

REFLECTIONS.

"When we contemplate the close of life, the termination of man's hopes and designs, the silence that now reigns among those who, a little while ago, were so busy or so gay, who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender? What heart but that warms with the glow of humanity? In whose eye does not the tear gather on revolving the fate of short-lived men?"

This wrote the philosopher and statesman an hundred years ago. At the present day we also behold the constant opening of the grave to receive the inanimate and lifeless forms of those that, until within a brief hour, were moving on with the rest of mankind amid the busy throng of life, and as eagerly engaged in the pursuit of its honors or its pleasures, some of whom have been suddenly snatched from life by the visitation of an unlooked-for stroke of Divine Providence, while others have dropped the feeble thread of life, after suffering a period of lingering and painful sickness, not without reflection and the probable preparation of the mind and heart to meet and welcome the grim destroyer, death! It is in the contemplation of scenes like these of suffering and death which is allotted by Providence to every son and daughter of Adam, that the hearts of the benevolent and philanthropic people of our country have been moved to devise so many noble schemes for the alleviation of the woes of suffering humanity, and to provide for the wants of the unfortunate and needy in the hour of affliction. It has led to the organization and establishment throughout England, as well as other European countries of beneficial societies, whose province it is to administer timely relief and smooth the path of their sick, or otherwise disabled members. The statistics of these societies show that a vast and incalculable amount of suffering and destitution has been averted through the timely pecuniary aid of those friendly societies.

At the present day there are a great number of beneficial orders, such as the Odd-Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, &c., all of which are instrumental in doing much good, and have for their object the amelioration of the woes of humanity, and the inculcation and dissemination of the principles of "friendship, love and truth." Among these several beneficial orders and societies, we have also the British American Friendly Society, which is established in Montreal, and under successful operation its branches extend throughout the Provinces of Canada and the adjoining Provinces of British North America, the principles of which being so widely extended and so generally understood and embraced, places it at once in the foremost rank, and gives it pre-eminence over other beneficial institutions of a similar character at the present day. It is particularly hailed by all classes, especially those of the more reflecting and benevolent, as a harbinger of good to the afflicted, and of plenty to the destitute. It is with no light feeling of pride and pleasure that we witness the prosperity and progress which has marked the course of this society from the commencement. The constant and rapid increase of its membership, and the commendation it has received from an intelligent and approving public, is the surest evidence that the principles adopted by the society are perfectly adapted to meet the wants and necessities of a great portion of the inhabitants of British North America.

The great increase which is now being made in the number of its members, and which will be greatly enhanced the coming spring when the obstacles are removed which has prevented many from connecting themselves with this Society, owing to the high prices to which the necessities of life have arisen during the winter. When those who form a large portion of the working and industrial classes, whose means have all been required to provide the necessary comforts of living for themselves and families during the rigors of winter, shall be enabled, without suffering inconvenience to themselves and families, to make the required payments to this Society, and have their names enrolled as members, the Society will then number more by thousands than at the present time. Those who are employed as agents in this Society, are men of high respectability in their several localities, and possess thorough business qualifications. With such high incentives placed before us for the active co-operation of agents and the members of this Society for the extension of its principles, increasing its membership, and advancing its interests generally, and thereby promoting in the highest degree the welfare and happiness of a very large portion of the inhabitants of these flourishing Provinces of British North America, it must be sufficient to induce every one to use to the utmost his influence and to make renewed and persevering efforts to place within the reach of all the opportunity of forming a connection with, and participating in, the advantages of this Society. Therefore, in view of these truths before us, and as it is not possible

for any one to fully estimate the amount of happiness he may be the means of promoting, or the amount of suffering and distress he may be the instrumental cause of averting, by timely presenting the valuable inducements which are presented by this Society for the acceptance of all. Let every one who feels interested for the welfare and prosperity of this Institution, as well as the well-being and happiness of those around them, seek every opportunity to acquire information and imparting the same to others, which will result in causing the principles of this Society, and its peculiar adaptation to the wants and necessities of the communities, to be familiarly and generally understood, and its advantages participated in by every worthy member of Society who may be desirous of so doing.

