PLANTERS' BANNER.

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The Planters' Banner.

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Franklin, Jan. 1st, 1867.

MISCELLLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 432 Broome Street, New York.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is chartered by the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are six dollars at joining (for which a policy will be furnished,) and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which due notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for expenses of collection.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the

NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

and will be invested in United States bonds, or real estate or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the city of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heirs, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds, said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice, forfeits all claim upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send ten dollars and fifty cents to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of paying $1 10 each time, besides a saving of 50 cents. For example, that he cannot pay six dollars now and [illegible] securing $5,000 to his heirs. The [illegible] dollars each person will have to pay [illegible] will be $30 per year, a little over 50 cents [illegible] making this mode of insurance cost [illegible] would have to pay any regular [illegible] policy.

[illegible] classes, or men and [illegible] filled ten new classes will be [illegible] are not allowed in the same classes. Everything is done to make each class equal.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons between the ages of 15 & 20 years.
In class B all persons between the ages of 20 & 25 years.
In class C all persons between the ages of 25 & 30 years.
In class D all persons between the ages of 30 & 35 years.
In class E all persons between the ages of 35 & 40 years.
In class F all persons between the ages of 40 & 45 years.
In class G all persons between the ages of 45 & 50 years.
In class H all persons between the ages of 50 & 55 years.
In class I all persons between the ages of 55 & 60 years.
In class K all persons between the ages of 60 & 65 years.

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong, will be expelled and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays $6 upon becoming a member and $1 10 each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, having no connection with any other.

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A man dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within 30 days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are, no panics [illegible] fees are so small and require [illegible] MEMBERS. Intervals that are [illegible] tency. Nothing to become a member must send $6 in cash, bank, draft, postal order, or by express, the extra charge being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Agents are not allowed to receive moneys, but must ask for checks, etc., etc. Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check do it at their own risk. All checks, etc., must be payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name age, birthplace, present occupation, who the policy is in favor of, Postoffice address, town, county, State. *Also a Medical Certificate*, setting forth the physical condition, and whether in the opinion of the doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a three cent postage stamp to prepay return postage.

All comunications should be addressed

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 Broom St., New York City.

TRUSTEES { E. McMURDY, E. T. WRIGHT, Prest. Star Metal Co. W. S. CARMAN, Pres. Stuyvesant Bank. H. W. FORD, Cashier 8th of the Republic L. W. RUSSAT.

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Messrs. Latham, Emery & Co., 72 Cedar street, New York City, General Agent for New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia.

N. B. Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each State and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of reference and $50,000 bonds.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A physician will be in attendance at the office of the Company—also at the office of each general Agent—to examine applicants. sep5-y

Housewives Read!

DR. B. DALE, of Carrollton, Mississippi, says:

"I often prescribe the English Female Bitters in my practice, and always with the most satisfactory results."

An eminent Physician of Memphis, says:

"The combination known as English Female Bitters is the most powerful and certain Uterine Tonic I have ever known. I often prescribe it for various female complaints and am always delighted with its effects."

C. F. MORGAND, editor of the Kosciusco Chronicle says:

"This is to certify that the English Female Bitters is highly recommended by the Medical Fraternity at this place and surrounding country."

The Macon, (Miss.) Beacon says:

"From the unprecedented sale and demand for the English Female Bitters here, and the entire satisfaction given, we earnestly recommend them to all our lady friends."

☞ Sold by our Druggists. oct31-tf

A. Rogster,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

Main Street, Franklin, La.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of Copper and Tin Ware at reasonable prices.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Franklin, Jan. 19, 1867. 1y jeo.

PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known—
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage—
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pauper's pottage!

Of all the notable things of earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth
Among our "fierce Democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing for laughter, flings and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebian vocation;
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station.
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes;
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh—wherever it goes—
Is subject to irritation.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Puritanism.

ITS INTOLERANCE, BIGOTRY AND HYPOCRISY.

