WANTED-AN AMERICAN BOY TO GO A short distance in the country to work in a ske ther, no night work; to a boy withing to learn he trade, no better opportunity could be offered; pro-resses given to a boy that has worked at the business earse. For further particulars, address W. MADI-CON. Gothen, Orange County, N. Y. with directions ow to direct an asswer. WANTED-A WET NORSE FOR AN IN-

fart; the mother has recently die L. Apply at 237 on st, rear. P. McGRATH. ce24 3'119 WARIPD-BY A BOOF SITTER, RICH-or a citel or a man to operate on a machine, apply to to Fishes st. WARTAD—FOR U. S. ARMY—100 ACT-ive man. Far from \$11 to \$22 per month, with board, clotting. See also, musicians wanted Apply at the Recruiting Offices, 98 Chatham st, or 158 South distinctions.

WASTED-LADIES TO LEASE TO OPE cate on Whenier & Wisou's and Sincer's and sewing machines, tought perfect on als for Sin-grague baught perfect one recommendat to short forgame baught perfect one recommendat to short a site tearning; also all kinds of sawing sat-to let, of BU Hourry et a. near Grand. 413 Man

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Army—50° able by died men, from 71 to 35 years.
Pay from \$11 to \$2° oer month; furnished lothing, board and medical attendance. Ton functions wanted, Apply at the Principal Rogg office, 15 Cedar 8. WANTED-LADIES LEASNED TO OPE-

WAN. ED—LADIES TO LEARS TO OPE-rate on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and other swing macaines, and practice till perfect on different kinds of cithing, and recompanded to situations; beaming, felling and tucking frages taught propocity— terms \$1 to \$1,00; also serving machines for sale and to left, at LIT Allen st, near Delancey. did Mac*136

WANTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OPE-rate on Singer's and Wheeler & Sitson's sewing machines by the most experienced to scher in the city; gractics until period on all kinds of work and resom-mended to places after learning. Bunding, tucking, kemming and gathering guage included for \$1. Em-ployers supplied with the best operators at 39 dianton street. Also operators wanted. WANTED - NEW SHIRT INORKES-

A RTIPICIAL PLOWER MAKERS

Wanted, At the Manufactory, 155 Chambers st, A GOOD MANY WORLD THE lately handed and small gray wanted immediately at the Institute and Home, 135 Blevetth st, cor 6th ave. Call inquire. Conducted by a respectable American 420 6°175

A STIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS Wante Tore girls to branch spring; good wages paid and the year round; also 100 girls to learn to make claif to were; wages paid white learning, and work over round, and 50 small girls who understand the Apply at 100 East Broadway, becoment door, POYS WANTED-AT PHELAN'S SALES-

pors who understand marking game; none but good markers need apply. CASH, \$1 000—ANY PARTY DESIR-ing a promable c-sh manufacturing business near the city, aircady establed, and ausceptible of greef forcease, while at particulars by addressing J. D., Box 1688 P.O., N.Y.

ADIES TAUGHT TO OPPRATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's last improved seving that chine; charges, 78 can'ts full course; every part fully expeaned. Apply in the rear, 109 Johnson street, Brooklyn.

TO TAILORS AND OTHERS-The Fursks Shutte Seving Machine will be mort-paced to those not caving the full amount, by apply-ing at the critics, 40 Broadway, cor Bromes, and R. B.—EVERY MACHING GUARANTERD. 142256 S. SAILORS IN "CONSTITUTION," U e under Capt. P-reival, in 18/6, please call on E WARD 81 85 ELL.

Late Purser U. S. Navy, 871 Broadway, corner Chambers street.

VOUNG LADIES WISHING TO RECEIVE thorough instruction on Singer's or Wheeler & Wilson's machines, ess. do so by applifing at the Seving Boom of the Industrial Association, 30 Fourth ave. They can practice on the work doing in the room. Terms moderate

25 MILLINERS, TO TRIM CHILDREN'S ment will be given Norwbut the best names need apply, at RAU & GOTTGETREU, 54 Breadway, up stairs. LUCO founds of B and Ladies can sountry, business easy; useful, honorable, 21 or more required to sheet. Done prepared—th. QUOK, M. A., D Grang.

102 PENDIES GIVEN FOR ONE DOL-Fulton streets.

COAL

COAL AND WOOD AT THE LOWEST

5,75 BEST QUALITY RED ASE to ash, all sizes, \$4 65 Listern deduction to desi-nd cartmen, JUMN R. WHITE, 500 West, 1886. \$4.25 PER TON — COAL, RED ASH, story, rarge and furnace, red ask, locative counts and Li-light, all lowest cash prices; also kindling wood. Fard 107 and 129 West 19th st, between '7th and 6th area.

\$4.75 -COAL -PERSONS WISHING has average produced and for all kinds, the best in marrice, will get it by applying at yards, 900 Grand, 35 man and Ti Orchard sts. G. L. BRACH.

THE HOLIDAYS.

A TTENTION-FOR THE HOLIDAYS HARNIS & EUSSAK, ATTENTION.

156 CRAND ST. 125 BOW RY, 621 AIGHTH AVE.

156 CRAND ST. 125 BOW RY 621 AIGHTH AVE.

Ciffs of Lapring And MISSES FANOY PUGS.

Citake, Senti lea Victorines, Suffs and Caffs, all of Jates tyles of tude in Bay cable, Martin Mink, Fitch, Equi rel. River Mink, &c.

All qualities, all pictor; overy article garranted.

All qualities, all pictor; overy article garranted. 316 GRAND ST.

N. B — Gentlemens' Fur Collers, Capes and Givres:
a large assorment of Sleigh Wholes. Old fure exchanged, repeated or altered at shortest notice.

428 67160

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
LUCIUS HART,
A large assertment of RICHLY SILVER PLATED
WARE Usefus and beautini Hol'day and Stidal Gifta.
Englished at Wildling Rick.
Coffee and Tea Uras
from Sitosai Castors from Sitosai Tea Setts from Sitosai Castors from Sitosai
Tea Setts from Sitosai Castors from Stosais
Galvers Stosais Castors from Stosais
Also Children's upp un grost variety. Forks and
Openas Tete-a Tete Setts—Sutter Olshes—Syrahfast
Castors, Sto.

CHAPD OR TENDER SKIN, ERUPTION'S, SORES, SALT BRIUM, SQUEVY, RINGWO MAND ALL skin or deab diseases cured, and use skin made white and soft as a califa, by Josef Ration chemical sons. This well known, the article is cold for 10 cts at 100 Fulton street, set and 58 Seroadway, 160 Bowers, and Hayes, Brooklyn. 418 March 186

CORFECTIONERY WHOLESALE AND Cretail—LECOMTES, 236 Green with street, has on hand a large amortment of confectionery for the Holidary Just received an invoice of French bonbons, patte tops, do.

COAL OIL, CAMPHENE AND FLUID lamps for the Helidays; also tancy goods, ones and saucure, French and English stone chim, dising and sea scele. too keys, costone, onliery and sless were in great variety, at very lew prices, at C. &. BALD WING. & Bowers, oct. Canal etc.





