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News of the Week.

DOWN EAST.

–Street letter-boxes has been robbed in New York.

–Four millions have already been expended in the construction of the new postoffice at New York, and two millions more will be required to finish it.

–Some startling disclosures have been made respecting fires in Brooklyn, through the arrest of an incendiary and his accomplices, on which it has been proved that a regular system of arson has been going on in that city.

–The firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. have again reached the conclusion that they prefer not to have their frauds on the Custom-house ventilated in court, and have offered the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars in compromise, which is eleven thousand dollars more than they offered before. It is believed Mr. Boutwell will accept this offer, but will not stultify himself by furnishing the firm with a certificate of innocence.

–For several months past freight trains of various railroads from New York to the West have been filled with barrels, all marked "sugar." They were directed to principal confectioners and dealers in candies in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other cities. The freight agents of several of the companies, suspecting that something was wrong, recently opened some of the barrels, and found them packed with confectionary and choice candies. The freight on plain sugar is forty-seven cents a hundred, while confectionary is charged at the rate of one dollar and eighteen cents. The railroad companies have instructed their agents to keep a sharp lookout for sugar freight, and to open every barrel, if necessary, directed to confectioners in the Western cities. Five confectioners in his city have received letters from Western firms requesting them to label peppermint lozenges, etc., they had ordered, as sugar, at forty-seven cents a hundred. The frauds perpetrated in this way are said to amount to an immense sum annually.

OUT WEST.

–Salt Lake—Quite a large number of the Saints are leaving for the new settlement in Arizona. Some of high worldly degree regard their call with ill-concealed dissatisfaction and are half inclined to rebel. There is considerable remonstrance, but the church orders are imperative and unalterable.

–Salt Lake—A Washington dispatch states that the President had been to the Capitol, consulting with members of the House and Senate Committees regrading Utah, and urging the necessity of decisive action this session, has almost the effect of a bomb-shell. The Church of the Latter Day Saints was never in such imminent danger before, if admitted. The Herald, however, does not assume the defiant manner of the News. It says, if Grant chooses to come down from his high position to log-roll a pet measure in regard to Utah, it has no particular objection; and, if it had, it would make no particular difference. It favors the appointment of a commission to investigate. It acknowledges, however, that Utah is likely to be legislated for in some shape soon. There is continued rejoicing and increased hope among Gentiles and dissenting Mormons.

–Cincinnati proposes an early convention of all evangelical churches, looking to general Christian union.

IN GENERAL.

–It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of the opinion that if he can be induced to keep from excitement, and remain away from Congress for the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his senatorial duties at next session with much of his old vigor.

–John W., one of the favorite and most business like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia. A well founded rumor prevails that Mormon agents are negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

–The Children's Aid Society passed a resolution that if the Greeley estate is in the same condition now as it was in 1871, they insist upon their legacy of ten thousand dollars. They will not, however, demand the legacy if the estate is embarrassed, as is reported.

–The Children's Aid Society has received $5,000 from an old friend of the society, to make up for the probable loss in case the Greeley estate will be materially impaired.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

–The Pope last week gave an audience to several officers of the United States navy who are now in Rome. In the course of conversation, His Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that the people of that country would regard his taking up his residence among them as a great honor.

–President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic so soon as he is officially notified of its establishment. The *Bien Public* says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference. The *American Register* is informed that the French government prohibited M. Pardonnel, the Kansas emigration agent, from lecturing in Belfort.

–A special from Paris says it is reported in that city that the troops of the regular army in Spain are divided in their choice of a form of government. The cavalry are said to be pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry favor a republic. A special from Rome says the abdication of Amadeus was received with satisfaction on all sides. Neither Victor Emanuel or the Italian government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently, giving information.

–A dispatch from Madrid says abdication and the declaration of the republic have been disseminated throughout all Spain, and nowhere occasioned a disturbance. The ex-King Amadeus with his wife and children have gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until spring.

–Paris telegrams report Don Carlos preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

–Naples An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet Amedeus and convey him to this country. Another man of war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and court equipage.

–Letters received from Paris represent the trial of Gen. Fremont, in the matter of the matter of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, to begin in June next. It is a criminal prosecution, and will proceed under the French law, whether he is present or not. Those indicted with him are Probst, his Paris agent, two citizens of Paris, who assisted in placing the fraudulent bonds, the two engineers of the company, and a New Yorker, named Opperman, who is charged with obtaining the forged certificate of the New York Stock Exchange that the bonds of the road were regularly quoted in Wall street. Some of the old members of the lobby here are considerably excited by the possible developments of the trial.