This malady, which has been the curse of Old England in times long past, which has been so terrible a curse to New England, from the begining, and from thence has sent its virus, in greater or less degree, through all the States of this once happy Union, where it still spreads the poison, cannot well be said to be dying out in New England; but we do happen, now and then, to find some bold and just expression of opinion upon it in the region which still entertains it mostly, and which encourages us to hope that the season rapidly approaches when our political, social and moral atmosphere may be totally purged and set free from the pestilence.

Very recently, in an oration delivered by the Hon. W. Austin, of West Roxbury, Mass., we find him using this language. Speaking of Governor Dudley, Colonial Governor, he says: "That he possessed all the attributes of a sturdy Puritan, a class of people who were never happy except when they had somebody to quarrel with, or somebody to oppress."

Kindred with this is the following passage from the same oration:

"Ages ago, in the time of Æsop, an attempt was made to wash the blackamoor white, but the blackamoor died under the operation. Experiments of a similar kind are now under trial, to fail, as all others have failed before. The decrees of the first great cause cannot be overturned, cannot be set aside by man or devil. Satan tried the first experiment. That failed, as all such experiments must fail which invade the law of the [illegible] Deity.

"These are all Puritan experiments, and the devil is understood always to have shown himself a Puritan, when it became his policy to play the hypocrite."

Elsewhere, the same orator, speaking of one of the great moral deficiencies of politicians and so-called statesmen, in our day, and especially in our country, uses the following language:

"The want of courage in avowing opinion, is a vice of our times. Too many conceal their opinions, when they happen not to be in harmony with the masses. They thus contribute to aid the masses and perpetuate their abuses. He who is capable of forming an opinion, but, forsaking manhood, and a renegade from principle, falters, whether from fear or interest, either in politics or religion—acting contrary to his own deliberate judgment—in opposition to his [illegible] considered convictions [illegible] Puritanism, in its native self, his [illegible] to render this very sort of treachery and hypocrisy the absolute necessity of society.

The same writer says:

"They (the Puritans) if they cannot hate a man for his vices, will certainly do so for his virtues. Hate is the aliment upon which envy and hypocrisy thrive most, and they must hate in order to be reasonably happy. This is, perhaps, some excuse, referrible to that peculiar demon which tortures them."

In the little old volume, called "Cabala," and containing the "Table Talk of King James the First," we find a passage which fitly belongs in this connection:

"I never knew (said King James) that Puritan, that spake well of any man behind his back, or took delight to do good to any; being covetous of his purse and liberal of his tongue, so that he is always an ill-neighbor, and a false friend."

How true, at this very day, to the characteristics of this meddlesome people; whose enormous vanity suffers nobody to be at peace, if they can mar it; and never beholds any prosperity, of which it does not seek to rob the proprietor, even though they add nothing thereby to their own possessions.

Let us look to the summary made of the tribe by one of the greatest of the British historians of the present century. We quote from the "History of England," by the celebrated T. Babington Macaulay.

He writes—speaking of the intolerance of Puritanism, and their envious and malignant characteristics:

"Public amusements, from the masques, which were exhibited at the mansions of the great, down to the wrestling matches, and grinning matches on the village green, were vigorously attacked. One ordinance directed that all the May poles in England should be forthwith hewn down. Another proscribed all theatrical diversions. The play-houses were to be dismantled, the spectators fined, the actors to be whipped at the cart's-tail. Rope dancing, puppet shows, bowls, horse racing, were regarded with no friendly eye. But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion with high and low, was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere secretaries. It is to be remarked that their antipathy to this sport had nothing in common with that feeling which has in our own time induced the Legislature to interfere for the purpose of protecting beasts against the wanton cruelty of man. The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Indeed, he generally contrived to enjoy the double pleasures of tormenting both spectators and bear."

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Singular Festivities at Pompeii.

