The Jeffersonian Democrat.

J. O. CONVERSE, Proprietor.] A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Dissemination of Republican Principles, Education, Temperance, Literature, Agriculture, and the News of the Day. TERMS---$1,50 per Annum.

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TERMS:

If paid in advance,.....$1 50
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☞All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment, at the market price.

***No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

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WILLIAM ROBERTS'
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OVER C. KNOWLES' HARNESS SHOP.
Chardon, Feb. 11, 1859. 474-tf

PHELPS AND THRASHER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
OFFICE—ON MAIN STREET, Opposite Chase's Hotel, CHARDON, OHIO.
Jan 28, 1859. 472-tf

W. O. FORRIST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTICE.—The undersigned, having withdrawn from the firm of "Durfee, Forrist & Hathaway," has opened an office in the suit of rooms formerly occupied by "Forrist & Hathaway," immediately over the Store of Wilkins & Kelley, Chardon, O., where he may at all times be found by his old clients and fly all others who may desire his assistance as an Attorney and Solicitor. A continuance of former confidence and business is respectfully solicited. W. O. FORRIST.
October 28th, 1857. 408 tf

H. K. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,—Office with W. O. Forrist, immediately over the Store of Wilkins & Kelley.
Chardon, April 1, 1858. 367tf

D. W. CANFIELD,
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WILKINS & KELLEY,
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Store, Union Block, Chardon, Ohio.

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WILL be in Chardon on the first Tuesday of each month. Room at Chase's Hotel.

DR. T. H. SWEENEY,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
CHARDON, OHIO.
May 13th 1858. 436 3m

CITY HOTEL,
T. B. BROOKWAY,
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22, 24, 26, Seneca Street, North,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

BRAINARD & BURRIDGE,
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W. H. BURRIDGE. JEHU BRAINARD.
March 16, 1852.

EXTRA GOLDEN AND IMPERIAL SYRUPS, by
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY

THE BEST TEA FOR 48., warranted to suit.
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

WANTED, Sheep Pelts, Grain, Butetr, Rags, and Cheese, for which we will pay the highest market price.
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

A LARGE Assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and FANCY HAT and BONNET BOXES, on hand by
Nov. 12. WILKINS & KELLEY.

MORTGAGE DEEDS—Just printed at this Office, Mortgage Deeds suitable for Attorneys to attach to foreclosures; also, a large quantity of the same of the common size.

CORN AND OATS, for Sale by
Nov. 12] WILKINS & KELLEY.

A GOOD Assortment of LADIES' DOMESTIC CALF BOOTEES, warranted to suit, by
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY

STEARINE AND TALLOW CANDLES by the pound or box, constantly on hand.
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

HYMN FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY C. D. STUART.

Not to be blest with warrior strength,
To wield the sword and wear the glaive,
Or rise to conqueror's fame at length,
Proclaim the good or make the brave.

To have the power to bide the scorn,
And rise above the hate and strife
Of those to wealth and title born,
Is the crown'd courage of our life.

What are the swords that prop a king—
The banners in his army's van—
To strength of soul, that dares to spring
And show the monarch in the man?

Kings and the mightest men of arms,
Strong as the heads of realms they bide,
Sport as they may with fortune's charms,
They are like leaves upon the tide.

In dim old sepulchres they lie,
The feast of silence and decay,
While the true world-heart beateth high
And thrones itself upon to-day.

Give me the man whose hands have tossed
The corn-seed to the mellow soil,
Whose feet the forest depths have crossed,
Whose brow is nobly crown'd with toil.

Remarks of Mr. Hitchcock, of Geauga,

In the House, January 26th, on the Repeal of the Ten Per Cent Law.