Madrid—The National Assembly has elected Parleles, Sevane, Gamez and Chao Vice-Presidents. An address in reply to the King's message of abdication was adopted. It concludes with the declaration that, when the present perils of conspiracy and obstacles are over come, Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer him another dignity, that of being a citizen of a free and independent country.

–The Cuban revolutionists of New York are in great glee over the proclamation of the republic in Spain, and think it will lead to the speedy independence of Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In response to the House Resolution calling for a statement of the amount paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary of War has transmitted a report of the Quartermaster-General, showing that the Government had paid the Union Pacific Company for such transportation the following amounts:

During fiscal year ending June 30, 1867	$117,401
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1868	960,286
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	378,535
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	487,288
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	701,245
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1372	481,930
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	121,853
Making a total of	$3,351,040

Of which one-half was paid in cash, and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedness to the Government. The Quartermaster-General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been $9,850,135, showing an estimated saving to the Government by railroad transportation to $6,507,283. or about 66 per cent.

–Representative Monroe, with the consent of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will endeavor to report under the two-thirds rule, his bill providing for $25,000,000 additional currency to relieve the stringency in the West. It is found impracticable to carry out the law requiring a distribution of the currency, passed about two years ago, for the reason that it would take from the East all the currency that prevents that section from being as destitue as the West.

–Commissioner Leggett, of the Patent Office, reports the receipts of his bureau during the calendar year 1872 at $699,725; expenditures, $665,595, and balance now in the Treasury to the credit of the office, $794,111. Eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-six applications have been filed, and thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety patents issued during the past year, the number of applications being fewer and of patents larger than the previous year, as the commissioner says, in consequence of a more thorough diffusion of Patent Office intelligence, and the regulation which has made the applications, though less in number, much better in quality. The proportion of patents to the population ranges from one in every 829 persons in Connecticut to one in 45,927 in New Mexico. The commissioner speaks favorably of the new official publication of his office, the *Weekly Gazette*, which is in steadily increasing demand, and in the highest terms of the practical operation of civil service reform.

–In answer to innumerable inquiries from business circles as to the exact operation of that portion of the act of June 6, 1872, which repealed all taxes imposed by stamps, except on bank checks, drafts or orders, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue responds that no stamp tax is now required upon checks, drafts, or orders, except such as shall be drawn at sight or trust company.

–It is believed nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners will be pardoned within a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class. The Government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of Ku-Klux persecutions, and it is certain that should additional cases arise, the Executive and Department of Justice would regard with disfavor all appeals for mercy or leniency.

–The President has voted the bill for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the Salt Works, near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the order of Gen. Buell. The President says the destruction of the Salt Works was a military necessity and he cannot consent to the doctrine that the United States is liable for all claims for property destroyed by the Union armies during the war.

–A Washington special says the Spanish Minister Polo says that it does not seem to him that Spain will retrograde to despotism. The change in government will not affect the status of Cuba. He considers Amadeus honest and liberal. At the State Departments, it is doubted if success will follow, in case Rivers is to be the first President, although his qualifications are conceded.

–Boutwell favors the adoption of the naval code of signals for the merchant marine.

–The new House bill providing that, after the 1st of January next, the postage on daily papers shall be collected at the office where the paper is mailed, has passed the House, and seems in a fair way to get through the Senate. It is thought that it is calculated very much to embarrass and diminish the circulation of the press, and also reduce profits. Much surprise is expressed that the newspapers of the country should have taken the matter so quietly.

–The House Committee on Commerce has concluded the river and harbor bill. Among other things, they agreed to recommend an appropriation of $325,000 for the improvement of East River, including Hell Gate, New York; $50,000 for Portland Harbor, and $75,000 for Buffalo Harbor.

–Among the bills reported from the Committee on Claims, and passed by the House is a bill appropriating various amounts awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners last year, in payment for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished by loyalists in the South during the war.

–Preparations for the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies are being conducted on the most liberal and extensive scale. Indications are that it will be the grandest display ever witnessed in Washington.

–The majority of the members of Congress are opposed to an extra session, nor will the President convene an extra session unless some extraordinary and now unforseen necessity renders it necessary.

–The report of the Senate committee on the Caldwell case, is very voluminous. The committee say there is no doubt that money was paid for votes in the Legislature. It was discussed in the committee, whether the measure of Caldwell's guilt demanded expulsion, or that his election be declared invalid. The majority of the committed favored the latter view, and a resolution reported accordingly, for action by the Senate. The committee think Caldwell was as much sinned against as sinning; that he was a novice in politics, and in the hands of men who encouraged the practice of carrying elections by money.