The municipality of Naples has no idea of being behind either Florence or Turin in welcoming Prince Hubert and his wife, who are expected to take up their abode in the palace some time in November. If they carry out the project they have now under consideration, the chances are that a larger crowd of sight-seers from all lands will be collected here than were attracted by the tournaments of the present capital of Italy. It is proposed to give a grand feast at Pompeii, which is to last for twenty-four hours. During that period Pompeii is to be restored to what is supposed to have been its condition before it was destroyed. The shops are to be filled up, as in the days of old, and shopkeepers are to stand in the stalls in the costumes of the period.

The streets, the temples and the public monuments, are all to be decorated as they would have been on festal days in the ancient times. In fact, the present skeleton of Pompeii is to be revivified, and the last days of Pompeii are to be enacted over again. At mid-day there are to be wrestlings and races and boxing, and Pompeiian games, but no gladiators. The victors are to receive their prizes in the Temple of Fortune, and afterward it is proposed to open the old theatre, when a Greek tragedy, translated into Italian, will be acted. In the evening the large amphitheatre is to be illuminated with torches, by the light of which dancers are to dance until daylight appears. Such is the spectacle which the municipality have now under consideration. If it is given, it will not only be magnificent, as tournaments or illuminations may be, but it will have an interest of its own, which will attract many to witness it who are not ordinary sight-seers.

[From the Nashville Banner, 19th ult.]

In Memoriam.

A MOVEMENT TO REINTER THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN TENNESSEE.

We most cheerfully comply with the request to give the following appeal a place in our columns:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18, 1868.

The Memorial Society of Nashville beg to inform the friends of the "Lost Cause" in Tennessee, and in all the Southern States, that they have purchased, upon very liberal terms, four acres of the the new Catholic cemetery adjoining Mt. Olivet, to reinter the brave and honored Confederate soldiers whose remains are now lying in the commons and fields of Davidson county. We hope all who are interested in this cause will send their contributions to the Treasurer, or to either of the following committee:

Mrs. Jas. K. Polk,	Mrs. F. G. Porter,
Mrs. M. P. Maguire,	Mrs. J. French,
Mrs. Thos. Farrell,	Mrs. S. M. Lindsley,
Mrs. Jno. Kirkman,	Mrs. Wm. Clare,
Mrs. T. J. Harding,	Mrs. T. Craighead,
Mrs. H. Weber,	Mrs. Wm. Evans,
Mrs. Thos. Meness,	Mrs. H. B. Buckner,
Mrs. G. Cunningham,	Mrs. John Overton.

MRS. F. G. PORTER, Chairman.
MRS. H. B. BUCKNER, Treasurer.

Trustees of Cemetery.

Gen. William B. Bate, Gen. B. Frank [illegible] Banner "[illegible] the South will [illegible] copy.

EDUCATE YOURSELF.—The New York Sun is urging workingmen to cultivate the intellect, and become as intelligent and well informed as any other members of society:

It is surprising, (says the editor,) how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study, during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of his daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read of his contemporaries in the midst of incessant labor. And if the workman, with his healthful mind so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours a day for years, to careful study, he will be astonished at the great surprise he will give graduates, who so often [illegible] diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with the eminent intellects of the past.

The effect of music on the senses was oddly and wonderfully verified, during the mourning of the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George the Third. A tailor had an order for a great number of black suits, which were to be finished in a very short space of time. Among his workmen there was a fellow who was always singing "Rule Britania," and the rest of the journeymen joined in the chorus. The tailor made his observations, and found that the slow time of the tune retarded the work; in consequence, he engaged a blind fiddler, and placing him near the workshop, made him play constantly the lively tune of "Nancy Dawson." The design had the desired effect; the tailors' elbows moved obedient to the melody, and the clothes were sent home within the prescribed period.

GEN. LEE.—We published a statement yesterday that Gen. R. E. Lee had been tendered the position of "Supivisor of Agencies" of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, for the South, with a salary of $10,000. We saw last night the letter making the proposition to him. It was in the possession of Mr. T. L. Alfriend, of Richmond, one of the agents of the company for Virginia, who was conveying it to the General. The letter intimates that if the amount offered is not satisfactory it will be increased.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

Several flags carried by the Insurgents in Cuba have been captured. They are triangular in shape, and have a sun in the centre with radiating stripes. The Havana Diario regards this an indication that the insurgents intend to declare their independence of Spain.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show in what States and Territories the receipts of postage fall far short of the expenses of transporting the mails, including all the Southern States but Kentucky and Tennessee. In these sections the expense of transportation alone exceeds the postage receipts by the sum of $3.000,337.