MR. SPEAKER:—The subject before the House has been so fully and ably discussed, both at the past, and present sessions of this General Assembly, that it seems presumption in me, to attempt to add anything, to what has already been said upon it. Feeling this to be so, I had, although feeling some interest in the measure, determined to take no part in the discussion. Only as I have been listening to-day has this determination been changed; it is not my purpose now, to attempt anything like a general review of the question, but only very briefly to direct attention to two or three practical ideas, which as a practical man, have been suggested to my mind. The ability, learning and research which have been exhibited in this discussion, have been such as to make me distrest my ability to add new light to that which has been already diffused upon the subject, or claim the attention of the House by any interesting, or forcible argument, and I will endeavor to delay the vote, all are ready and anxious to give, but a very few moments.

That the correct principle to govern action in this matter, is either free trade in money, or a uniform rate of interest, at such a rate per cent. as it is found upon an average, the ordinary, legitimate business purposes of life, will afford, it would seem that all would admit. In fact, all the arguments adduced before this House show this to be true.—Those in favor of retaining upon our statute book the present "ten per cent. law" argue in favor of "free trade," while those in favor of the repeal of this law, are in favor of a uniform rate of interest. The only question is as to the rate per cent. The gentleman from Hamilton, and others sustaining the same position, advocate free trade, and yet sustain the present law, which is really no more free trade, than will be our interest law, if the proposition to repeal the ten per cent. law prevails. Parties now may contract at a higher rate of interest, made legal but may not contract above what the law allows. The same will be the case when the law is repealed: the only difference is, that in one case a larger amount of interest may be taken, than in the other. One is as much opposed to free trade as the other. So far as my knowledge extends, and in the portion of the State which in part I represent, ten per cent. is practically the uniform rate of interest. True, to this, as to all other general rules, there are exceptions. Gentlemen talk about an ordinary rate of six per cent. and in exceptional cases extending by contract to ten. Ten per cent. is now the rule, and six the exception.

All branches of business are conducted upon this as a basis. Necessarily computations are made and estimates based upon it. The merchant sells his goods in expectation of, contracts for, and does receive his ten per cent. The manufacturer, the mechanic, or any one in whatever branch of business he may be engaged, needing for any purpose an amount of money, more than he may have at the time, if he borrow, is obliged to pay ten per cent. And the farmer if he would add to his small farm adjacent land, and be unable to pay for all at the time, finds the land-holder just as willing to sell, but he must pay from eight to ten per cent., and make ten per cent. if not paid when due, with his note secured by the land. So long as this is a rate of interest established by law, the constant tendency of things is to make this the standard. The question then arises, is it too high? If not, it should be legalized and established as a uniform rate. If too high, it should be reduced. I believe it has not been contended by any one during this discussion, that ordinary, legitimate business will warrant the payment of so high a rate of interest, but it has been admitted that to pay it men must engage in some hazardous speculation, in which, if continued, they would more frequently fail, and that six per cent. was fully as high as investments in agricultural, manufacturing or mechanical employments will warrant. If not admitted, it has been so fully shown by the gentleman from Cuyahoga, (Mr. Parsons,) the gentleman from Lawrence, (Mr. Leete,) and the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Rankin,) as to preclude the necessity of my attempting to add anything to what they have said upon that point, and as it would seem to me beyond all cavil. If this be true, men borrowing money or running in debt, with the absolute certainty of being obliged to pay ten cent. must become deeper and deeper involved, or engage in some speculation, in the vain hope of relief. Again, if it be greater interest than business purposes will afford, the longer the system is continued, the harder it will be to change, and the more disastrous the results to all. The longer men borrow, paying a higher rate of interest than the business in which they are engaged will warrant, the more ready and eager are they to borrow at these high rates. We hear it iterated and reiterated, that men, knowing what they can afford, are so anxious to borrow, even at high rates, as an argument that money is worth what it will bring. More frequently is it directly the contrary. It is natural, and most men will sooner jeopardize all than fail, and be obliged to acknowledge their inability to pay.—This constitutes a reason why individuals, as the burden bears heavier and heavier upon them, become anxious to borrow, and rashly do it, without ability to pay. Again, the evil effects of allowing the loaning of money on such interest as may be contracted for and beyond what can be afforded, is shown by instancing two men, engaged in business of a like nature, side by side. Needing more capital, or ready means to employ in their operations, one borrows money at ten per cent. while the other secures what he needs at six. Suppose the advance to only nine per cent. The one borrowing at six makes a profit, while the other paying ten loses, and must if he continue, inevitably fail. While all agree, that six per cent. is probably fully as high as the average of business will afford, and that this is as good a return upon money loaned as the same amount of capital invested in agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical arts will ensure, and that this should be the legal rate where no contract is made; yet it is contended that men should be allowed to contract for higher interest to any extent they please.