[For the Monthly Monitor.]

Man was born alone. He was surrounded, it is true, by living beings, living vegetables, and streams teeming with life, but though he lived amongst them, he differed widely from the then animated nature. He was with them, not of them, only a little lower than the angels, yet his mind was so far above that of the brute creation, as to exclude all sympathy of thought. He lived and breathed as they did, but he was engaged only with himself. The Supreme Being who gave life to all saw the situation of the creature, who was his likeness, and with that goodness and wisdom, so far surpassing the human as to be incomprehensible, gave him a companion in Eve, and the man, by her, having a family, formed the first association with common interests.

At a very early age of the world, the necessity of association for mutual help and support appears to have been experienced, thus we find the first association or company was that established for the raising of a monument which would reach to heaven, the Tower of Babel, which association of men, seeking more than created beings were deserving of, was broken up and dispersed by the special interference of the Almighty, who confusing their language, rendered them incapable of understanding each other, and so a stop was put to the vast work which they in the pride of their hearts had contemplated, and they sought strength, safety and security by associating themselves in tribes and nations, thus forming the foundation of the present nomadic and national distinctions.

By combination the Israelites effected much. By association the Carthaginians stamped their name with a celebrity in war, in architecture, and in commerce, which even yet lives in the imperishable page of history. By numbers acting together Rome became mistress of the world; Greece triumphed; and in Egypt pyramids were erected. In latter days Napoleon exemplified what could be done by mind and association; Wellington proved it in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

Nothing wonderful is accomplished without association. Nor is it surprising when a view is taken of the various contingencies of human life, and the accidents to which families are continually exposed, which no human foresight can prevent or legislation provide for, bitter experience has led, at various times and under various modes, to the institution of plans for meeting such emergencies, which have been crowned with greater or less success. Some have been of a more public character and received the sanction and support of different Governments. Some have been established by private individuals, and some by communities. Some with the view to the promulgation of peculiar tenets in religion or politics, and others for the promotion of individual security and the welfare of posterity. Among the latter may be classed the British American Friendly Society, aiming alone, as it does, to promote good will amongst men, support the afflicted, extend friendship, and cultivate truth.

It may be said that every good man will cultivate friendship,—that every right-minded man "will love his neighbor as himself," and that every righteous man will cherish truth. So every individual, laboring every day with his own honey, but it is only a society of ants that makes the honey comb—a swarm of bees that makes the honey comb. Let, then, every true lover of his country, every man who professes a brotherly attachment to his neighbor, add to the heap of the British American Friendly Society, increase its honey comb, by at once becoming enregistered on its books; so that when the wintry night of affliction visits your home, cutting the fragrant flowers of hope and beauty, you may draw sweet support and comfort from its unerring treasury.

This society is already taking a most conspicuous place, and its ramifications are directing their tendency to the utmost verge of our beloved Canada; planted in such rich soil, it cannot fail of eminent success. So shall it throw out its mighty branches, so as to overshadow the whole of British North America, and exhibit its fruit for the "healing of the nations," which, when bound by such social and

benevolent ties, can never consent to their being severed by the rude arm of war, or allow their repose to be disturbed by the shrill note of the war-bugle. Surely if anything is calculated to make the strife of angry passions cease, it is the consideration that your neighbor is your brother, who contributes to assist you, should you be laid on a dying couch, to bear you to the tomb, to comfort and relieve your widow and bereaved ones, and wipe the bitter tears of sorrow and grief from their pale cheeks, when under the cold sod you have been laid low.

Who can then withhold his name and support from a society so admirably securing to him, personally, relatively and socially, so many invaluable advantages? On my part, as General Agent for Montreal, energetic perseverance and strenuous effort shall never be wanting to place the British American Friendly Society in the high position it so richly merits, and I shall experience, at all times, unfeigned pleasure in conversing with, and explaining its principles to any calling at the office of the agency, No. 132 Craig Street, Montreal.

T. R. B.

Montreal, March, 1854.

REVISED PROSPECTUS.