SEL 10" SHEEKWOOD, STA, Second over, oor 30th of THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN

THE



PRICE ONE CENT

THE HOLIDAYS

NUMBER 8572

MEBRY CHRISTMAS-IRISH WHIS-

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FLOUR—FLOUR—FLOUR—600 BAFRELS
four for sale; good extra family bakers flour from
go re to get; best do F F C extra, ge to get S. J. JUIN
WEDME, to thereby at, N. Y.

LURS—FURS—FURS—
Tremendous bergains—Ladies, the last shipment has been received, direct from the Ladians. Cholcost let pet opened. Cloring out below suction prices. Never will be another such a charce.

Call at once and be convinced at the great Western and Northern Fur Trappers' Depot.

Salesrooms No. 9 Sowery.

DRAKE, Manager.

FOR THE LADIES—WE HAVE AN AB-ticle for chapped hands, face, or lips, or for charte in thirdren, which we will warrant to be second to none. It is called SKIN LOTION, and will be found the best safe guard for the above, in sas. Try it by all creams, if you have chapped hands. Price W cents. For sale at 46 Sooth Second street, Williamsburgh.

HOW TO SECRIVE YOUR PRIENDS 1. Get one of them 35 pechages of asserted Wines and Liquors, put up by L. MONZERT, Wine Merch ant, 286 Bowery, corner of Houston et., each path are contains 2 besites fine brandy, 1 do. of gin, 3 do. prit wine, 3 do. sherry, 1 madeirs, 1 Scotch whisky, 1 Sourbon, 1 cherry Brandy, and 1 Jamaica rum. Every article warranted perfectly purs. M. S.—A general essectment of wines and liquors constantly on hand, in bond and in store, HOLIDAY CLOTHING !!!

HOLIDAY CLOTHING!!!

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

AT O'R HALL.

AT O'R HALL.

AT O'R HALL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

AT O'R HALL.

AT O'R HALL.

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AT O'R HALL.

EFF SELLING OFF ##

IFF SELL \$3.50 FOR GOOD PETERS HAN OVERCOATS.

\$5.00 FOR GOOD BEAVER OVERCOATS. \$5.00 FOR GOOD BRAVAR OVER POATS.

\$5.00 FOR PILOT OVERCOATS. \$5.00 FOR PILOT OVERCOATS.

AT OAK HALL,
FINE OVERCOATS SELLING IN PROPORTION
FINE OVERCOATS SELLING IN PROPORTION
FINE OVERCOATS SELLING IN PROPORTION
AT OAK HALL,
BOYS OVERCOATS!! BYS OVERCOATS!!!
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BOYS OVERCOATS!!
BYS OVERCOATS!!
BYS OVERCOATS!!
BYS OVERCOATS!!
EF-AT WONDERFUL BARGAINS_2
EF-AT WONDERFUL I have still left an immense s ock of FINE ESQUI LAUX BEAVER, her desirable goods in SUDATS-NEW STYLE CAPE OVER DOATS, s large and splendid assortment of FINE K CLOTH DRESSAND FROM NO AC, Fronch splish CASSIMIERE BUSINESS COATS and sud RICH VELVET, "ABUMERE AND SLE 3. dc., made equal to best BROADWAY CUS-WORK

ESTS &c., made equal to best BROADWAY CUSOM WORK
WORK
EF-THESE GOODS MUST PE SOLD!!!
EF-THESE GOODS MUST PE SOLD!!!
FF-THESE GOODS MUST PE SOLD!!!
DON'T PORGET DE GROOTA OAK HALL
DON'T PORGET DE GROOTA OAK HALL
DON'T PORGET DE GROOTA OAK HALL
EF-THE OLDE!! STAND IA "HE STREET.
EF-THE OLDE!! STAND IA "HE STREET.
EF-THE OLDEST STAND IN THE STREET.

SA & SG FULTON STREET,

And rouning brouch to And rouning through to 45, 41 AND 49 GOLD STREET,

GRANITE HALL, 144 FULTON STREET, 257 Open and 11 P. M. THYO. R. B. DE GROOT. HOLIDAY HATS AND CAPS.

BUY OF LESTER BUY OF LESTER CHEAP. CHEAP. SEE THE PRICES. 16 BOWERY. 16 BOWFRY. 493 6*173

HOLIDAY CLOTHING!!! LIDAY CLOTHING!!!

AT GRANITE HALL,
GREAT REDUCTION IS PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IS PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IS PRICES.
EST SELLING OFF!!!

THE ENTIRE ST. CK OF
WIN 'FE OLD THING.
WIN 'FE OLD THING.
AT THE GREATER T. MAGAINS
OVERCOATS FROM \$4 TO \$30.
OVERCOATS FROM \$4 TO \$30.
AT GRANITE HALL.
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142 FULTON STREET.

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dras-176 142 FULTON STREET. THEO. R. B. DEGROOT HOLIDAY PRESENTS—

J. LITTLEDALE'S

VARIATION AFFORM

1956 BO WERY

Difference or expressive viciting the city, should easil at this door, as they will find already recryithing they want, such as decleaned Tools, Machanastea Unstruments, Guitars, theylos, Ascordeous, Clocks, Watches, Tits, Bar-Kings, Entwe and Form, Spoons, Flated Ware, Fining Tookie, de, Give him a call. 160 IQUORS FOR THE HOLIDATE 1882—
I Fifteenth Street Distillary—1988. The cheapers and best place to key fine brundles, wines, rums, whisties, sortians, do, for wholeness and family trade is at the Old Fifteenth Street Distillary, established in 1888. CHARLES WHITE, proprietor, ISS CHARLES WHITE, ISS CHARLES WHI

ARGE EXPOSITION OF PARCY BOXES secs, cornets, and toys, for Caristmas trees and New Years presents, to commune the 20th December, at M. MEAURS Saloos, Franch confectioner and chocolate manufacturer, 646 Broadway.

OLD ALE ON DECK.—FOR CHRISTMAS Swe. A hegsheed of old ale, brewed in 1855, ever store buried in sand, will be tayped on Metry Christ-mas Eve. Connote-will be tayped on Metry Christ-mas Eve. Connote-will be tayped on Metry Christ-iarily requested to be on deck at ALEMET'S States, 200 193 (Herry et, mest Market.) Pracy states, Bochers, and Cital states, from To could to Mt. Ladder states, with chom, Sl. 5 to \$4.50 ho. do., redeet extension, hi to \$1.50, at the manufac-taror's depok, 110 John et, ay states, dall 14'16' TOYS—TOTS—FOR THE HOLIDAYS—182
Of athem et selling off chasp at the wholesais
storo of W. If PERTY, 185 Unatham et, expectle 125
Theatre, up stairs.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS—
German, French and Baglish
JOHN D. SCHRAM, Laporter,
JOHN D. SCHRAM, Laporter,
Up claim

260 ALWAY THE CHAPPET -260 AND AND WALLES 200 Sport 166 mis Giben Alpy eng 30 French

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 26 1859. Yourg Sir Henry Havelock. A writer from England, who recently met this

worthy son of a worthy sire, at a party given by the Lord Mayer of London, thus describes his personal appearance :

Personal appearance:

Young Havelook is not more than alweaty two years and. He is sender, rather tall, thick, can extend in his aspect, with nothing wherever of bravado or presonal vanity in his daving. There was not a gieroe that betrayed the Urking ambitine hisat would say: 'I am the man who rode in upon a whole battery of gues in Ledis, through a storm of above, and for that act received the Victoria Gross "I like face is almost fermidine, his features small, nit seek similar, besides those small cars, comb tiveness is not seen. Yet there is one full of courage—quiet and impassible as appeared his father—who get, when occasion demands, would epring into the each of the summors of peril, and ride, without one moment's hostation, with fearless, calm, tushirinking courage, into the very talekest of the conflict. Pleasant was it to see him, with genuine modesty, joining in the praises of God, and kneeling down devoutly, and covering his face with his hands, as prayer was offered.