The great argument used in favor of this theory is, that money is like any other article of merchandise, or product of industry, and should be subject to like rules—a man having it should be allowed to sell and traffic in it as he pleases—a very plausible theory, and very good, if you carry the thing out. Let each and every man as you do in other things, produce it. Make it the same as other products of labor, no more, no less. Let men make or produce money. Let them traffic in it—let it be lawful tender for the payment of debts—let every other product of industry be a like tender. Place all upon the same footing, and how long think you, would money retain its present position. Being of no, or of small real value, it soon becomes of no account. Money is not properly a product of industry, and an article of merchandise, but is an index to such articles, and exponent of their value. Money is a standard or representative of value, made such by government. What then does government do? It takes that which is of little real value, that which can be neither eaten, drank or worn, and makes it the representative of value, and as such, constitutes it the only legal tender in payment of debts. Thus we see that money is the creature of government, and as such, that government should exercise free control over it, prescribing the rules by which it, and its transfer shall be governed. This being the case, and money being thus made the sole representative standard of value, it is both the right, and the duty of government to fix the rate to be paid for the loan of this representative of value, otherwise it becomes not a true standard, for if the price of money, or the rate of interest depends upon supply and demand, then all reliance upon it as a standard is destroyed. Does the principle that the Government have the right, and does the exercise of that right, to regulate money interfere with the rights of individuals? Not at all. Being the creature of Government, it is the right, and duty of that Government, so to control and regulate it, as to make it best answer the purposes for which it is intended. The gentleman from Hamilton, (Mr. Collins,) spoke of a horse and a wheelbarrow, seemingly carrying the idea that a man should have the same right to loan or hire out money as he pleased, or to sell and traffic in it, as he would that useful animal, or implement. I grant him the same *natural* right, and go farther, granting him the same natural right to *make* or *produce* money, as well as traffic in it. But we must recollect that money is not property, it is but the representative of property, and as such we are now considering it.

There are certain things, among which may be classed, our natural right to unrestrained liberty and freedom of action, which we surrender to law for the good of the whole. So do we surrender to Government our natural right to make money for the same good. With the right to produce, do we also surrender the right to control and regulate it. How then can the rights of individuals be interfered with, it the law does fix the rate of interest, and prescribe the rule by which the transfer and exchange of money shall be made. The government has established a law. The individual produces by labor, and exchanges the products of his industry for that which is made the standard of value. It is not his property, but simply the representative of his property. He takes his choice, either to reinvest this standard of value in other property, and by labor adding to this property, or he becomes the money lender, hiring to others the representative of his property, and lets them invest in, and in connection with labor add to the value of property. Now when he makes the election to become a money lender, he does it with a full knowledge of the law, and his rights are in no way interfered with.

Those opposed to the repeal of this law, tell us that Legislation will make no difference, that let what law may be passed, money loaners will take such interest as they please. The law will be disregarded. Then why such objection to its passage? Undoubtedly, the rate of interest being fixed at six per cent., the law will in some instances be transgressed, as is now the ten per cent. law. But it will have its effect. The great mass of business will be done at the prescribed rate. Even were it not so, what is our duty as Legislators? Admitting, as all parties have done, that eight and ten per cent. are too high, and yet no one seriously proposes to dispense with fixing some rate of interest. Shall we legalize a rate of interest that all acknowledge too high? Or shall we not rather, so far as our action here is concerned, legalize and establish such a uniform rate of interest as experience shows business purposes will afford?