–The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing for the issue, in a few days, of a circular to all Assessors and Assistant Assessors, directing them to close out their offices, and turn over their official effects May 20, to the Collectors, as provided for by the consolidation bill which passed early in the session. Assessments for April are to be made out as usual, and the transfer of the office to the Collector must not be delayed longer than the 20th of the subsequent month. The total receipts of revenue for the current fiscal year are not quite up to the estimates.

Selected Miscellany.

THE SILVER HARP.

BY ROSALIE F. GRAVES.

There is a harp in each human breast,
The strings of which are never at rest;
Where music forever breathes and lingers,
Awakened by thousands of viewless fingers,
That play like the hum of fairy wings,
Their notes on its thousand quivering strings.

This heaven-born harp is a priceless boon,
In its mortal frame, with its strings in tune;
But, whether tunes of this living harp
Are gentle and tender, flat or sharp,
Where louder dirge depends always
On the ear that hears and the hand that plays.

How touchingly tender is its moan
As it gives to sorrow its monotone;
When touched by the palsied hand of fear
It vibrates quick on the startled ear;
And its strong wrought frame in frenzy leaps
While passion its diapason sweeps.

But happier spirits are hovering near,
And the music they play we love to hear;
They throng each heart with the grave and gay,
And many a note I've heard them play—
So often too they are playing the same,
That we know their touch, and call them by name.

There is love who comes on his fluttering wing—
And how it thrills when he touches the string!
Fame thinks he is heard all over the land
As he strikes the chord with a master hand;
But to Faith and Hope is the mission given
To touch the notes that are heard in heaven.

They linger still when the rest are gone—
And left the frail harp broken and lone!
And when Death plays the last sad strain,
Breaking the chords he shall ne'er touch again,
They bear it away with joyous wing,
And string it anew where the angels sing.

LOVE IS ENOUGH.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Love is Enough, though the World be a-waning,
And the woods have no voice but the voice of complaining,
Though the sky be too dark for dim eyes to discover
The gold-cups and daises fair blooming thereunder,
Though the hill be held shadows, and the sea a dark wonder,
And this day draw a veil over deeds passed over,
Yet their hands shall not tremble, their feet shall not falter;
The void shall not weary, the fear shall not alter
These lips and these eyes of the loved and the lover.

ILOPENA.

Its Origin—A Beautiful Story.

There was once a beautiful princess who had a great fondness for almonds, and ate them constantly, but nothing would induce her to marry, and in order to rid herself of her suitors, of whom there were a great number, she invented the following device: To every prince who sought her hand, she presented the half of a double almond, while she ate the other half, and said: "If your lordship can succeed in getting me to take anything from your hand before I say the word 'I remember,' then I am ready to become your bride. But if, on the contrary, you receive anything from me, without thinking to speak these words, then you must agree to have your hair shaven entirely off your head and leave the kingdom."

This, however, was an artful stratagem, for, according to the court custom, no one dared to hand anything directly to the princess, but first to the court lady who then offered it to her. But if, on the other hand, the princess should desire to give or take anything—who could refuse her? So it was useless for her suitors to make the trial, for when they seemed likely to be successful, and had diverted the princess so that she was about to take something from them, the court lady always stepped between, and spoiled the best laid plan.

When the princess wishes to dispose of one of them, she would appear so charming and encouraging to him, that he would be entirely fascinated, and when he sat at her feet, overcome with joy, then she would seize upon anything near her, as though by accident: "Take this as a remembrance of me," and when he had it in his hands, before he could think or speak the necessary words, there would spring out at him, from it, perhaps a frog or a hornet, or a bat, and so startle him that he would forget the words. Then, upon the spot, he was shaven, and away with him. This went on for some years, and in all the palaces of the other kingdoms the princes wore wigs. Thus it came to be the custom from that time.

Finally it happened that a foreign prince came upon some peculiar business. He thought her very beautiful, and at once perceived the strategem. A friendly little gray man had given him an apple that once a year he was privileged to smell, and then there came in his mind a very wise idea, and he had become much renowned on account of his deep wisdom. Now, it was exactly time for him to make use of his apple. So, with the scent from it came this warning.

"If thou wouldst win in the game of giving and taking, under no circumstances must thou either give or take anything."