We call the attention of our readers to the Revised Prospectus of the Society found on first page, as it contains the names of the Directors, not only of the Home Office, but also the Quebec, Toronto and Bytown Local Boards. The officers in the localities above mentioned are well known in both the Upper and Lower Provinces as men of integrity and sound business qualifications, and for many years have enjoyed the confidence and respect of all. Particular attention is also directed to the names of parties in the various towns and villages in the Upper and Lower Province, who are the agents of the Society for the localities mentioned.

SAVINGS' BANK.

The objects of this institution are somewhat similar to those of a Savings' Bank in that the depositor pays in what he has saved, in this society he undertakes to make an annual saving in future for the benefit of his family and himself, when he is prostrated by accident and disease—each member being a joint owner of the funds of the society, in proportion to the amount deposited. We therefore desire each member to deem himself secure, not against disease itself, but against the destitution and care which too often follow in its train, and also for all members to be equally interested in promoting the welfare of the Society.

The Constitution provides that the officers shall be elected annually by the members—each member having one vote to cast for whoever may be deemed best calculated to conduct the Society's business.

PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

Your attention is particularly called to the following Rules and Regulations adopted by the Directors for the government of Agents:—

1st. In taking applications for membership you are requested to be very particular to have the name, residence, and post-office address plainly written, and all questions in the proposal should be written out in full. Prior to filling up the application, you should inform the applicant of the great importance attached to this proposal, and of the necessity of true and correct answers thereto.

2nd. Agents who are not authorized to issue certificates of membership must send in all applications for membership the first of every week, and all moneys belonging to the Society the 1st and 15th of every month.

3rd. Agents will leave with each applicant a "Blank Letter" to the Secretary, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant, together with a "Printed Envelope," and be very particular to instruct each applicant that his (or her) yearly deposit must be enclosed within the printed envelope, and mailed to the Secretary, within 30 days from the date of application; immediately upon receipt of which a certificate of membership will be issued and promptly forwarded. You will inform each member that he is not a "Benefit Member" until his (or her) yearly payment is made.

4th. You should thoroughly acquaint yourselves with the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Society, and bear in mind that persons over 50 years of age must be charged 25 per cent extra, and that females are entitled to the same privileges as males. Females will receive benefits for diseases common to both sexes only.

5th. You are expected to receive none but respectable members of society, and to inform men who are sick, that they cannot become members on any terms.

6th. Agents will not number the application at the top. Those are to be numbered by the Secretary to correspond with the certificates of membership.

7th. Agents are authorized to receive only the admission fee of 10s. An exception to this rule will be made in favor of those who are specially authorized by the Directors to issue certificates of membership and adjust claims. The names of all such will appear in the Monitor.

8th. Your particular attention is called to the fact that every applicant must, at the time of making application, state the amount he (or she) wishes to be entitled to when disabled; also, whether they wish a Funeral Benefit of £10 or not. If wanted, it must be inserted on the application.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEMBERS.

It is confidently expected that all members will co-operate towards the advancement of the interests of the Society, by explaining its principles to their friends and acquaintances.

1st. In case of sickness or disability you will act as instructed in Rule XIV. of the Constitution.

2nd. The Secretary, immediately upon receipt of your letter, will send you a blank Claim, which you will get filled up properly, and duly substantiated, as instructed in Rule XV. of Constitution. All claims properly presented, and duly authenticated, will be audited and paid within thirty days after their receipt at this office.

3rd. No member will be entitled to any benefit previous to the payment of the annual deposit.

We also wish it distinctly understood that we receive none but those who are healthy at the time the application is made, and the yearly payment paid; and when a man succeeds in obtaining a certificate of membership, and it is afterwards ascertained that untrue statements have been made to the agent while receiving the application, the only course for the Directors to pursue is to cancel such certificate, in strict accordance with the certificate of membership.

4th. The sickness or casualty for which any payment of benefits will be made, must be such as to prevent the member from pursuing, superintending or overseeing his ordinary business. No payment will be made for the first week of sickness, or for fractional parts of weeks; nor will any member receive from the Society any benefits caused directly or indirectly by vice and immorality.