To one other point would I briefly direct attention: The evil effect of high rates of interest upon the great industrial pursuits of the State, and especially upon agriculture. The resources of Ohio are almost illimitable. With her large and rapidly increasing population, her timber within her borders, and her ease of access to extensive fields for the supply of that which she has not, her iron from which to manufacture, and her coal with which to drive her machinery, together with the ability to furnish from her rich and productive soil sustenance for the millions who may, within her borders, engage in industrial pursuits, she has the elements of empire within herself. This being so, what may not capital invested, and labor employed, accomplish for the fulfilment of her destiny.

With all her other advantages—her commercial, manufacturing and mechanical interests, large and daily increasing in importance—agriculture, not to the exclusion of, but in connection with these, is *the* great interest of the State, underlying and outweighing them all. Ohio is emphatically an agricultural State of vast resources, and in the full and best development of those resources is her hope for increase of population, of wealth, of influence and of power. That which tends to the best development of those resources, is for the best interest of the people and of the State. That which hinders this development, retards and blights those interests. How do high rates of interest affect and hinder this development? By their tendency to vest the ownership of the soil in the few, rather than the many. All experience shows, and on examination of the tax duplicate of the different counties of the State, figures will testify, that the richness and productiveness of the soil are best developed, where that soil is owned by the many. That in counties in this State, where land is divided into small farms, and each man living upon his own land cultivates with his own hands his own soil, this development is most perfect. That other things being equal, like location, like soil and like climate, the tax duplicate where the land is thus distributed, shows much greater wealth, than where there are large farms owned by a few individuals, and the majority of the population are tenants. In fact, so true is this principle, that counties of much greater natural advantages, are outstripped by those inferior in extent and productiveness.

It is admitted by all, experience shows, and one undertaking it, will soon be satisfied of the truth, that ordinary farming will not pay at eight and ten per cent. Individuals knowing this to be so, and having valuable and productive farms, sell out and removing into our towns and villages, become money lenders, and note shavers; others borrow of them, and purchase farms, or what is the same thing, purchase land, making advance payments, and giving their notes for the balance, with interest at ten per cent., secured by mortgage upon the premises, and frequently if the individual have other estate, the security goes upon that also. The money loaner knowing what the result must be, and of course seeking his own interest in the matter. This being a greater interest than the business of agriculture will afford, the land must inevitably go into the hands of the original holder, or of some other person who like him has the money to pay for it. This process continued, certainly tends to bring about the condition of things spoken of above. The same will be the effect upon the manufacturing and mechanical interests. If money be loaned to carry on any business and a higher rate charged on it than the business will warrant, loss and ruin must be the result. Money if loaned for business, should be at a rate men can afford to pay in that business, else labor is lost to the amount the rate paid exceeds what the business will afford. So long as a higher rate of interest is paid than what the business in which the capital borrowed is employed will afford, so long, and to the same extent is the tendency to bring wealth into the hands of and vest ownership of property in the few, thus hindering the wealth and material development of the State. Capitol and labor together, each in its own sphere, will accomplish all that is necessary for the interest of our State, but one should not be so used as to cripple the other. The true principle is that capital should employ labor, not be loaned to it. Capital invested in land should employ labor in the working of the owner upon that land. Capitol invested by the owner in manufacturing, mechanical and merchantile pursuits, should employ labor in these pursuits.—When capital is by the owner invested in such pursuits, rather than loaned to them, may we hope to see true and abundant prosperity prevail.