So he had his hands bound in his belt, and went with his marshal to the palace, and asked to be allowed to eat his almond. The princess was secretly much pleased with him, and immediately handed him an almond, which his marshal took and placed in his mouth. The princess inquired what this meant, and, moreover, why he constantly carried his hands in his girdle.

He replied that at his court the custom was even more strongly enforced than at hers, and he dared not to give or take anything with his hands, at the most, with only his head and feet. Then the princess laughed and said:

"In this case we will never be able to have our little game together."

He sighed and answered:

"Not unless you will be pleased to take something from my boots."

"That can never happen!" exclaimed the whole court.

"Why have you come hither?" asked the princess angrily, "when you have such stupid customs?"

"Because you are so beautiful;" replied the prince." And if I cannot win you I may at least have the pleasure of seeing you."

"On the other hand, I have no similar gratification," said she.

So the prince remained at the palace, and he pleased her more and more, but when the humor seized her, she tried in every manner to persuade him to take his hands from his girdle, and receive something from her. She also entertained him charmingly, and frequently offered him flowers, bonbons and trinkets, and finally her bracelet, but not once did he forget and stretch out his hand to take them, for the pressure of the girdle reminded him in time. So he would nod to his marshal, and he receiving them, saying: 'We remember.'

Then the princess would become impatient and would exclaim: "My handkerchief has fallen! Can your lordship pick it up for me?" Whereupon the prince would fasten his spur into it and wave it carlessly, while the princess would have to bend and remove it from his foot, angrily saying: 'I remember.'

Thus a year passed away, and the princess said to herself:

"This cannot remain so. It must be settled in one way or the other."

She said to the prince:

"I have one of the finest gardens in the world. I will show your lordship over it to-day.

The prince smelt his apple, and as they entered the garden, said:

"It is very needful here, and in order that we may walk near each other in peace, and not to be disturbed by the desire to try our game, I beg you my lady, that for this one hour you will take upon you the custom of my court, and let your hands also be fastened. Then we will be safe from each other's art, and there will be nothing to annoy us."

The princess did not feel very safe about this arrangement, but he begged so strongly that she could not refuse him this small favor. So they went on alone together, with their hands fastened in their girdles. The birds sang, the sun shone warmly, and from the trees the red cherries hung so low that they brushed their cheeks as they passed. The princess saw them and exclaimed.

"What a pity that your lordship is not able to pick a few for me!

"Necessity knows no law,' said the prince, and he broke one of the cherries with his teeth from a branch, and offered it to the princess from his mouth.

The princess could not do otherwise than receive it from his mouth, and so her face was brought close to his. So when she had the cherry between her lips, and a kiss from him besides, she was not able to say that instant, "I remember."

Then he cried joyfully, "Good morning, much loved one," and drew his hands from his girdle and embraced her. And they spent the remainder of their lives together in perfect peace and quietness.

True Marriage.

True marriage is companionship, and with the termination of companionship veritable divorce begins. Wedlock, as generally seen, is a cumbersome volume, with a sweet prelude of verse followed by tedious chapters of awkwardly constructed prose. The poem represents companionship, and the subsequent part is withdrawal. If the companionship could but be preserved, each month would prove a honeymoon; discords, bickerings, and misunderstandings would diminish rather than increase, because the action of contact wears off angles and adjusts uneven surfaces to one another. Men would not sulk; women would not regret; nor would both turn to the past with the unavailing wish to undo the present. Their burdens would be lighter by the sharing of them; and their discontents be softened by sympathetic unfolding. Their ways might be dark and devious; but the consciousness that they should walk, where'er they went, closely and tenderly together, would shed such light upon their pathway that the darkness would be dispelled and the deviousness made straight. It is never too late to resume companionship—would that they who need it most might remember this!—and yet they who have surrendered it rarely look for it again. When they step apart, the slightest channel of their separation broadens and deepens, until what was a crevice becomes a yawning chasm, which few have the strength or courage to leap. If they would but stretch their yearning arms across, wounded faith, broken affection, bruised tenderness could pass over the natural bridge and be made whole once more by receiving back what had been their own, and must soon again be naturally possessed. But companionship of the married is only a portion of that which is needful. Were there more companionship preceding marriage, there would be less disharmony and misconception after it. How can men and women, who have been sedulously kept apart during early years, expect to dwell in concord and happiness in their maturity? Where is the miracle that can convert ignorance into understanding, and strangeness into sympathy? They whose destiny is common, whose history is written in the same chapters, whose weal and woe are inseparable, should be reared together; so far as practicable, measured and counterbalanced one with the other. The segregation of the sexes is unnatural and unwholesome; has the taint of monkish superstition, and yields too often noxious fruit. What can be more absurd and mischievous than our common mode of education! As soon as boys and girl learn they are such, they are separated, as if they were wolves and lambs, and every effort is made by pedagogy toward their mutual alienation. Assidious training at school and at home does what it can to render them enemies, and, after long slumbering, the old enemy often breaks out in connubial relations, and refuses to be placated. Nothing but the inherent and inextinguishable attraction between man and woman thwarts the purpose of false discipline and pernicious tuition. As the bud opens to the sun, as the tides obey the moon, we sentiment beings seek our mates and recognize them by instinct.—*Junius Heart Browne.*