5th. Any person wishing to become a member where there is no Agent, can address the Secretary to that effect. Form of application will be sent, containing questions to be subscribed to. The individual can then return the application, with the entrance fee and the deposit which he wishes to make, on the receipt of which a certificate of membership will be promptly forwarded.

6th. Members in sending their yearly payments, will please date the blank letter left by the Agent, mentioning whether a funeral benefit is wanted or not—who took their application—at what time—and lastly sign their name to the blank letter. Then enclose the amount of deposit, and seal the printed envelope carefully, and mail at our risk.

In closing these general observations and established regulations, we would particularly request you to read carefully the Constitution, as by it the Society will be governed, that you may be enabled to act correctly, wisely and understandingly.

BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

The establishment of a branch of the British American Friendly Society in Quebec, under a respectable and influential board of direction, will certainly be a matter of congratulation. The following suggestions, which we extract from a Montreal contemporary, entitled, "How to afford the annual payment entitling you to receive a weekly benefit of £1 or £2 per week during sickness or disability," appear to be based on the plan of the benevolent societies of Great Britain, whose operations have been productive of great advantages in the Mother Country. There is no doubt that the principle of association is one which may frequently accomplish the best and greatest objects, and we should be by no means sorry to see it introduced into Canada in the shape of such a society as this.—Quebec Mercury, 28th Feb., 1854.

In another place will be found an advertisement of the British American Friendly Society, which has established an office, under the control of a local board, at No. 7 Haldimand Street. This Society is, in fact, the organization of a most comprehensive system of Benevolent Societies. It has offices in all parts of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in the Lower Provinces. It has all the advantages offered to persons by local Benevolent Societies, as well as by societies like the Odd-Fellows, Masons, &c., without any of the objections which exist in reference to societies like the two latter. The amount of relief to be given in cases of sickness is the largest amount which can be allowed according to the calculations founded on the experience of upwards of a hundred years by similar institutions in England.

A person joining this Society, and paying 15s. a-year, is entitled to an allowance of 10s. a week in case of sickness or incapacity for labor; by paying 30s. a year he receives in like case, 20s. per week, and so on according to the amount of his annual contribution. A payment of 5s. per annum in addition, entitles the family of the deceased to receive £10 on his death. The extension of the operations of the Society secures it from any possibility of loss to such an extent as would prevent it from fulfilling its engagements towards its members, as there is a large fund, gathered from the various localities in which the Society has branches, to fall back upon. The composition of the Board at Quebec is such as to give every confidence in the successful carrying out of the objects of the Society.

We recommend our readers to join this Society; a few shillings paid when in the enjoyment of health, and which is hardly missed, secures what may be a great object to a man of family overtaken by sickness.—Quebec Canadian Colonist.

BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

We extract from the "Bytown Gazette" of the 18th February, the following remarks for the benefit of our general readers:—

"On reference to the advertisement which appears in this issue, it will be seen that our townsman, Roderick Ross, Esq., has been appointed actuary for this branch, which is intended to do business in the following counties: Ottawa, Pontiac, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark, and Renfrew. The objects contemplated by this institution are to provide the means of support for persons of limited means, in case of sickness, old age and infirmity, and also what is called a 'funeral benefit.'"

In the present age, it is scarcely necessary to take up space or time in setting forth the benefits to be derived from insurances of every kind, which are sufficiently evident of themselves to need no argument in their favor. The plan on which the insurances are effected in this company, and the benefits to be derived, are somewhat different from those of ordinary insurances. In life insurance, nothing is paid until the death of the person of whose life it is effected; but here the party who pays the premium is the one who, under certain circumstances, derives the advantage. If he unfortunately fall sick, he has the sure means of support, and for procuring necessary medical attendance. The person paying the small annual premium mentioned can thereby, when incapacitated from following his usual avocations from ill health, insure for himself excellent care and medical attendance, without being indebted for charity, or becoming a burden for any one. By paying a small additional annual premium, if a man of family, he can provide the means of support for them also; thus effectually relieving the mind of the suffering parent, from what is frequently no small aggravation of the disease, the anxiety about those dependant upon his exertions for their daily bread.