California Nows.

By the last ovariand mail from California we have the following items of news. The dates are to Dec. 2:

Judge Terrer, included for killing Senator Brodenice, in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th to plead in the Court of Semions of San Francisco. His counsed never for a transfer of the case te she 4th District Court, also in San Francisco, which was desired. The case was postponed till the Som to give defaction time to apply to the Sapre as Court for a managemus compelling the trace?

Oct. J. W. Passura, an old and muth respected differen, formerly manager of Watta, Farco & Collegion, formerly manager of Watta, Farco & Collegion, sied suddenly on the 28th inst., of he morage of the lungs.

citizen, fermenty manager of Walley, FAROUGE CO. In bucking business, fired suddenly on the 25th inst., of he morage of the lungs.

There were about six hundred thousand dollars in the Blate Treasury on the first.

Show had fallen to the depth of four fest in the Stera Newlad fallen to the depth of four fest in the Stera Newlad Bullet no the depth of four fest in the Stera Newlad Bullet, says the Pacerville Observer, we see many persons on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack mules, pushing on to reach the Horsestace Mines.

Over three tons of silver ore arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ut.

Encouraging news from Caren Valley continue to be ree leve. New discoveries of gold and silver, and latterly of leat, were frequently reported.

The San Francisco Standard says that if the levee is not instantly repaired, that city will be inund sted.

The month of November was one of almost continued storms and rains, and has given anyony of an unusually wet season.

tinued storms and rains, and has given angury of an unusually wet season.

A D-mocratic Convention had been held in Oregon city. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdraw, leaving eleven counties rescented. Those who remained selected Ganeral Lass and Judge Dant as delegates to the Charlest in convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Jos Lanz for President. The secoders resolved to support the nonlines of the Charleston convention, but elected no delegates.

Origon papers contain further accounts from the

nomines of the Charleston convention, but elected no delegates.

Or gon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality, and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered, as swidence of the richness of these minesan accounts agas that the partiesd solvarged from immediately fitted cut at Colvile, and west there, and solders who had not worked more than three or four months, exhibiting \$500 or \$500 each. Already several parties have started for the digging. From the Dalies Company about fifty engained at Pockland for the same purpose, but there would be no great reals until Spring.

On the 12d a steamer arrived at Victoria, from New Westonister, with about \$100,000 in gold and 170 parsengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Frazer diggings, but the propect of a severe winter were causing the entire shandonment of that region till next Spring. Lower Frazer river was free of less, and the mineral were disposed to stay during the winter. About \$100 one in the interest were disposed to stay during the winter. About \$100 one in the interest were disposed to stay during the winter. About \$100 one in the interest were disposed to stay during the winter. About \$100 ones are successed to stay during the winter. About \$100 ones are successed to stay during the winter. About \$100 ones are successed to stay during the winter. About \$100 ones are successed to stay during the winter. About \$100 ones are successed to stay during the winter and successed to stay during the winter. About the does not appear any good foundation for these extravagant expectations.

Perhaps many of our readers have heard, in one or another of its many phases, the beautiful legend of the Carist-Coild, which seems almost to form a part of the national fatth of Germany. All nations—as all individuals—cultivate most that view of the Infinite One which is most congenial to their peculiar character. The more reverential of Christian nations have the Christ enshrined in their sacred art, as a Divine Sovereign to be worshipped afar off; but never as one who may be nearly approached and familially loved. The warmer heatted Germans chiefly adore that loving Friend who took the reign to be worshipped afar off; but never as one who may be nearly approached and familially loved. The warmer hearted Germans chiefly adore that loving Friend who took the little children in his arms and blessed them. On the festival day which commemorates his incarnation in the form of a little child, they love to think of him as a guest in every home. The neards of eyes grow brighter, and thousands of little hearts beat faster with delight, at the supposed advent of the Christ-Culd in their feative and joyful gatherings. At such times, too, they believe that he ricegalizes every act of hisdness towards the suffering of destivate, and rewards it with the richest of blessings, even as if shown to himself. Our little readers will hardly be deceived by the fictious form of the following story, or fail to recognize the truthfulness of its spirit, when they compare it with the Master's own declaration, "Whose receiveth one such little child in my name received him." Perhaps they she will seek, by acts and words of love, to plant some seek in the gurdens of Paradne. Here is the story.

In a certain city lived two poor people, with their one little child, whom they tenderly loved. When the blessed Christmas ere had came, this little child stood kolving wistfaily out into the street, where glimmered the cheerful light of the Christmas trees which the rich people had prepared for their children. He longed to possess such a tree, but his parents were too poor. The mother sat behind the store waiting for the return of the father, who had gone out to bring something, if possible for his child. Hecume at last. Ayel and what had he brought? First, a beautiful golden apple which he had found upon the street, then a threepenny louf, and a tiny wax taper. The poer man had no more. But when he had lighted the little wax caudie, and had given the loaf and the golden apple to the boy, he was happy enough, and thought surely for once he was the child of tich parents. And when the mother said that she had still a little wood, and

langhed aloud for joy.

Early the next marning the bright wax taper was burning, and tee child was ceep in the en joy ment of his bread and mile, when to heard a genite isping, and, looking up, perceived a rale and chivering child, who gazed wistfully through the freet flowers of the wild ow into the room. The little one quickly set down his cup of milk, and ran to open the dor, saying. "Come in, noor boy! You are surely cold and lungey. Come, warm you by the fire! And see! I have bread and milk, a wax taper, and a golden spide, because it is Caristman day." So the poor, wan little stranger want with him into the warm room, and drank milk and ate bread, and received also half of the beautiful apple. When he went forth he thanked them right sweetly and wushed to the child and his parents much happiness and God's blessing therewith.

The wish of the stranger child seemed not likely to be fulfilled; for the poor people grew daily poorer and more unhappy through care and sickness. And when the Caristman even a sean, the father was quite unshle to buy for his child a roll or a wax taper. He had not even a penny for milk, or a bit of wood to warm the room. So it was quite gloomy and unhomelike in the ceid chamber. For a long time the child had sat still upon the bench. At tast he said, "Mother, if that pale boy should come again to-day, I could not give him milk or bread. But perhaps fether will find a golden apple." The mother was si ent for grief. But the little one went on in his innoceane, "Mother, does the Christ-child come only to rich children?"