OUTCAST

Was it a dream?
I walked one day down through a city's streets,
The sun was shining dimly overhead,
While filth and vileness were beneath my feet,
And the houses on either side seemed red
To the bricks' core with wickedness untold;
And there were sights so drear and manifold
Of want and suffering, of wretchedness
In young and old, of hunger pitiless,
And stenches foul, the very soul was sick,
And dared not harbor questions, crowding thick,
Of God's beneficence, and of His love.

And there, as through those sad'ning sights strove,
E'en there, upon a garbage heap, I spied
A rose-bud, thrown by scornful hands aside—
A rose-bud that few days before had hung
Upon its parent tree, purest among
Its sisters sweet and fair. The dew had blessed
Its opening morn; its odors had caressed
The ambient air, and kissed the lips of those
Who bowed their lips to kiss the budding rose.
And then one said he loved it more than all,
And tore it from its stem (did I see fall
A rain-drop?), and bore it on his breast away.

Ah! how it joyed to lie there through the day,
Bright with fragrant beauty, sweetly asking
Love for its love—sure 'twas no hard tasking.
But soon, its freshness gone, it knew its fate—
Alas! how many learn it late, too late!
And he who wore it merely that it shed
Its first sweet odors circling round his head
And with its beauty graced him as he walked,
Nor loved it for its sake alone, when baulked
Of these, soon tore it from his breast away,
And, careless of its fate, left it the play
And toy of who should care a moment's space
To please him with its fleeting, fading grace.
And so 'twas soon, when festering and forlorn,
And soiled and torn, of all pure men the scorn;
This bud so fair, so sweet, so loved the while,
This withered bud, so faded, bruised, and vile
Was thrown upon the garbage heap, to yield
Its little earth to enrich some Potter's field.

With reverent hand I took it from the pile
(I thought the heavens gave me back a smile)—
With reverent hand I brushed the filth away;
I gently pulled apart its petals fair,
And, even then, an odor faint but rare
Breathed from its inner heart and seemed to pray,
And colors bright and pure that heart disclosed
The rose-bud even yet contained the rose!
And then I thought 'twas wafted from my hand,
And blossomed full and sweet in Heaven's own land.
Was it a dream?

THE ORIGIN OF CLASSICAL PHRASES.

TO PASS THE RUBICON

Is a phrase which means to engage in an enterprise with an irrevocable decision. The Rubicon was a little river which separated the Roman empire from Gaul. The expression has reference to Cæsar, who crossed this boundary line and marched against the Roman Senate, after that body had ordered him to disband his army, which he had in Gaul. On arriving at the famous stream, Cæsar hesitated, being impressed with the awful consequences that would follow, and said to one of his Generals, "If I pass this river what miseries I shall bring on my country, if I do not I am undone." Soon after he exclaimed, "The die is cast," and rushed across the Rubicon.

SUB-ROSA.

Under the rose. What is said or done privately and secretly among confidential friends. The origin of this term is said to be the following: Cupid it is said, gave a rose to Hippocrates, the God of Silence, and from this legend arose the practice of suspending a rose from the ceiling over the table while eating, when it was intended that the conversation must be kept secret. This custom gave rise to the phrase *sub-rosa*.

ULTIMA THULE.

Means "the utmost extent." Literally the extremity of the earth. "Ultima Thule" was the most remote island in the Northern parts known to the Romans.

RARA AVIS,

(a rare bird,) is a term used by Juvenal to signify a prodigy or something wonderful. To say of a man that he is a *rara avis*, means that he is singular, eccentric, &c.

BRUTUM FULMEN,

Empty thunder. When any one delivers a speech full of sound and fury, having nothing in it, it is called Brutum Fulmen. A boastful threat, or an obsolete law which no one respects, is also called Brutum Fulmen.

PUNICA FIDES.

