







Poetry.

The Chimes of England.

The chimes, the chimes of Motherland
Of England green and old,
That out from vane and ivied tower
Upon a Christmas morn.

Temperance.

The Power of Habit.

John B. Gough, in a lecture delivered at
Exeter Hall, London, thus illustrates the
power of habit.

Remember riding from Buffalo to
Niagara Falls, and said to a gentleman:
"Niagara is that, sir?"

What is it?
"Niagara is below you?"
"Ha! ha! you have heard of rapids, but
we are not such folks as to get there—

"Something that should have
been a Man."
"THAT goes something that should have
been a man!" exclaimed a friend.

A young man! How the words leap to
paper! How much of strength, what beaming
eyes, what high resolves, and proud
strut for fame! What yearnings to be
rich! What hopes of happiness! What
dreamings of the future! What excesses
of joy those three little words conjure
before the mind!

the finger at him? To strike down the
helpless woman? To deform innocent
children? To turn home into worse than
a howling desert, as that desolator,
O, assuredly not!

Miscellaneous.

Oliver Cromwell and the
Inquisition.

During the Protectorate of Cromwell,
when Mr. Maynard was British Consul in
Portugal, the Inquisition, prodigal of its
influence, forbade him to have divine
worship even in his own house, according to
the rights of Protestantism, although it was
signed only for the members of the Factory.

And happy in my father's fame
And happy in my birth,
Thee too, I love, my forest land,
And joy of all the earth;

The London Times.

An American, who not long ago visited
the establishment of the leading newspaper
of the old world, says:—Among many other
famous places in London, I have visited
the office of the London Times. The view
of the building, as it is called, is a most
impressive one. It is a most
disgusting state. In the dining-room
we met with a window machine, and an
accumulation of rubbish. The library had
been converted into a granary, in which
was a quantity of barley, and in the
several and beautiful bed-rooms, we found
several persons.

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Compare the orator, one of the noblest,
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BALLY'S Syrup of Wild Cherry.
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FOR THE CURE OF
DRY IDLENESS,
FAMILY
PILLS
Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising
from an Impure state of Blood.

THE WILD CARROT PLANT, which is used for
making vegetable shades for meteoric views,
can be made into cordage, and it is thought,
also into paper. It is of rapid and luxuriant
growth, a single seed producing more than
a thousand feet of vine. One seed, in one
year, will produce a thousand seed, and
from the seed may be manufactured oil or
starch.

Pestilences at Various Places.

The first pestilence of which we have a
detailed account is that recorded by Thucy-
dides, and which visited Athens about
four hundred and thirty years before the
Christian era. It appears to be identical
in kind to the great plague of London in
1666, the accounts written of the one ap-
plying almost exactly to the other. The
mortality which attended it seems almost
incredible. It was followed at intervals,
which swept off millions of the human race
in Greece, Egypt, Syria, and finally Constan-
tinople. Gibbon relates that in the reign
of Justinian, A. D. 527, a plague devastated
the empire for fifty-two years. During
a portion of this time, when Constantino-
ple was visited by the epidemic, more than
two hundred thousand persons were carried
off, in that capital, by another visitation of
the plague. In the earlier visitation many
cities were depopulated by it. Whole dis-
tricts, devoted to agriculture, were abandon-
ed, the harvest being left to wither on the
ground. Gibbon computes the entire mor-
tality, during the fifty-two years of plague,
at one hundred millions.

During the middle ages the plague swept
over Europe several times, with frightful
violence. Boccaccio has left a vivid narra-
tive of its appearance at Florence, about
the middle of the fourteenth century. It bore
the name of the "Black Death," and dis-
tinguished the old plague of Athens. Vis-
iting England, it swept off fifty thousand
inhabitants, according to the principal
British capital had not, at that time, prob-
ably more than two hundred thousand in-
habitants. Fifty years later the plague ap-
peared again in London, when thirty thousand
persons perished of it within a twelvemonth.

In 1517 an epidemic called the "Sweating
Sickness" broke out in Europe, and extend-
ing to England, depriving the principal
inhabitant, according to Stowe, of half their
population. In 1603 nearly forty thousand
persons died of plague in London. About
the same period, Constantinople is said to
have lost two hundred thousand of its in-
habitants by the same disease. As the age
of our country is now passing, it is not im-
probable that we may be occasionally con-
sidered, even by approximation, as being
the fruitful scene of mortality. It is to be
regretted that we have not more exact ac-
counts of these epidemics, so as to be able to
determine whether they were identical in char-
acter, as the best medical writers have
thought, or really different, as their names
imply.