"The comes," said the mother, "to alt good chilt ren, even to the poor."

"his comes," said the mother, "to all good chik run, even to the poor."

"Ab, then, mother, he will come to me," cried the chit, jos fully. "An angel has told it me in a dream."

aried the child, jos fully. "An angel has told it me in a dream."

And behold 'suddenly the door opened, and a clear light fell into the little gloomy room. The light proceeded from a strange youth who that moment entered. He was clothed in shining raiment, and a crown of light encircled his golden hair. He was followed by twelve friendly looking old men, who is hair was silvery white. Each of them bore a great sack upon his shoulder. The beautiful you have the Child, and the venerable men were the twelve holy apoaties. Them apake he to the aston-

Child, and the venerable men were the twelve holy apostice. Then apake he to the astonished boy:

"A wear ago there came to these a suffering child. He was cold and hungry. Thou divideds with him thy Coristmas gif's. I was that boy. I took the seeds of thy beautiful apple and planted them for three in the heavenly garden. A great tree has grown from It, and has brought furth fruit as hundred-fold, which now I bring to thee. Also the grains of wheat which were in thy little loaf have I taken and sowed in the gardens of Paradles. And the seeds sprang up, and brought forth a thousand fold, which I return to thee to-day."

serrow. For the eacks were full of the fluest flour, and the apples of the Christmas tree were all of purest gole. THE NEW YORK SUN

The following extract from Captain Danney's new work on the O ganisation Miletaire de la Crine give som curious details exterring the Chinese army:

Crine give som curious details concorning the Chinese army:

The Chinese adopt as a principle that the coldier in time of peace must be occupied, and accordingly be marks, and is aboved a piece of land which he is obegon to cultivate; he accordingly set that the coldier in time of the meanting of densities and civil life quickly stille in his mixed all mitrary spirit. The french theopse consequently will not have to meet in Chine soldier resembling Europeans, but wen animated by a different spirit, and having a different organization. For extra which compose the Chinese mittary dock, we shall see it at the Government used understands the imperfection of that organization. For the section of home, day, and love of country which guide the European flags, it has substituted few. The penalty of death is written everywhere in the code of armirs, for the smallest as well as the gravest officer. The punishment of blows, and of naving arrows thrust through the nose and ears, comes after wards. Here are two of the articles of the enequency regulators which the Celestial Empire has a lopter for its battaliens:

Art. 1. Every soldier, whe, in action, shall not ad-

are two of the articles of the seaguanty regulations which the Colostial Empire has a loptes for its battalions:

Art. 1. Every soldier, who, in action, shall not advance when the drum or the 'gong is beaten, shall be decaritated.

Art. 2. Any sold'er, who, in a myrement in advance shall sag in the rear or murmur in the rank', shall be condemned to death. This extreme right applied not only to the cowardice of the soldier, but to his moral faults. Thus—

Art. I declares, that amy soldier who shall appropriate to himself the merry of another, who shall invent stories about his exploits, or who shall exagger at the services which he may have rendered in a campage, shall be decaptated.

Art. 9. Every soldier who shall twify his cominated by false stories of spirits and demons, shall be decaptated. The same punishment is influed for the rative of secrets of war, for excusse committed on the native of for gn population, and ever for disorderly conduct of the slightest kind:—

Art. 9. Any solder who on hearing a comrade tak in his sleep, shall reply to him, and so cause discreer in the amy colder who, on hearing a comrade tak in his sleep, shall reply to him, and so cause discreer in the camp, shall be committed in the presence of the energy, shall reply to him, and so cause discreer in the camp, shall receive replaced in the presence of the energy, the punishment shall be decaptation. The Chinese soider is, morsover, not even allowed the privilege of grumbling.

Art. 16. Any soldier who shall receive from 60 to 70 blows; the same fault in action, or replaced in camp, shall be punished by death. Such vertime of pusities obselled to the same fault in action, or replaced in camp, shall be punished by death. Such vertime of pusities obselled to the same fault in action, or replaced to the number of defenders of the Cleatia Empire is, however, imposing; it is not less than 90,000, without contains the treeps of the two Mongolas and Tribet.

Eaglish Statesmen from a Religious Point of View. A London correspondent of the Puvilan Recorder makes the following interesting statement concerning the public men of Great Britain:

Whether it is to be attributed to the "revival" spirit that prevails an oagat us, I cannot say, but is is a delightful and encouraging fact that a membertly improved feeling in regard to matters of religion, has taken possession of the mirds of some of our chief political and other public men. It was a very great novelty at one time of day with us, to find a judge, a leading member of the bar, a minister of State, or even a popular representative, who was prepared to take a prominent, or, indeed, any part in a religious meeting; and the very fewelpst were not wholly deterred from so doing used to be mocked at as well women," or spoken of as "disgracefully upprocession—at." But, as I have said, a wholesome cannot have a fact of the Exchequer, the Lori Mayor of Lorich the Clasneelor of the Exchequer, the Lori Mayor of Lorich the Clasneelor of the Exchequer, the Lori Mayor of Lorich the Clasneelor of the Exchequer, the Lori Mayor of Lorich the Clasneelor of the Exchequer, the Lori Mayor of Lorich the Clasneelor of Completents. Journals report devout speecher, ringing with a truy geopei sound from the Lord Chancellor of England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor of London, the Gity Chamberlain, a Vice Chancellor, the Atomey General, the common Sergea it the popular member for the largest constituting in the land, and a host of other representatives of the people. Only within the last week we have had Mr. Granstons, the Charolice of the Exchequer, who, if he lives, will be the other Minister of the Crown before long, addressing can of the most remarkable meetings ever field in the Sanske-house of Cambridge University, composed of the members of the various Colleg a aid the leading inhabitants of the two and reighthorhood, on the Christian duty of establishing a vigorous missionary effort in Central Africa; the Lord Mayor of the metropolis opening the doors of the Mansion House to the Evangelics. Alliance, when the noble hait, in which there has seen many a drunken and profune display, resounded with the words of the hymn, Greet is the joy when Christians meet, and some cordial brotherly spacehes—and the City Chemberlain lecturing on the revivals in Irelaed, in the midst of which devout somes he has been appending his holiday.

Cuttles Grafes. The Rustrate Rurat Register, for 1863, says:

There is no better time to out grafts than at the commercement of winter. In susting and packing them away, there are some presentions to be observed. In the first place let them be amply and distinctly labelled, as it is very annoying to find the names gone at the moment of using them. For this purpose they should be tied up in bunches, not over two or three inches in diameter, with three bends around each bunch, at the end and middle. This, if tied up with bunches, will keep the name secure. For convenience, in quelty determining the game, there should be another strip or whing's, sharp at one and and with the mane distinctly written on the other, thrust into the bundle with the name projecting from it. If these bunches or bundles are now paced on cods in a box, with peaky of damp mose between them and over the tap, they will keep in a caller in good condition, and any sort may be selected and without and over the tap, they will keep in a caller in good condition, and any sort may be selected and without any without disturbing the real by reading the pojecting labels. We have never found each, earth, as well-st. In packing grafts. It is needful; however, to keep an occasional eys to than, to see I at the proper degree of mosture is maintained, which should be just enough (and not a particle more) to keep them from briveling. They must, of course, be secure from mice. Plant grafts, which are acceptimes injured by it-tense cold are generally better it out before the species for inspection and securely packed a way The Idustrated Rurat Register, for 1863, says

The fartices Iew Simps.

