connection with the temperance movement, an "sick bread" society, [illegible] contributing a small [illegible] weekly. The money is deposited with [illegible] warrant to sick, and after a week, for dues $1 50 week for the [illegible] This society has [illegible] Constitution and By-Laws, [illegible] seems to be taken [illegible] determination to carry the good [illegible] a society of operatives, employed in a [illegible] establishment, temperate.—*Brain. Banner.*

[illegible] Delegates of Western New York conference a Quarterly Session at Rome on Tuesday evening the 24th inst. The friends in this region should be prepared for a session.

MAINE LAW AT ALBANY.—On the 15th inst. the Maine Law members of the Legislature held a caucus. About 15 members were present, says the New York *Tribune*. During the session of the Legislature last Saturday, Mr. Clark moved a reference of that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Temperance question to a Select Committee. Mr. [illegible] of Onondaga gave notice of a bill in relation to the traffic in spirituous liquors, and Whitney presented a petition from New York asking for an amendment to the Excise Laws of the State. The [illegible] members are opposed to submitting the question to the people.—*Teetotaller, Utica.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY MORNING IN NEW YORK CITY.—It is the universal testimony that never on any New-Year's Day has there been so much drinking and [illegible] as was witnessed on Monday. The tables were more generally provided with [illegible] liquors, and the indulgence in "strong drink" greater and more common among all classes [illegible]

The drinking commenced too early on Saturday evening and during Saturday night, and up to yesterday morning the streets were lined with the degraded [illegible] of Bacchus. Probably, the near prospect of the Maine-Law had something to do with the [illegible] consumption of brandy and water." The effect, however, will be to strengthen the cause of the Maine Law Advocates.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The following remarks of Governor Seymour, of New York, are very terse and noncommittal. He is afraid to speak—

THE LIQUOR LAW OF NEW YORK.

During the past year intemperance has been a prominent topic of public discussion and interest. It is universally regarded as a fruitful source of misery, destitution and crime, and its effects are forced in a painful manner upon the attention of those who are required to execute the laws. Our present statutes with respect to liquor sales have not been strictly enforced in our large commercial towns and cities. It is difficult to say how far this is owing to the defects and inconsistency of the system or to the nature of the subject.

Various statutes have at different times been passed in this State to limit and regulate the sale of [illegible] liquors, but heretofore the restraints of [illegible], morality and religion, and the efforts of [illegible] associations, have been more effective than legislative enactments to check intemperance. Its evils have been aggravated by the practice which has greatly increased within a few years, of using deleterious drugs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, which has been productive of most pernicious effects upon the mental and physical condition of those who use them.

The whole subject will doubtless engage your attention. It is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments, and unless the legislation in regard to it is judicious, it will increase the evils which it is so important to prevent. Any measures which you may adopt should be framed so as not to conflict with well settled principles of legislation, or with the rights of our citizens.

I renew the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the Code of Procedure.—*General Seymour, of New York.*

Miss Parmelia Dumas, daughter of J. B. Dumas, tavern keeper, at Stroudsville, Wyoming county, N. Y., recently ejected from the stomach, a *black snake some six or seven inches in length!* It had