We would state, for the information of members and those anticipating a connection with the Society, that claims for benefits may be obtained from either of the Branch Offices of the Society, located in either Upper or Lower Canada. For instance, a resident of Montreal, who is a member, and who wishes to remain in Quebec, and that is necessary for the member to do, on his arrival, is to call at the Quebec office and have his certificate of membership registered on the Quebec book. Then, when taken sick, he will receive his benefits from the Quebec office. The same rule will apply to all other Branch offices of the Society.

Members in writing to the Office will please give the number of their certificates, as we can more readily refer to the name on the Register.

Thoughts on Editors. [FROM THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS.] No. Editors don't care a button What false and faithless things they do; They'll let you come and cut their mutter, And then they'll have a cut at you.

With Barnes I of my dinner took. Nay, not 'em Horace Twiss to please him; Yet Mister Barnes trudeed my book, For which may his own devils seize him!

With Dr. Bowring I drank tea, Nor of his calves consumed a palette; And yet the ugliest L.L.D. Let by at the next week an article.

John Wilson gave me suppers hot, With darts of fune like Hogg and Packwood, A dose of black strap there I got, And after a still worse of Blackwood's.

Alas, and must I close the list, With Ag. my Lochhart of the Quarterly, So kind with bumper in the toast, With pen, so very 'grud and tartary.

Now in the parlour feasting me, Now scribbling at me from thy garret; Till 'twixt the two I doubt I be, Which source is, thy wit or claret.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A New York letter to the Mobile Tribune says: There is a remarkable man connected with the Custom House here—Spartan. His business is to receive and test money. He will pour the contents of an immense bag of gold or silver coin into the scale—for it is weighed, not counted—and in a trice announce the amount in dollars and cents.—Then running his fingers through the shining pieces and applying his nose to them, immediately takes out every counterfeit coin. He never was known to make a mistake in pronouncing money good or bad; and his infallible instinct for detecting the spurious metal is located in his olfactory organ.

SYMPATHIES OF A CHILD TAKING A WRONG DIRECTION.—The N. Y. Independent has the following from a mother:—"But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

"No, what was it?"

"Why, I was showing him the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was."

"Ma! it said, all at once, 'Oh, ma! just look at that poor little lion, way behind there, he won't get any.'"

PLAIN SPEAKING.—It was a laughable illustration of the ridiculous way and folly of the London Cockney saying which took place at a dignified court in Edinburgh, Scotland. A man was on trial for the abduction of a young lady, and she was herself examined. "Was your mother aware," asked the Judge, "of your absence at the time?" The witness did not seem exactly to understand the question. "I asked," repeated the Judge, "did your mother know you were out?" Upon this a loud laugh arose in the Court, which his Lordship, at once suppressed, threatening at the same time to punish all offenders should the interruption continue. "Witness, he continued, "at the same time you speak of, did your mother know you were out?" Then came another uproarious burst of laughter, until one of the counsel explained to his Lordship the exact phrase he had used, and silence was restored.

Creditors never annoy a man so long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. I'd had luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in every morning as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again, we say, never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a scoundrel.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at APPLICATION will be made to the next Provincial Parliament, for an Act to INCORPORATE the BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY of the City of Montreal.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Manager and Secretary, Office of British American Friendly Society, Montreal, Nov. 22, 1853.

CARD. THE undersigned hereby returns his thanks for the prompt and liberal manner with which his claim for BENEFIT for several weeks Sickness was settled by the BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, through their General Agent for Montreal, THOMAS R. BROWN, Esq. ROBERT BENN, Builder, Berthelot, near Bleury Street, Montreal. Office of the General Agent, 132 Craig Street, March 6. —133

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

QUEBEC. Branch Office—No. 10 Haldimand Street. A. L. Graveley, Esq., Local Secretary.

TORONTO. Branch Office—British Bank Buildings, Wellington Street. J. W. Brent, Esq., Local Secretary and Manager.

BYTOWN, C. E. Roderick Ross, Esq., Agent.

KINGSTON, C. W. Wm. Armstrong, Esq., Editor Com. Advertiser, Agent.

HAMILTON, C. W. Alexander Duncan MacDougall, Esq., Agent.