A young rhinocerous has just been landed in this country, the first for twenty years. He will not get his growth for some twenty years, but weighs 3000 pounds, and eats daily two bushels of corn, one bushel of potatoes, and three hundred pounds of hay, drinking fifteen or twenty buckets of water.

Some wags took a drunken fellow, placed him in a grave yard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being defined, he sat upright, and after looking around he exclaimed: "Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm confounded belated."

NEGRO WEDDING.—A negro wedding took place in this county, at which the sable parson thus spoke:

"Here is a couple who have walked out to-night, wishing to be jined in, and thro' love, and wishing all dem dat have any ting twixt dem, come forward and speak now, if not, let dem hold dar peace now and forevermore. I want's every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy.

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly to your left side, do you take her for your beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving; Do you love her mother? Do you love her father? Do you love her brothers? Do you love her sisters? Do you love her master? Do you love her mistress? But do you love God the best?" Answer—"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side, do you take to be your dear beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through *conflution*, safe and be safe, holy and be holy? Do you love his mother? Do you love his father? Do you love his brothers? Do you love his sisters? Do you love God the best?" Answer—"I will."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fastly by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife, by the commandments of God. We shall *hope* and trusting through God, that you may live right—that you may die right, now and forevermore. Now, Mr. Jim, *slew* your bride.

"Let us sing a hime:"

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, etc."

A correspondent, in the Southern Cultivator, gives the two following recipes, and says they should be printed in letters of gold and given to the public:

Cholic or Scours in Horses.—Give a half tumbler of spirits of camphor in a pint of warm water, (cold will do;) if not relieved in fifteen minutes repeat the dose. Give nothing else. I have never known it to fail in a practice of twenty years. No bad effects.

Nail in the Foot.—To relieve from the effects of running a nail in the foot of man or horse, take peach leaves, bruise them, apply to the wound, confine with bandage, and the cure is as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day if necessary; but one application usually does the work. I have cured both man and horse in a few hours, when they were apparently on the point of having the lockjaw. These recipes, remembered and practiced, will save many valuable lives.

The inventor of Planchette is said to have made $50,000 already. The resurrectionist of Planchette may have made this amount but the inventor has been dead many years. The inventors and purveyors of trifles get rich while the discoverers of rare benefits in science and mechanics starve. The man who invented the [illegible] made money out of it at the rate of $10,000 a month. The dancing Zouave and swinging bird—ten and twenty-five cent toys—have made their originators rich. "Trifles light as air" are often more weighty in their effect upon one's destiny than the gravest and heaviest matters of seeming import.

WILL SHE SMOKE?—The coming woman, will she smoke? All glorified being, will she descend in a nicotinous cloud upon us from out the lap of perfected ages as Venus rose from the foam of the sea? The question is asked inasmuch as Boston is now given over to the consumption of cigars by the fair, one dealer in that city having an average surreptitious dealer three hundred in this direction, and the equities of smoking as compared with snuff chewing having been duly considered in the Philadelphia Evening Star. Will she smoke? If so, kissing, let it be predicted, will go not by, but forthwith out of favor. No she cheroots.

It will be seen that civil war impends in Spain, and that only the most wonderful engineering can pilot the people in comparative safety through the coming storm. For come, it would appear, it must. While the people at Madrid shout themselves hoarse in favor of a monarchy, the rabbles of Seville, Cadiz, and other provisional settlements clamor, with the enthusiasm of the old revolutionary *sans culottes*, for a Republic—but they have no idea of what a Republic really is, or should be. They are altogether unfitted to live under a Democracy, but they will undoubtedly insist upon trying it, and will continue to insist until the bayonet and the cannon ball reduce them to submission and inactive discontent. As it was in the beginning, etc.