A great reason, urged originally for the passage of the ten per cent. law, was to induce foreign capital to come into the State, for investment. And if we repeal this law, we are told, this capital will be withdrawn. Undoubtedly, in consequence of this law some capital did come into our State, but most frequently was it brought in by private Bankers, as I was told by one engaged in this business, within a short time, borrowed by them at six or seven per cent. to loan at ten per cent. Whatever foreign capital we have at ten per cent. protected by our laws, while paying us no taxes, the sooner we are rid of, the better. As just so long as we poorer in proportion as the amount paid is more than can be afforded.

Mr. Speaker—Seeing that money is the creature of government, receiving from it its vitality, and importance, made by it the standard of value, and the only legal tender in payment of debts; believing that as money is the creature of government, it is the right and duty of that government so to regulate it as that it shall be a uniform standard of value; that high rates of interest tend to hinder the material growth and wealth of the State—to render antagonistic capital and labor, crushing out the latter by the former, and ultimately result disastrously to all, and that if any rate of interest be fixed, it should be a uniform one, and such as experience shows business will afford, I shall vote for the indefinite postponement of the bill known as Collins' "Free Trade" Bill, against the amendment allowing parties to contract for eight per cent., and must cordially support the bill repealing the "ten per cent. law."

THE ROBIN RED-BREAST'S LOVE FOR MANKIND.—It is a curious fact that the love of our race is so innate in the robin as to render him unhappy in any other society—except in the breeding season, when all birds are shy and naturally suspicious for the welfare of their offspring. Go into any wood, walk down any shady lane, enter any cemetery, seat yourself on any rural stile—within a few moments you will assuredly have a robin beside you, and he will assuredly introduce himself with a song. It is in vain for you to say to him, "Nay;" he fairly fascinates you; he wooes your heart, and wins it.—How many of my successes in winning human hearts, are attributable to the hints afforded me by this ingenious, bold, open-hearted, all-conquering bird!—*Kidd on the Robin.*

THE LUNGS.—A recent writer says that the injurious effect of compression of the chest is shown by the fact that a man in a nude state is capable of inspiring 100 cubic inches of air at a breath, but when dressed only 130 inches. Ladies who encase themselves in tight-fitting under garments, should remember this fact.—Though we draw into and eject a similar amount of air thrown from the lungs it has lost much of its oxygen, and has gained from three to six per cent. carbonic acid, a large amount of vapor, traces of ammonia, hydrogen and other volatile substances.

☞Merriman says that persons having limbs frozen by cold, should immerse the frozen limb in cold water, and retain it in that position until the ache has ceased; and no unpleasant consequences will result to the limb from the frost. Persons chilled with cold should drink freely of cold water, and bathe if practicable. Soft snow will extract frost, if applied as a poultice to the frosted flesh, while the frost it still stopping. The same remedy to a person struck by lightning is required, as when prostrated by cold.

RURAL COURTING.

A youth and maid, one winter night,
Were sitting in the corner;
His name, we're told, was Joshua White,
And her's was Patience Warner.

Not much the pretty maiden said,
Beside the young man sitting;
Her cheeks were flushed, a rosy red,
Her eyes bent on her knitting.

Nor could he guess what thoughts of him
Were to her bosom flocking,
As her fair fingers—swift and slim—
Flew round and round the stocking.

While, as for Joshua—bashful youth—
His words grew few and fewer;
Though all the time, to tell the truth,
The chair edged nearer to her.

Meantime, the ball of yarn gave out,
She knit so fast and steady;
And he must give his aid, no doubt,
To get another ready.

He held the skein—of course the thread
Got tangled, snarled and twisted;
"Have Patience," cried the artless maid
To him who her assisted.

Good chance was this for tongue tied churl,
To shorten all palaver;
"Have Patience!" cried he, "dearest girl!
And may I really have her?"

The deed was done;—no more that night
Clicked needles in the corner;—
And she is Mrs. Joshua White
That once was Patience Warner.

FUN ITEMS.

"Esq." at the end of a man's name is like the curl in a pig's tail—more for ornament than use.