Iron ships, like most maritime im prove non's, originated in the merchant service. In their typical form they are of very ancient date.—Abut the year 1840, says an English writer; iron barge existed on the Paddington cans! much in the form of very long square tanks, and a little boy walking with a cynical sectarian Scottish guardian was severely reproved for likening them to allshe's miracle of causing iron to swim. Some of the earliest sea-going vessels of iron were built on the Clyde, and if not very like a whale, they were certainly very like kettles intended to buil a whale in. In fast, the earliest vessels were made by boiler makers, and all that they appeared to aim at was to make vessels that would keep out water with the greatest possible smount of displacement in the most convenient form for rivetting together with regard to movement. They were mere shells, without ribs or framing; and though very safe as regarded mere water pressure, utterly without ribs or framing; and though very safe as regarded mere water pressure, utterly without ribs or framing; and though very safe as regarded mere water pressure, utterly without ribs or framing; and though very safe as regarded mere water pressure, utterly without ribs or framing; and though very safe as regarded mere water the proportion to their displacement. About a foot in thickness was added to the cubic espacity of the hold over sides and bottom. Of the unseawor hines of this kind of creft, an example was given in the Tayleur, which he nearlies the very soul on board. Again, the possibility of making them sufficiently strong was demonstrated in the case of the Great Britarn, which lay for four most he on the rocks of Dundrum Bay, exposed to the whole thrash of he Atlantic, and was got off a service able vessel at last.

· Statistics of discoulty. M CARNOT, is a letter to the Journal des Connoissances Medicales, at the that, notwithstanding the andennable tracrase of javonide martality
in France from 1825, that country is still in a much
more favorable condition in that respect than
the neighboring nations and than England in
particular. To prove this, he furnishes from the
data contained in M. Legary's "Dictionary of
Political Economy" the following account of
the number of persons between the ages of 20
and 30, who died in different countries in the
curse of ten years, out of a population of 10.000 individuals:—Pietlemont, 1 545; France,
1 560; Styra, 1.767; Belgium, 1 999; Denmark,
2 216; Saxony, 2 381; Prussia, 2,381; England,
bence it appears that the mortality of M CARNOT, is a letter to the Journal des Con

3 218.

Lence it appears that the mortality of young people is twee as great in England as it is either in Pushmont or France. In the year X (1802), the 108 departments which composed France contained a population of 34.976.343 inhab.tacts, 5.736.000 of whom were between the sges of 20 and 30. The number of deaths in the course of the year was 875.490; of there 44.280 were between these ages. thus giving the ratio of 77 to the year was 875.496; of there 44.280 were between those ages, thus giving the ratio of 77 to 10,060. And at present this ratio has doubled, being 154 deaths out of 10,000 lives. The same appears to have taken place all over Europe, so that France in this respect is in fhe same position as it was before, in comparison with other nations. Burron says that in England the mortality of young people was in tae 18th century much greater than in France, and so it is to this day.

Rufus Cheese and Money Matters. The following extract from Parker's Reminiscences of Rufus Croats, exhibits one of his prominent traits, in which he was not unlike Mr. WEBSTER:

raw any second books in his office. He, himself, never around to have any money. If he wanted any he would get me to draw a check for him, even for five delars, and he would sign it. I he diew the check bits set, he made sat work of it. It used to be said round the carry, that when he had to go to Washington to argue cases, or to Congress, he often was obtased to find some one with me vay to lend him to go on with. Unlike some other of the fratsraity of great men, however, he very often paid what he borrowed. His accounts of who owed him and how much, he must have carried chiefly in his head. He very often, however, made a sadden forey and raid upen his clients, as he happened to recollect them, if he found himself unexpectedly in want of money. And we be to any unfortinate man then who had a heavy cose actually on tries. He had to pay for all the sizes of omission of his predecessor clients for many menths.

Revolutionary Correspondence.

Revelutionary Correspondence.

A meng the numerous collection of correspondence and revolutionary documents collected by General Livingston, of N. J., and now in pacession of C. P. Norroz, of N. J., are about 1.600 criginal letters, extending from 1777 to 1782, embracing nearly the whole war of the Fevolution, and rich in the events occurring at that time. A mong them are 29 letters of Gen. WASHISGTON, meny entirely in his own hand writing, and all of them with his autog ab signature—also letter from Armold, Borre, Boudingot, St. Henry Cliaton, Count Dagrans, Lar, Moultrie, as d Wayne, the Marquis Lapayertz, Count do Bochamberu, Lords Rawdos, Correwallis, and Strelling, Baron Stauden, Duke Lauzom, Col. Taumbull, and many others. Corawallis, and Strailing, Baron Statuss, Duke Lauzem, Col. Taumbull, and many others who were ective participants in the times that tried men's souls. Not only are those MSS, interesting as autographe, but they contain an amount of historical matter not to be found in any similar collection, and of inestimable value to the future historian. There are letters from England in the early part of the Revolution, showing the British feeting and speaking of the complicity of Bussia; Governor Taumbull on the public credit; and Kour. Harpea's reference to the "pretenced State of Verment;" Washington's opinion with regard to exchange of prisoners, to his attempted assumination, &c. &c. also letters giving the preceedings at the trial of Aanom Burn; relative to disorders in the army, Straunan's offer to resign; letters from prisoners in the old sugar house; Annolly's famous letter from the "Vulture, commencing," The heart which is conscious of its own rectifude."

Toy Making in Germany.

Tey Maning in Germany.

It is not generally known, says the Londen Art Journal, how extensively the mannfacture of children's toys in Germany has become, nor the full amount of care and attention that is bestowed on their construction. The best come from one dis'rict, Sonneverg, in Sax Meiningen; and the principle mannfacturer there is Adolfra Fleischmans, whose works in the Great Exhibition in 1851 excited much attention. In the south-eastern district of the old Touringian forest are numbers who live by this ingenious trade; and the Herelitary Duke, fully aware of the importance of its mercentile improvement, has founded and fitted out schools for the better instruction of the workmen, gathering for their use books, prints and models. I he workmen are generally bred to the trade; sons improve on fathers' work, and, as in other factories, it is found that some have exclusive ability in a particular branch of manufacture only—a peculiar native facility which, in so large a factory, can be exclusively devoted to ma own-bias. The use of papler mache in place of word carving has been the real secret of the great improvement of toys; for a good model in cisy or wax being obtained, it could be reproduced in cases by the commonest workmen, won en or children. Another advantage of papler nache was its lightness and hollowness—the latter allowing the introduction of simple machinery for movement. The chapness of good easting triumphed over the commonest carving, and the result has been a continued improvement in German toys, until those of the least class may fairly be considered artistic rodels of nature, acting as educational agents where such agents can only be infroduced—that is, by means of play.