AN EXPENSIVE VICE.—The sales of retail liquor dealers in the United States, during one year, amounted, according to the report of Commissioner Wells, to $1,483-491,865. Of this sum New York is credited with $246,617,520; Pennsylvania $152-663,495; Ohio, $151,734,875, and Illinois $119,933,945. When to this enormous amount of nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars is added the value of the time wasted in the consumption of ardent spirits, and of the property destroyed by intoxicated persons, it is asserted that the savings from the disuse of alcoholic drinks would extinguish the public debt in one year.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The Emperor of China has issued an edict forbidding the rebuilding of destroyed or the repairing of any decayed temples, except those of Confucius. He has also proclaimed full toleration to Christianity, and protection to its followers, thus breaking down the wall of partition and opening the way for the entrance of the Gospel to the teeming population of that large empire.

Medicine Wolf, a Cheyenne chief, who was killed a few weeks ago, in western Kansas, had forty scalps, which he wore for a necklace. All were those of white people—some taken from grey-headed men and women, and some from very small children. A piece of the chief's own scalp is to be made into a vest chain for one of the party who killed him.

It is stated that Gen. Geo. B. McClellan has just been notified by the executors of the will of the millionaire Stevens, of Hoboken, that he is to receive a salary of $10,000 per year from the estate, in payment for his services in superintending the completion of the well-known Stevens' battery.

A Man Four Hundred Years Old.

There recently arrived in Cincinnati a lunatic—a scholarly man of about thirty-eight—who has been employed as a teacher in schools. He has always lived a quiet, temperate life, and never exhibited any symptoms of insanity until within a month past. He converses well and intelligibly on the topics of the day, but soon drifts away into the past to recount some of the events which occurred two or three hundred years ago, and in which, according to his account, he himself mingled.

He knew Shakespeare well, he says, and was present when he made his first appearance in London as an actor. He speaks of having once loaned "William" five dollars, which he forgot to repay. "But never mind," he says, "Billy was a good fellow, and he wasn't as well fixed as I was."

A gentleman remarked that if he was four hundred years old, he must have been quite a young man when Columbus sailed in search of the New World. Oh yes, he remembered it well. He was present at a presentation of a bosom pin which was made to Columbus by some of his friends, on the night previous to his departure. "They had a gay time," said he, "making speeches and drinking toasts. Chris wanted me to go along with him but I told him I believed I would wait for the next steamer."

After musing a little time the four hundred year old man suddenly remarked: "Ever know Lib?"

"Lib who?" asked the gentleman addressed.

"Why, Elizabeth, Queen of England. Great friend of mine. I was the only one she allowed to call her Lib. Splendid woman—magnificent woman—a little haughty, though, and self-willed. I never liked the way she used the Queen of Scotts. Told her so at the time."

So would this unfortunate man run on by the hour.

A few nights since a small party were assembled in General Grant's parlor, among them Mr. Dent, his father-in-law, who lives in Missouri. Some one asked him how Missouri had voted. The old man said: "She gives Grant ten thousand majority, but I'll be d—d if he got my vote!" The General himself, roared with laughter at the reply. Mr. Dent is justly proud of his Democracy.

When a girl of fifteen years of age marries a man of forty-five years, he, of course, is three times as old as she. After having lived together fifteen years, she will be thirty and he will be sixty years, the husband being but twice as old as his wife. How long, according to this rule, would they have to live together that she would be of the same age as he?

A bloody war has been inaugurated in the Fejee Islands between the settlers and natives, in which the parties to with each other are cited in which the [illegible] instances of deeds of cruelty and inhumanity [illegible] ners taken in battle.

A sailor's wife at Portpatrick had just received intelligence that her husband had perished at sea. She was visited by a neighbor, who sympathized with her on her loss, and expressed a fear that she would be poorly off. "Deed will I," said the widow, "but he did all he could for me—he's saved me the expense of his buryin'."