We now come to the pestilence which
devastated London in 1665, and which is
commonly known as the "Great Plague."
It does not appear after all, to have been
as fatal as many who preceded it; and really
owed its preeminence to the vivid descrip-
tions left of it. This epidemic was very
prevalent in 1665, and after lingering all
winter, began to rage violently as early as
May. The summer set in unusually hot.
In the week ending 13th of June, 112 had
died of the disease; the next week the num-
ber rose to 168; the next to 367; and the
next to 470. Macaulay computes the popu-
lation of London at that time at one and a
half millions. By the middle of July two hun-
dred thousand had fled to the country. The
pestilence now began to increase with ap-
palling rapidity. The death for the week
ending with the 1st of August were 2,010.
And they rose steadily in numbers till the
5th of September, when the number for
the week ending with that date was 6,985.
The week following there were 6,544 deaths;
the week after that 7,165; and the next
week 5,333. The pestilence now rapidly
abated. The mortality for the ensuing five
weeks was, respectively, 4,328, 4,237, 2,065,
1,421, and 1,031. By the 5th of December,
the week ending with that date, the number
was 1,110. This after the awful mortality
which had preceded it, was considered a
trifle; the fugitives consequently returned
to town, and business was generally resum-
ed.

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Attend to Details.

A sagacious merchant, who had amassed
a large fortune, was asked to what he owed
his success. Was it mere chance? No,
for other men had even better luck, yet did
not become rich. Was it industry? Not
entirely, because many persons were quite
as industrious as himself, had remained poor.
Was it energy? Only in part, perhaps, for
he had noticed that energetic men did not
always succeed. But there was anything
to which more than another, he could attri-
bute his wealth, it was, that he made a point
never to neglect the details of his busi-
ness. Some men, he continued, con-
tented themselves with planning, leaving
the execution to subordinates; they regar-
ded themselves as above descending to petty
details; and the result was, that in the
majority of cases, their schemes fell through
in consequence of the neglect of some clerk
or other employed. This opinion of the
merchant is worthy of remembrance. It is
full of practical wisdom. Especially should
it be treasured up in a generation like the
present, when so many are apt to popularly-
called "above their business," and when
the utmost important affairs are continually
entrusted to inefficient and inexperienced
agents, because the employer, to quote a
phrase often used on such occasions, "don't
wish to be bothered with such trifles."

The greatest men, in all professions, have
not considered it beneath their dignity to
descend to details. On the contrary, they
have acknowledged that much of their suc-
cess was attributable to their strict atten-
tion to such matters. A lawyer who should
neglect the details of his case, would be al-
most certain to lose it, for some impor-
tant fact, perhaps the key-stone of the whole
case, might be overlooked. The same may
be said of a merchant, who neglects the
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A Visit to Longwood.
"The house, for the sight of which we
each had to pay the regular fee of two shil-
lings, we found occupied as a part of
the dining-room, and in a most
disgusting state. In the dining-room
we met with a window machine, and an
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lously guarded in portfolios, or surrounded
rich frames, it is among the most valu-
able possessions of the man of genius; at
the same time it is proverbially the cheapest
of all materials. Playing cards, trays of all
kinds, ink-bottles, boxes, mouldings, and
cornices for rooms, panels for apart-
ments, and built-heds for ships, are all made
of paper. It covers our walls. Boards
for binding books, frames for pictures, toys
for children, ornaments for bookshelves, are
among uses to which ingenuity has applied
old rags.

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DR. HOLLOWAY'S BELIEVED REVEALED AMERICA
has the honor to announce that he has
discovered the means of curing all the
diseases of the human system, without the
use of any medicine, and without the
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THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
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Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor
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Illustrated London News.
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interesting and valuable information,
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A Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber will sell in private sale
that well known Farm called the "NORFOLK
FARM," situated in Lower Norfolk, in the
Parish of St. Andrew, near the City of
London, containing 100 Acres of Land,
with a good House, Barn, and Out
Buildings, and a good Water Course.

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