The New French Minister.

The New French Minister to the United States, E. TRODORE MERCIER, was born in the year 1864, and was made Protect of La Marche and L'Oise, under the dynasty of July. In the year 1852 he was sent to the Corps Legi-latif by the department of La Mayeane, as a candidate of the government. He is also an officer of the Legion of Honor. His father, Baron Jacques Marches, the French deputy and politician was Makerak, the French deputy and politician was born in 1776, and under the Empire was one of the richest manufacturers of L'Orge. He was Mayor and President of the Tribunal of Com-merce of Alenc n, and received the title of B-ron from Napolskon. In 1815 he was in the Chamfrom NAPOLEON. In 1845 he was in the Chamber of hepresentative. In 1827 he was elected a Deputy, and constantly to edfor the advanced liberals; and in 1830, having rallied to the policy of Loois Patalitys, he was defeated in the elections of 1831. He then re-antered the opposition, and was re-elected from 1837 to 1848. In 1852 the accepted the patronage of the government in the district of Aleccon, and entered the Corps Legislavif. Baron Manutant is, like his son, an officer of the Legion of Honor. his son, an officer of the Legion of Monor.

Captain ETRIBLES WEST, who recently died at Bantucket, at the advanced age of eighty four years, commenced following the rest at the age years, commenced following the rea at the age of twelve years. He was some time in the merchant service, and made one voyage to China and one to St. Petersongh. He commenced the whate fisheries in the South Seas, in 1790, in which te continued eight years. After his voyage to China, he want whating on the coast of Brezil, and subsequently was commander of the brig Lolphin, which was condemned on her return, worthless—he had filled her in six weeks off Cape Hern. In one of his voyages he had obtained 1.850 berrels of sperm oil, but was taken by the English abip Nimrod, and lost the fruits of his labor. In his numerous voyages he obtained 25,000 barrels of oil. Captain Wash was most of the time in the employ of Sath Eussal & Sox, of New Bedford. He made his last voyage in 1822, in the ship South America, of panticaets.

The American and Waig Mevement.

Dolegates fully representing the American, Waig, and Union parties, me. in Washington Fiday evening, when, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

That the chairman of this meeting be empowered and requested, in conjunction with the chairman of the National Committee, and the coarman of the Waig and National Committee, and the coarman of the Waig and National Committee, and the coarman of the Waig and National Committee, and the coarman of the Waig and National Committee, and the coarman of the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to issue an address, if it also seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, suggesting the most of electing congress to the said Convention, and setting forth the reasons, which make the present Union movement indispensible to the perpetuity of the Government. The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

Sanday in Aova Scotia.

A correspondent to the Montreal Wilness, who has been on a visit to Nova Scotia, speaks as follows of the Sabbath observance in that Prov

Nova Scotie has already set a good example Nova Seetle has already set a good example before her neighbors in the matter of Sabbath observance. We have a hundred and thirty mides of rationary, but no engine ever shorted or stirred on it on the Lord's day. We save our morning and evening papers in abundance, but none of them are printed or cite shated on the Sabbath. We have daily mails to almost every witege of importance in the Province, as well as to Now Brunswerk and the United States; but all post sinces are closed, and all mail carrying ceases on the Sabbath. We have now been without Sanday mail a since 1855—nearly ten years; and my sincere beliefs that fire-sixths of our people are designed with the change, and would profoundly deprecate a relapse into the old state of affairs.

Excitement in Hangary.

Exoltement in Hangary.

A letter from Pesth says:

'The nati mal demonstrations of the Hungarians, are horeasing and multiplying in a manner which must, one would think, cause serious anxiety to the Yennese Government. Another most striking one took place torse nights back at the opera-house in this city. The mast popular of the national operas, Earz.'s 'Hunyaoi Lerzio' (Ledislas Hunyadi,) was not commed, and the house was provided from too to bottom. Every Hungarian in it—wasther-high or low, young or old, male or female—was in the national continue. In boxes, pit and galiery, the well-known and much loved garb was alone to be seen. It is possible that to some Bogitab felk a display of mere tailoring and millinery may appear purrie in a people in the grave position in which the Hungarians now etand; bellmong a semi-Oriental nation like the Hungarians, natters of contains are not underportant; and, besides, the resuccitation of national garb, after it has long been almost universely leid adde, could assertely. I fancy, fall to more any man who really loves his country, even though he should be of a calmer race and a more northern clime than the Magyars."

An inquiry was intely opened to ascertain the number of working people, male and female, in Paris, in order to know what changes probably would take place in the population by the extension of the city. The number is found to be about \$60,000. It has been hitherto generally I never remember seeing him collect any money, believed that the majority were composed of dantly in the northeastern masons, carpenters, and silver connected with the Johnson county line.

building operations, but that supposition is now found to be an error. The branch of business which occuries the greatest number of hands is that of tailors and designation ready made clothes; 100,000 workmen being ongaged in that branch

Seilleg at a Great Sasrifor.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Miscouri, to sell out three of the Rallroads for the sum of \$8.500 000. The roads to be soid are the Pacific, on account of which State Bonds have been issued to the amount of \$7.000.000; the North Miscouri, for which Bonds have been issued to the amount of \$4.350.000; the Iron Monntain, for which Bonds have been issued to the amount of \$8.501.000; and the Southwest Branch, for which Bonds have been issued to the amount of \$2.800.000. The account, therefore, will stand: Coat of Railroads to the State, \$17.651.000; Individual and County Stock, about \$3.500.000. Total cest, \$21.151.000. To be sold for \$8.500.000. Dead Loss to the State, \$12.651.000. Seilles at a Great Sacrifics.

The advices from Denver City are to the 11th Both branches of the Legislature had adjourn-Both branches of the Lagislature had adjourned, after parfecting a code of laws for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be held on the 234 of January.

Elections are to be held in all the counties on the first Menday in January, for the election of local officers, and a general organization under the new order of things.

MAIL ITEMS, 40

SCARLET fever continues to rage with severity in Bucks county, Pa.

BROOME County was founded in 1806, and was usued in ho or of Jacon Bacone, then Liout. Governor of the State. COL. MUNEOR, of Baltimore, a well known

politician and founder of the Baltimore Patriot, died suddenly in that city on Wednesday. A PUBLIC dinner is to be given at Richmond to Gov. Wish and Lieut. Gov. Jackson, when their terms expire next month.

At the new theatre in Alexandrie, Va., a met-lcdramatic play, extitled "Ossawatomie Brown," has had quite a successful run. The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill forbidding pedding in that State, except as citzens of the State. A reward of \$25 is given for information of violation of the law.

No lets than three million, three hundred thousand dollars worth of the new nickle cents were coined at the U.S. Mint during last THE Bey of Tunis has granted the sum of 120,000t to build a residence for the French Consult car the gates of the town, on the banks of the lake not far from the ruins of Carthage,

THE Correspondencia, of Madrid, says:—The Duchest of stalakoff, our fair countrywomun, expects to give an heir to Marshal PELISSER next February. MR. THACKERY is to receive from the proprietors of the Cornhill Magazine £6,000 for two tales, which are to appear in its pages during the course of the next two years, and £2,000 a year as editor.