A physician says that since the introduction of short dresses there has been a noticeable decline in diseases among women originating with cold or damp feet. When long garments prevailed, women were very careless in this respect, often wearing thin and broken shoes.

The finest literary productions of the world are due to the sufferings or disabilities of authors. If Homer and Milton had not been blind, we should have had neither the Iliad nor Paradise Lost. It is to the misfortunes and sufferings of Sir Walter Scott, that we are indebted for the Waverly Novels.

It is never too late to learn. Socrates learned to play on musical instruments at a very advanced age. Cato learned Greek in his eightieth year.

This age boasts of its magnificent halls and vast wigwams; they are very small compared with the old Roman accommodations for vast assemblages. The *Circus Maximus* of Rome would seat three hundred and eighty-five thousand spectators.

Statistics show that the average life of literary men is considerably longer than that of laboring men. In other words, brain work is more conducive to long life than muscle work.

More men grow old from having nothing to do, than from overwork. The running machine will keep bright for years; the idle machine will soon rust out.

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 acres, where ostriches are kept, and it is found that the feathers of a full grown bird will sell for one hundred dollars a year.

GENTLE FOLKS.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spreading her hands; the miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

Prentice utters a bit of wisdom to the effect that it may be very well for a paper to boast of the amount of its "reading matter," but better be able to speak of the quantity of its *read* matter.

There are now 1,170 convicts in the Illinois State Penitentiary. The institution is over crowded, and its managers find great difficulty in working them profitably. A new penitentiary in the southern part of the State seems to be a necessity.

By the consolidation of the Louisville Courier and Journal, between sixty and seventy printers have been thrown out of employment in that city, to say nothing of a large number of reporters, some editors, and an army of newspaper carriers, etc.

The number of convicts banished from Russia to Siberia annually averages about 14,000, including many women and children. The distance is nearly 2000 miles and the journey is generally performed on foot. One-fifth of the exiles die on the way

Dr. Livingstone, at last accounts from South Africa, was said to be within a week's march of Zanzibar.

RATHER OBLIVIOUS.—At a revival excitement in Connecticut, a responsible old lady was struck with conviction and became a convert, and was proposed for membership of the church. There was a meeting held for the examining of the candidates, of whom there were seven in attendance.

"Well my dear sister Rogers," said the venerable examiner, addressing our venerable friend, "please relate your experience."

The old lady, on being thus addressed, lifted up her voice:

"Well," said she, "I don't know what to say, as I told my husband, Mr. Rogers, before I came here, but I believe I have experienced a change as I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, after I came home from meeting, when I became convinced that I was the most sinful creature in the world, as I told my husband, Mr. Rogers, and says he, I think so too. Then I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, I was going to lead a different life, was going to trim my lamp and have it burning agin the bridegroom come. Then Mr. Rogers, my husband, said he didn't see what I wanted of another, but he didn't make no objection. Then I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, that I would join the church and prepare myself for the place where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not squenched; and my husband, Mr. Rogers, told me I'd better."

The scoundrels of Lima—the plunderers and robbers who make their headquarters there as in all parts of military and despotic South America—turn even earthquakes to an advantageous account. They lately buried large quantities of powder in a hill near the town, intending to explode it, and while the frightened inhabitants, imagining earthquakes, volcanoes, etc., were hurrying to the neighboring pampas, the robbers would have had a magnificent opportunity to select and appropriate the most valuable contents of the deserted houses. The scheme exploded before the powder did, and the wretches were put in jail.

A letter from the City of Mexico says that in the village of Tayahualco, situated among the lava fields in the valley of Mexico, some workmen, digging below one of the large lava fields, discovered not only well preserved buildings, but even dried up human bodies, which made them believe that a city had been buried there similar to Herculaneum and Pompeii. A scientific commission is going thither to examine the spot.