BYRON was disenchanted when he saw his *inamorata* eating. In other words he faltered when youth and beauty were *at strak!*

AN editor in Indiana was attacked by a man for some personal grievance. The editor says, "to avoid injuring him and to prevent his injuring us, *we got out of the way!*"

THE ugliest and most mischievous Miss we ever knew was Miss Government. We know a worser—Miss Fortune! And she is said to "never come single, too!"

A FELLOW who lives at a boarding house where they give the toughest of tough beef steaks, staggered his landlady the other day by handing his plate and asking in a very loud voice for a "little more of his daily *board!*"

MORPHY was sitting at breakfast recently, absorbed in reverie and "brown study," when a friend asked him what was the matter? Morphy started, blushed, and replied, "why, the fact is, I was trying to see if I could check mate the sugar-bowl with the pepper-castor and cream-pot!"—*Paris letter to Punch.*

AN Irishman, who had lain sick for a long time, was one day met by the parish priest, when the following conversation took place—"Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered—but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Och, no, your riverence, it was the meetin' uv that *other chap*, that I was afeared uv," replied Pat.

A STORY is told about a man out West who had a hare lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side *grew hair and the other feathers.*

THEY are getting sharp down at Lafayette, Ind., under the influence of their great mineral water facilities. A horticulturist advertised that he would supply all sorts of trees and plants, especially "pie plants of all kinds." A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for "one package of custard-pie seed and few dozen of mince-pie plants!" The gardener promptly filled the order by sending him *four goose eggs and a small dog!* This statement is vouched for.

Jackson's Duel with Dickinson.

The following is General Jackson's own account of the duel, as told by General Eaton:

Jackson settled at Nashville, between the years 1790 and 1800, and began the practice of law. Dickinson was already there, following the same profession. He was a great duelist, having killed several in duels, and almost certain to kill at the first fire. His mode of firing was uncommon. Instead of raising his pistol at the word, he would bring it down from above, until he got it to the proper level, and then fire. All the merchants in Nashville had Dickinson retained in their behalf, and he being the only lawyer there until Jackson came, no redress could be obtained by the opposite side.—Gen. Jackson refused to be retained by these merchants, to the exclusion of all other parties. The consequence was that he issued sixty writs to the first term of the court at Nashville.

He issued writs against the merchants, who, until then, had gone scot free. This irritated them, and they being desirous of getting Jackson out of the way, incited Dickinson to provoke a duel. He began by acting, on trials, offensive to the General.

He remonstrated with Dickinson, and plainly told him that he would not submit to such disrespectful treatment.

Dickinson persisted, whereupon General Jackson challenged him. The time and place for the combat were fixed upon, and the news spread for miles around. There were at least two thousand persons on the ground, and bets were made, as if it were a horse race.

Dickinson himself bet that he would kill Jackson on the first fire. Dickinson fired first, and his ball hit Jackson on the right pap, and peeled his breast. He had a callous lump there until the day of his death. As soon as the smoke of Dickinson's pistol blew away, he saw General Jackson still standing, and he exclaimed, "Haven't I killed the rascal yet?" General Jackson told General Eaton that until then he meant to give him his life, but on hearing these words, he raised his pistol, fired, and killed Dickinson instantly.

A GOOD IRISH STORY.—A good-looking Irishman, stopping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord what was the news. The landlord, disposed to run upon him, replied: "They say the devil is dead!" "An' sure," says Pat, "that's news indade!" Shortly after, he went to the bar, laid down some coppers, and resumed his seat. The landlord, always ready for a customer, asked him what he would take. "Nothing at all," replied Pat. "Why then did you lay down this money?" "An' sure, sir, it is the custom in me own country, when a chap loses his daddy, to give him a few coppers to help pay for his wake."

The Author of "Sweet Home."