GAME is said to be abundant in the "Pines" of South Jersey. Pheasants, qual, rabbits and ducks are hilled in large quantiles, and occasionally a deer or bear is encountered by the hunter. Tite Court of Appeals adjourned on Friday.

In the c se of STREPHEN CLARK against the city of New York, in which judgment had been rendered in favor of CLARK for \$120,000, a new trial to crdered. MR. J. W. FINNELL, Postmaster at Broad-well Harrison County, Ky., that an eagle on the 1st inst. on the wing, while it was carrying off a pig welghing twenty pounds. It measur-ed seven feet from tip to tip, and welghed six-teen pounds.

A TRLEGRAM in the Nord states that fourteen youthe, pupils in the Navai School, having been implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30 pound shot at their feet, and quietly thrown into the Boepherus. Their ages averaged about fifteen. A Rays from London to Hong Kong, in Caina, has been under sken between two clipper ships—the kea Serpent, of New York, and the Fiery Cross, of Lendon. Both started at the same hour. Many bets are pending, and the Captain have orders to push their ships to the utmost.

According to accounts from Cairo, the Nile this season has risen to such a height, that the inhabitants have been enabled to foundate the fields several times at regular intervals. The consequence is that wheat, bariey, and other grain, will this year be most abundant.

THE ladies of Vienna have determined upon the abandonment of the use of gover, which are no longer to be worn in private pardes and at the opera, only on the first entrance into the box. The adoption of rings of real value, at tached by a good chain to the armlet, has given the idea of this change in fashion.

Austrian economy now takes note of even caudie e.d.; fir in order to diminish the outlay for gas as dear diea, the *impleyees* in the tinuce department at Vienna, will curing the winter mostles, work from eight till three, ins. and of of from nine till four o'clock.

This Russian Naval Department has taken up that wonderful invention of Mr. Phasai Swyrm, for making astronomical observations on beard a rolling astronomical observations on beard a rolling astronomical observations on the artificial mechanicians are now engaged in manufacturing a large free revolving apparatus for observ-ing altitudes of stars at night without the aid of the sea horizon.

the sea horizon.

This French Government has arranged for taking advantage of the dispatch of mais to America from Queenstown. Closed mails from Franco wid be sent, under an agreement with the English Post Office, in time for each Queenstown steamer. Belgium, Prassia, and Northern Germany, but especially himburg and Bremen, are also likely to avail themselves of the Queenstown descatch. town despatch.

It is related in a Constantipople letter, as a It is related in a Constantinople letter, as an instance of the extravagance of the indice in the Suran's harem, that one of them, a favorite recently ceared a silver carriage. Silver to the amount \$80.000, was melted and transformed into the necessary ornaments, and she soon appeared in the precious venicle. Its cost was about 2 000.000 Turaish plastres.

Some interesting statements were made lately to the heat Estate Owners Association, in re gard to the rumber of houses the Island of new yard to the number of houses the island of New York will cantain, and the time necessary to cover the entire island with houses at the pre-sent ratio of increase in the population. It was stated that, placing the present population at one million, it will take just twelve years to build up the entire city, allowing ten persons to a house. Or fifteen years, taking the present po-pulation at eight hundred thousand.

pulation at eight hundred thousand.

The late Duchess of Bedford, for thirty year of her marred life, lit her own fire, made some tes for herself and the Duke, and then as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and they came down to a large party of greats at 10 o'check, to dispense breakfast without saying one word of their maturinary avocations; so that one might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the Duke and the Duchess had transacted the necessary business of the day, before, pathaps, their guest had risen.

The Washington Republican says, the cost of door caps and trusses for the windows of the Capitol extension, was \$181,980, on contracts, which should have cust only \$42,660. One stone cutter, at \$3 per day, was employed three hundred and twenty-five days cutting a door cap. The same workman was employed one bundred and two days upon a window trass. The contracts were let out on these prices. But a single workman afterwards cut a door cap in one hundred and sixty-five days, and a window trass in eighteen days.

one hundred and skry hve days, and a wandow truss in eighteen days.

A discussion has been raised in one of the English papers as to whether Dr. Franklin was or was not an insidel. Any doubt of the sincere religious belief of the great American Pairoscophe: exposes a most unpardonable ignorance. Dr. Franklis was the mover, in a speech on record, of a recolution before the National Convention for framing the Constitution, that its daily deliberation should be preceded by prayers imploring the sesistance of Heaven. In a speech on the occasion, he stated most clearly his reliance on the teachings of the Sacred Volume for his future salvation.

The Ivdisnapolis Jaurad says: There is no ristake about the gold recently discovered in Brown county, Indians, nor about its being obtained in paying quantities. Two or three miners were so well satisfied with the results of their labor, that they have bought tracts of land in the gold-bearing region. From \$2.50 to \$5 is about the usual yield per day; sometimes ranning up to \$10, and sometimes down to \$1, tarely so low as the latter, and nearly as resrely so high as the former. Gold has been found it several places in the county, but more abundantly in the northeastern portion, not far from the Johnson county line.

RATES OF ADVERTISING TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE!

MUZ ENGY TONG SUF

Advertisements.—Foreversy POUR LANES (thirty-two words.) one day, 50 cents; twodays, 75 cents (three days, \$1 00; six days, \$1 75. If inserted in-tered the second day.

Marcages and deaths, Shounts for each four has death and the second marcage of the color, P. M. Sho exhibitments received until 16 celock, P. M. Sho exhibitments is entirely used on Sunday.

DR. B. W. THOMAS, a wealthy of been of Mappoleon, Arkarsis, was surprised by the arrival there, a fer days time, of a lasty bearing his Lame, and claiming him as her humband. Afra. I momas, who, for mey year, resided in Louise, with a larged that abe was murried to the dector in 1944, and, but he lived with his long enough to convert her property into money, with which he left, leaving her pennices. She has take mup her residence in Arkansas, and instituted mit for divorce and almostly, and also commenced a proceedation for bigarny. She charge that he never obtained a divorce, and that he is now living with his sixth wife.

The Mayor of Doual, in a circular to the com-

Itving with his circh wife.

THE Mayor of Dousi, in a circular to the communal schoolmasters, express his determination to put down the processions habit of smoking which he leaves, by the reports of the police, prevain to a great extent among the baye of that city. He therefore deares the schoolmasters not only to mark down for punishment all children whom they may see smoking in the streets, but to search the pockets and portfolies of the cholars from time to time, and to take away all cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobasses which may be found. He authorizes the measure which the schoolmasters may device to check the growing evil.

A BILL is now before the legislature of Vir-

check the growing evil.