The Springfield Republican in its local column, tells the following story: "A worthy deacon in a town somewhere in North America, gave notice at a prayer meeting the other night, of a church meeting that was to be held immediately after, and unconsciously added: 'There is no objection to female brethren remaining!' Which reminds us of a clergyman who told in his sermon, last Sunday, of a very affecting scene, where 'there wasn't a dry tear in the house.'"

The Henderson, Texas, Times gives Gen. Reynolds a parting farewell as follows:

GOING HOME.—We are indebted to the Houston Daily Times for a *life-like* picture of the late Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, with his carpet-bag on his shoulder, going home. The *likeness* is now on exhibition at [illegible] after taking a [illegible] "Farewell, Brother C[illegible]."

It is a curious fact that, with the exception of Cuba and that, with the exception where slavery exists still, the only place Africa. The worst and [illegible] extent is in holders in the world are, and [illegible] slave been negroes. For every white man [illegible] ever slaves in America, a hundred savage negroes owned slaves in Africa. And yet abolition thunders are still launched at the white man, and praises showered on the negroes.

Among the persons who recently received gold medals from the French Government, for deeds of great courage and devotedness, was a young matron, Francoise Triadon, who was bitten by a mad dog, in the midst of a crowd of children and women, and who was self-possessed and noble enough to cling to the dog until he was killed. The furious animal would otherwise have bitten at least fifteen or twenty other persons. Madam Triadon was fortunately saved.

The falls of Idaho are said to be four hundred yards wide. The rapids form a series of cascades ranging from twenty to sixty feet in height. The Falls proper leap two hundred and ten feet in one unbroken mass. The contour of the Falls is not unlike that of a regular horse-shoe. From this it will be seen that Idaho Falls almost equal Niagara Falls in sublimity and grandeur.

The New York Sun has the following:

It is said that Gen. Grant has expressed himself against the proposed increase of the President's salary. This is what was to be expected from him, and we trust that this condemnation of the scheme may have the effect of putting it to sleep forever.

There are some wonderful things about Japan—where, by the way, civil war still prevails, with the prospect of continuing for an indefinite time, unless put an end to by outside interference. The reining Tokaguma family came into power about the year 1128, and have retained it to the present time, though there have been several revolutions.

NEW MODE OF SUPPLYING WATERFALLS. A Mr. Dauth purchased a valuable horse, and yesterday Wm. Nierson, a negro and one Lawrence were arrested for damaging its appearance by cutting off a large portion of its mane. Nierson took the hair to his affianced to make a chain or waterfall of.

[St. Louis Republican.

SURPRISED.—A little girl who had been visiting in the family of a neighbor, hearing them speak of her father being a widower, on her return home addressed him thus; "Pa, are you a widower?" "Yes, my child. Don't you know your mother's dead?" "Why, yes, I knew mother was dead; but you always told me you were a New Yorker."

It is reported that Prince Louis of Hesse, finds the temper of his wife too much for him, and will apply for a divorce. His spouse is the Princess Alice, Victoria's second daughter. She has lost the little beauty she had, and is exceedingly irascible and jealous.

A paper before us contains a letter from a savant to his friend, reminding him that after the eruptions of Vesuvius he suggested the probability of earthquakes in California as continued results of the same general cause, and presaged earthquakes in the Eastern States to follow the latter.

When Sir William Hamilton announced to the Royal Irish Academy his discovery of the central sun—the star in which our orb of day and planetary attendants revolved—a waggish member exclaimed: "What, our sun's sun? Why, that must be a grand sun!"

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Anna Bishop has married again, and is in Australia.

The New Orleans Cuban movement is pronounced a myth.

Tobacco should not be chewed, but eschewed.

A frog does not remember when he was a tadpole, but other folks do.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Six miles a day is the rate of tracklaying on the Pacific Railroad.

The Prussian Government is busy suppressing new religious heresy.

The losses of American vessels by shipwrecks in the last ten months exceeds twelve million dollars.

"I shall be indebted to you for life," as the man said to his creditors when he was away to Australia.

Conscience, be it ever so little a worm while we live, grows suddenly to a serpent on the death-bed.