BRANTFORD, C. W. J. Kincaid Buchanan, Esq., Agent.

LONDON, C. W. A. G. Smythe, Esq., Agent.

SHERBROOKE, C. E. William C. Ritchie, Esq., Agent.

PORT HOPE, C. W. William Burnham, Esq., Agent.

CHAMPLAIN, C. E. Thomas Hickey, Esq., Agent.

NAPANEE, C. W. Robert Easton, Esq., Agent.

PICTON. John Stilwell Clute, Esq., Agent.

HUNTINGDON, C. E. David Hunter, Esq., Agent.

ST. ATHANASE, C. E. Alexander Dufresne, Esq.

ST. HYACINTHE, C. E. Louis DeLorme, Esq., Agent.

WHITBY, C. W. Chester Draper, Esq.

PARIS, C. W. G. Macartney, Esq.

PERCE, C. E. Peter Winter, Esq., Advocate, Agent.

William J. Ward, Esq., Agent and Manager at St. John's, Newfoundland.

O. Brunell, Esq., Three Rivers, C. E. Thos. R. Browne, Esq., A.B. General Agent for Montreal, Office, 132 Craig Street.

John A. Jordan, J. B. Tison, John Stewart, Phil Paille, John Short, Thomas A. Martin, Report to Gen. Agency, Montreal.

The above-named Agents are authorized to receive Applications for Membership—issue Certificates of Membership, and adjust Claims arising in their respective localities. Arrangements will be made the coming month for other localities to enjoy the same privileges given members in the above-named localities.

REGULAR LIST OF AGENTS

Who are now authorized to receive applications for membership, to be forwarded to the Head Office in Montreal, or its Branches, as per instructions from the Manager in Montreal, or at Branch Offices of the Society, as seen above:—

B. Monday, St. Gabriel de Brandon, C.E. S. J. Fuller, Suroco, C.W. H. B. Hopkins, Barrie, C.W. A. B. Bigg, Brighton, C.W. A. W. Dickerson, Brockville, C.W. Dr. Alfred Bissonnet, St. John C.E. Joseph Bourdon, St. Rochelle, C.E. P. Burke, St. Thomas, C.W. George W. Hopkins, Vienna, C.W. Alexr. Mackenzie, Port Sarnia. Geo. Mathews, Martintown, Otagary Co., C.W. Wm. Smith, Mascouche. Chas. A. Rochon. C. L. Walker, Oakville, C.W. John Kaine, Goderich, C.W. Rodney Moore, Belleville, C.W. John H. Buchanan, St. Anne, C.E. D. Barnhart, Hatley, Gen. Agent. Joseph, Torry, Jr., Hatley, C.E. George White, Waterville, do. C. E. Wurtele, Esq., Windsor, do. Wm. R. Doak, Esq., Compton, do. S. A. Hurd, Esq., Eaton, do. S. A. Stevens, Hatley, do. Jas. Bantole, Esq., Danville, do. Dr. S. T. Rankin, Melbourne, do. L. R. Robinson, Esq., Stansted. C. F. Richardson, Esq., Brockville. Wm. C. Clatchey, Esq., Katesville, C.W. J. H. Whitton, Esq., Merrickville, C.W. Conrad Nahrang, Esq., New Hope, C.W. J. A. Bachant. David Smith, St. Enstache, C.E. J. A. Tremblay, Lacolle, C.E.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents will make up their reports the first and fifteenth of each month, stating the number of applications received, number of certificates issued, with a general statement of the prospects and condition of their respective agencies, remitting to the Home Office all funds belonging to the Society. This will enable the Manager to present a full and complete statement to the Directors at regular intervals, and enable them to present the same to Members, in accordance with the Constitution and Regulations governing the institution. These remarks are intended to apply to all agents of the Society in whatever capacity they may be acting.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary and Manager

No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of connubiality, without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, a pair of unwhisperables, bake a loaf, brood, roast a partridge, broil a steak, make a pudding, and manufacture frocks for little responsibilities.

THE HISTORY OF MOCKERY.—A harrel organ opposite your window, playing, "Let us be happy together."—Diogenes.