A BILL is now before the legislature of Virsinia for the repeal of the Anti-Duelling Lew, by which all persons engaged in a duel, even to sending or receiving a challenge, both principals and seconds are readered it capable of hosting or being elected to any pest of profit, trust exemplement, civil or military, executive or judicial, under the Goyernment of Virgints. It is maintained that the law is perfectly inoperative, inasmuch as not one challenge tess has been sont or duel fought, en account of the law; that the result by the Legislature is continually obliged to pass "acts of amnesty," releasing from the rigor of the law gat not and useful citizate, who have taken under its bin; and that zens, who have fallen under its bin; and that public orinion, by which ducling exists, will, in the same way, grant "acts of annesty."

public orinion, by which duciting exists, will, in the same way, grant "acts of annesty."

Sir John Bowring, the la's English Commissioner to China, in a lecture recently delivered in Glargow, made the assertion that the lexicon of the Uninese language consisted of severty volumes. M. Johns, Professor of Chinese at the College of France, has writen a letter to the Constitutionned to point out the John's mistake. He states that in realty the Imperial Dictionary of the Emperor of Khanghi, is only of thirty-two volumes, 12 no., not thicker than the little singer, and containing only 42.718 characters. This dictionary is the one all European sandents use in acquiring Chinese, and he says that a knowledge of about emetenth of these is sufficient to enable Chinese books to be understood. He advances the rather startling proposition that the Uhinese is as clear as the casest of modern languages.

There has been invented in Kalamazoe as instrument which bids fair to be of great value. It is called a grain meter, and is so constructed as to dicharge every kind of grain with entire accuracy, without the attendance of any person, numbering without the possibility of fault, every bushel or fraction of a bushel discharged by it; and all this more certainly, and with a nearest approach to precise results than can be done by any other known method. A wheat dealer, in order to know the contexts of a given bin of grain, which is self operating aight and day, and when the whole is discharged he finds the result as p'ainly marked on the register of the machine, which is self operating aight and day, and when the whole is discharged he finds the result as p'ainly marked on the register of the machine as the time of day on the dist of a clock.

The Memorial de Little states that a co-ceal on the receive of the machine as the time of day on the dist of a clock.

resolus as the time of day on the dial of a clock.

The Memorial de Litle states that a coloceal oak from 700 to 800 years old, grows near Hem (Nord.) According to tradition, it was planted under the government of This rin. D'Alsace, Count de Fandre, by one of the chiefs of the family of Landon, at the moment when he was about to leave for the moment when he was about to leave for the high Land. This cak is several times mentioned in the history of the country. Beneath its branches, according to Froissard, King Philar Augustus accoming to Froissard, King Philar Augustus according to Holling the Holling of the Germans. At a later period, alexander Farness, Governor of the Netherland, had mear this tree an interview with Hugh, Powoat of the College of St. Pietre. Louis XV, when about to besiege Lulie in 1767, stopped under this tree to receive an envey from the town.

An English gentlem an has introduced the teacher leave the feet of the Sauther Leave at the leave the feet of the second according to the teacher leave the feet of the second according to the country of the teacher leave the feet of the second according to the country of the country of the theory of the teacher leave the feet of the second according to the country of the teacher leave the teacher leave

An English gentiem an has introduced the teatree into Southers India from Coins, and has formed a plantation on the Neilgherres, which is now flourisble. It is situated about two and a half miles above Coon-or, at an elevation of 6 000 feet, and contains 6 000 plants, occupying about four acres. The first land is found most suivable for the plants. It is only necessary now to test the leaf and procure skilled manufacturers; but as the Government has refused to differ the plants. manufacturers; but as the Government has re-fused to do it, on the grounds of the inexpe-diency of Government in orference with private enterorise, it may be some time before the pracelectuity of the tea manufacture on a large scale can be tested. Its cultivation in the sili districts of India seems to be preading fast, and as these are the localities recommended for Su-toppean commended. ropeen co onization, we may yet see India ti-

value China in this trace. M. Bannar, of the Paris Observatory, has advanced before the Academy of Science the singular proposition that in all rivers left to singular proposition that in all rivers left to
then selves, at is invariably the right bank that
is washed by floode— hat is to say it is the
right bank which suffers the most fricti n and
the mest destruction. He explaiss this by the
direction sat foca of the e-rib's rotation. Bile
contradictors at the Academy admit trut this
may be true of rivers running North and South
but they deny the pinciple for those which run
East and West, in the direction of the earth's
rotation. M. BABINAT contends that even here
the friction of the right bank is slightly greater
then that of the left. Will some American professor take the trouble to_reply to the French
satronomer's proposition? For it is especially in
America that it can be proved or dispreved by
actual observation.

A Sw.ss journal has a strange story of a wild girl lately found by a woodman of Saiat Margorethem, in the Centon of Saiat Gall. its discovered her lying wretchedly ciad and beaumbed with cold, under some branches, and took her to his house. According to her story, she is the daughter of what are called H-imathose parents—a sort of parishs who belong to no Canton, and arthough about eighteen years of age, neither she nor her parents has ever lived under a roof. Her father not ling since kilded her mother in a quarrel, upon which she left him, and had ever since wandered about the woods and mountains, living on wild fruits and vegeb'es piffered from gardens. To explain why she had not been discovered sconer, she said that her custom had been of sleep during the day and prowi about at night. She knew of no name belonging to her paren's or herself, and had ast the sightest idea of reigion.

Tau largest library in the world is that of the

belonging to her paven's or herseif, and had not the singhtest idea of religion.

The largest library in the world is that of the British Museum, and contains forty miles of shelves. The Imperial Library of Bt. Peteraburgh stands next in size, and contains about 560,000 volumes. The imperial Library of Vienna probably contains somewast under 400,000 volumes including \$188. The moyal Library of Bertin, about had a million; Muntch somewhat fewer; Copenhagen about 400,000; Breshau, 350,000, Dresden, 300,000. The famous Library at Gottingen, 300,000. The famous Library of the Visican is less remarkable for the number of its volumes, than for the value of its MSS, and the inaccessibility of its treasurer. The number of prioted books is variously estimated at between 300,000 and 500,000. The former, bowever, is considered nearer the truth. The value of the manuscript collection, believed to number about 25,000, cannot be over estimated. The books are kept in closed cases, and these is no catalogue—two great causes of the mystery which surround the collection. The principal galiery of the library is about a thousand feet in length.

VARIETIES.

VARIETIES.

When engineers would bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single thread.—
With that they next stretch a wire agrees. Then atrar d is added to strand, until a foundation in laid for planks; and now the beid engineer finds as fe footway and walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden threaded pleasure, and stretches it bence into heaven. Then the bridges death, and tesches the thoughts of the bridges death, and tesches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thicker between the two shores.

Osra must be easy in his mind to go to sleep quietly, but what must have been the two shores.

Osra must be easy in his mind to go to sleep quietly, but what must have been the two shores. I've hat the stranger whe was sent up stairs in a western hotel to sleep with a backwoodsman, who gave him this welcome: 'We'il, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me, none in the beast, but it is seen to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep conditionable, considering how I dream. You see I'm an eld teapper, and generally dream of shooting and scalpper, and generally dream of shooting and scalpper, log lo james. At the place I stopped night before last they eberged me five delians extra 'cause I happened to whittle u a the bead board with my krife, while I was dreaming. But you can come to bed if you like. I feel kinder pescales to night."