For a man to mind his own business, he must have both a mind and a business. Some people, unfortunately, have neither.

Mr. John Wright lately caught in Williamstown, Mass., a black bear, which weighed 500 pounds. They are quite numerous in the mountains east of that place. We couldn't bear to live there.

A safe containing $230,000 was recently recovered from the depths of the Mississippi, where, with a wrecked steamer, it had been reposing for years.

If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there are sufficient grounds for attachment.

Copy of a sign on an academy out West: "Freeman & Huggs. Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls."

The Philadelphia Age says that over 4000 new buildings, estimated to have cost $40,000,000, have been put up in that city during the months from January first, to October first.

Buenos Ayres comic papers represent Minister Washburne as running off with his umbrella and carpet-bag in a fright.

The University of London has recently established a new degree, the highest in the faculty of arts, with the title D. Lit, or Doctor of Literature.

Artemus Ward is not forgotten in Portland, where a concert is to be given next Monday, to procure funds for a memorial.

In some parts of the New Jersey coast the people use a piece of the skin of the blue shark as a match scratcher, and it is found so well suited that it seems destined to come into general use.

New Zealand has produced £41,000,000 of gold a year during the three years since the mines were discovered.

Gen. McClellan is having more service crowded upon him since his return from Europe. The last honor is the Presidency of the University of California.

Mispriuts will present themselves in other columns besides those of newspapers. The author of a temperance novel who wrote, read, "Sickness is Folly," was terrified to read, "Sickness is Jolly."

The Austrian [illegible] horses, 4,000,000 [illegible] colonies have 600,000 [illegible] 35,500,000 sheep, 4,000,000 pigs. The [illegible] of land under cultivation last year was 2,500,000 acres.

Congressman Schenck has taken umbrage at the Dayton Journal, and is to establish a new paper at Dayton, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000.

Earthquakes continue to be felt all along the coast of Chila and Peru, and fears are entertained of a repitition of the terrible disasters already suffered.

A gentleman in St. Louis, who has just commenced a divorce case, alleges that his wife is in the habit of blacking his eye with the sugar bowl.

Japanese and Chinese

Americans generally have quite confused and erroneous notions of every-day life of the inhabitants of the Eastern countries, particularly that of China and Japan. Our notions are to too great an extent derived from the personal appearance of Chinamen who sell poor cigars in our streets, and from the labels on tea-chests and Japanese trays. Those who have seen them at home think differently of them. The traveller Drummond says that the Japanese ladies are the most fascinating and elegant women that he ever saw in any quarter of the globe. Music, dancing, the theatre, tumblers, mummers and mountebanks abound to give them pleasure. "Punch," who, many people think, is a means of amusement peculiar to the English, appears in China, and has been traced in Tartary, and all through the Asiatic continent to the Bosphorus and Constantinople. The Japanese are fond of, and excel in, private theatricals. Their public theatres have three rows of boxes, in the front of one of which sit the young and pretty ladies, or those who fancy themselves such. Printed programmes and "books of the play" are always on hand. M. Fisher says, "the ladies who frequent the theatre make a point of changing their dress two or three times during the representation, in order to display the richness of their wardrobe; and they are always attended by servants who carry the necessary articles of dress for the purpose." The young ladies, in their social gatherings, employ themselves in making pretty boxes, artificial flowers, pocket-books, etc., and in painting fans, birds, and other trinkets to give away as presents. Ponderous books of etiquette have been written to teach them how to conduct themselves at tea parties, where they chat about current topics, talk scandal and otherwise conduct themselves after the most approved "sorosis" manner. When they die they go to the eternal rest of Nirwann.

The "truly loil" at Barataria refused to vote the Radical ticket, because it had the name of A. L. Lee at the head, declaring that Lee was "one of the biggest rebels gwine."

Josh Billings says there is a great deal of internal revenue in a hog; there ain't much more waste than in an oyster. "Even their tails can be worked up intew whissels."

Japan, we see, has had several severe shocks of earthquake added to the measure of her afflictions. Hiogo