Though the trite old song, "Home, Sweet Home," has been sung within the home circle of almost every household, yet how few persons of all who have heard its sweet strains, know who was the author of those beautiful words—

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

It perhaps has never occurred to the mind of any one unacquainted with the circumstances, that the writer of a song which has found an echo in so many hearts, could be other than one who had experienced all the pleasures of a happy home; but, sad as is the reflection, it is nevertheless true, that John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," though he has contributed to the happiness of many homes, never had a home of his own.

As I watch the course of great men, and the destiny of party, I meet often strange contradictions in the eventful life. The most remarkable was that of John Howard Payne, author of "Sweet Home." I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I often spent whole days in his apartments. He was an applicant for office at the time—consul at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poet subjected to all the humiliations of office-seeking! Of all evening he would walk along the street. Once in a while we would see some family circle so happy, and forming so beautiful a group, that we would stop, and then pass silently on.

On such occasions he would give a history of his wandering, his trials, and all his cares incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he once, "have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand-organ playing, "Sweet Home," without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from office, and in old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread." Thus he would complain of his lot. His only wish was, to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers, and sleep in obscurity.

I met him one day, looking unusually sad. "Have you got your consulate?" said I.

"Yes, and I leave in a week, for Tunis; I shall never return."

The last expression was not a political faith. Far from it. Poor Payne! his wish was realized; he died at Tunis.

Printer's Devil.

We have so frequently been asked by friends and others, why the boy in the printing office is called the "devil," that we conclude to give what little we know upon the subject.

The first persons who carried on printing to any extent, (if they were not the actual inventors of the art, as asserted,) were John Guttenburgh, John Faust, (or Faustus,) and Peter Shæffer. Germany was the place the art was invented and first carried on. The following story is told of the first introduction of printing in France:

"In 1592, Faust carried a number of Bibles into Paris, which he and his partner (Shæffer) had printed, and disposed of as manuscripts; at this time the discovery of the art was not known in France. At first he sold them at the high price of five or six hundred crowns, the sum usually obtained by the scribes. He afterwards lowered the price to sixty, which created universal astonishment; but, when he produced them according to the demand, and even reduced it to thirty, all Paris became agitated.

"The uniformity of the copies increased their wonder, the Parisians considering it a task beyond human invention; informations were given to the police against him, as a magician; his lodgings were searched, a great number of Bibles were found and seized; the red ink with which they were embellished, was said to be his blood. It was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; whereupon he was cast into prison, and would most probably have shared the fate of such, whom ignorant and superstitious Judges condemned in those days of witchcraft. He now found it necessary, in order to gain his liberty, to make known his discovery of the art. This affair gave rise to the tradition of 'the Devil and Dr. Faustus,' which is handed down to the present time."

The ignorance and superstition that considered printing an invention of the Evil One, would also very naturally suppose the men engaged in it as being the servants of Satan, if not actual fiends in human shape. It is universally considered that the above story gave rise to the practice of calling the office boy by the name of "Devil."—*Printers' News Letter.*

Franklin's Maxims.

He that by the plow must thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

The following from the pen of the great American philosopher, Dr. Franklin, should be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every school room. Hear what "Poor Richard" says:

1. Plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.
2. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.
3. Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.
4. Diligence is the mother of Good Luck.
5. Pride breakfasted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy.
6. Extravagance and improvidence end at the prison door.
7. It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.
8. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.
9. The eye of a master will do more than both his hands.
10. What maintains one vice would bring up two children.
11. He that goes borrowing, returns sorrowing.
12. Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.
13. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.
14. A life of leisure and a life of luxury are two different things.
15. Three removes are as bad as a fire.
16. Creditors have better memories than debtors.
17. The rolling stone gathers no moss.
18. If you would have your business done, go; if not, send.
19. It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.
20. Buy what thou needest not, and it will oblige thee to sell thy necessaries.

"These maxims of Dr. Franklin," says a cotemporary, "though often printed, lose nothing by repetition."

ASLEEP.

An hour before, she spoke of things
That memory to the dying brings,
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seemed among her flowers and birds,
Until she fell asleep.
'Twas summer then, 'tis summer now,
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.

I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes;
And, resting on the garden seat,
Her old Newfoundland at my feet,
I think of other times—

Of golden eves, when she and I
Sat watching here the flaming sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or heard the children in the lane,
Following home the harvest wains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight fades away,
And ships grow dusky in the bay,
These recollections cease;
And in the stillness of the night,
Bright thoughts that end in dreams as bright
Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across the dim unsounding sea,
With her for evermore.

CHOICE VARIETY.

'TIS a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life a spider.

IT is impossible to love those a second time whom we have ceased to love.

THE shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our estates, but by contracting our desires.

A YEAR of pleasure passes like a floating breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

ONE always receiving, never giving, is like the stagnant pool, in which, whatever remains corrupts.

THE art of setting off moderate qualifications steals esteem, and often gives more reputation than real merit.

IGNORANCE and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to contend with a statesman than a blockhead.

SPARE moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

THERE is not a spider hanging on the king's wall, but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the churchyard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any man especially any Christian man, to be a blank and a nothing.

THAT was a beautiful idea expressed by a Christian lady on her death bed, in reply to a remark of her brother, who was taking leave of her to return to his distant residence, that he should probably never again meet her in the land of the living. She answered, "Brother, I trust we shall meet in the land of the living. We are now in the land of the dying!"

DON'T harp on past troubles. When we see a pale, nervous woman in the midst of her friends, preferring to entertain them with a list of the racking pains she has suffered, to a promenade in God's free air and sunshine, we cannot wonder that the rose returns not to her blanched cheek. Why is it that to some these memories are very meat and drink? They consume them—the bitter agony is acted over and over again, the tears thrice shed, the place cherished where such a dreadful thing occurred—the scar fondly petted that tells of the almost fatal knife. They gasp over and yet cling to them.

Silicet of Sic Damnum Sculls!

The physician who attended *sic transit* has arrived in this city and taken rooms at the Tremont.—*Boston Museum.*

The pugilist *nihil fit* has gone to Boston and hopes to see *sic transit in gloria mundi* morning.—*Springfield Post.*

He arrived safely, but soon *delta* blow at *sic transit*, and *beta* hole in his head.—*Boston Bee.*

We understand *nihil fit* him and *noctes* head completely off.—*Boston Museum.*

That must be a mistake for *sic transit* was *inter se* Dr. Digg last evening, and staid till *tecum*.—*Carpet Bag.*

Sic transit came into our office this morning with a "Carpet Bag." He *can* by rail with the *carmen*.—*Hartford Excelsior.*

Oh, *mum* sculls! You *damnum* sculls! He didn't either. *Sic transit* drove a *in pone tandem temo rex* from the eastward. He is visiting his *ante*, Mrs. *Die Terre*, in this city, and will stay till *ortem*. Dr. Dignos the *Terris*. He likewise *et super* with us last evening. He *eta beta pi*.—The pugilist also came with him, and *lambda* man badly in the street—he *cutis nea* off, and *noctem flat urna* flounder.—*Hartford Republican.*

Silicet, the whole of you.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid; but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer, observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family, and married her; but he died while yet she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.

MAZEPPA.—Mazeppa was a Polish nobleman, born in the Palatinate of Podolia; he was educated as a page to Scan Casimir, at whose court he acquired some knowledge of belles lettres. An intrigue, which he had with the wife of a Polish Palatine, having been discovered, the husband had him tied on a wild horse, which was then set loose.—The horse, which was from the Ukraine, went back thither, carrying with him Mazeppa, half dead from hunger and fatigue. Some peasants took care of him; he remained with them for a long time, and distinguished himself in several incursions against the Tartars. His superior information made him highly respected among the Cossacks, and his fame, which was daily increasing, induced the Czar to create him a Prince of Ukraine. Such is the historical fact which furnished Lord Byron with the subject of his poem with this title.