Punic faith. This phase was used by the Romans to denote the treachery of the Punics, or Carthagenians. It now means bad faith in a national sense.

RECTUS IN CURIA,

Upright in the Courts. When any one came into the courts of justice with clean hands, he was said to be "rectus in curia."

P'S AND Q'S.

The origin of the phrase, "Mind your P's Q's," is not generally known. In ale houses where chalk scores were formerly marked upon the wall, it was customary to put these initial letters at the head of every man's account, to show the number of pints and quarts for which he owed; and when one was indulging too freely in drink, a friend would touch him on the shoulder, and point to the score on the wall, saying: "John, mind your P's and Q's." That is, notice the pints and quarts now charged against you and cease drinking.

NOVUS HOMO.

"A new man." A man who arises to distinction without family aid by his own efforts. Cicero uses *novi homines*, the plural of the above, to signify, "the first noblemen of their families. A man springing out of an obscure family and becoming famous, would be called by the Romans *novus homo*. The *novi homines* of America are quite numerous.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

"Labor conquers all things." There are few difficulties which will not yield to persevering labor. Continuous toil surmounts every difficulty. It makes the wilderness of nature blossom as the rose.

HURRAH.

The origin of this Slavonian word, used from the coast of Dalmatia to Behring's Straits, belongs to the primitive idea, that every man dying heroically for his country, goes straight to Heaven. It is derived from *Hu-raj*, which means Heaven, *Hurrah*, i. e., "to Paradise" you will go, if you fight bravely. In the shock of battle, the Turks cry "Allah," which has a similar meaning. Hurrah has degenerated to mean no more in common use than to hurry, or an exclamation of joy or triumph.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

"The spirit of the body," is a French term meaning that brotherly feeling, which pervades professional bodies, such as the gentleman of the bar, soldiers of an army, clergymen, &c.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

"Le[illegible] [illegible]spair of nothing," is an expression [illegible]d in the book of Horace, and often used as a matter of heroic determination.

"*Never give up*, though the grape—shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst;
Stand like a rock—and the storm or the battle
Little shall harm you, though doing the worst.
Never give up, if adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel in all your distresses
Is the stout watchword—*never give up*.

CANT.

Originally the name of an excentric preacher in Scotland, who contracted the habit of preaching in such a whining tone, and slang dialect, as to be understood by none but his own congregation.

HOI POLLOI.

"The many, the multitude," is a term applied at Cambridge College, England, to those students who do not graduate in honors. Writers and speakers use the term to designate the common people, the mass of society. It is a Greek term written in Roman letters.

ELIXIR VITÆ.

The wine of existence, the marrow of health, the prime of life, the flower of one's age. *Elixir* is an Arabic word, signifying *quintessence*. Sound health is the elixir of the body; radiant knowledge is the elixir of the mind, and pure love of the heart.

"PHŒNIX-LIKE, HE ARISES FROM HIS OWN ASHES OF DEFEAT."

"The Phœnix, says Pliny, is a bird of Arabia, of the size of an eagle, and of which there is never but one. It lives five hundred years, and when it come to its end, makes its nest of hot spices, which being set on fire by the heat of the sun, burns, and from its ashes arises a worm, which afterward grows to be a phœnix." The *Phœnix literarum* is applied by the learned to Reuchlin, the distinguished restorer of classical literature in the fifteenth century. Tertullion refers to this (fabulous) bird as an illustration of the resurrection.

NOTA BENE.

Mark well—pay particular attention. Used in referring to some remarkable object. In an abridged form: thus, N. B.

MAGNUS APPOLLO.

"The Appollo," often used in reference to men of distinguished greatness. Appollo was one of the great Gods of Greece—the God of the Sun, prophecy, song, music.

IPSE DIXIT.

"He himself said it." "On his ipse dixit," means, on his bare assertion. The authority of the Grecian philosopher, Pythagoras, was so great with his disciples, that they never doubted anything, he told them. Whenever they were asked for the reason of what they declared, they would answer, "Ipse dixit, i. e., he said it. This is the origin of the phrase.

COLOSSUS.

Huge, gigantic—is derived from Colossus the famous Bronze Statue erected by the Greeks, at the entrance of the harbor at Rhodes. Its form was that of man, measuring 105 feet in height. Ships sailed between its legs. Richter has been called an intellectual Colossus.

IMPRIMATUR.

Let it be printed—was a phrase of permission to print in countries, where the press was under government control. Hence, the term is found on the title page of old books.

AB OVO USQUE AD MALA.

Literally, from the eggs to the apples. The phrase is derived from the custom of the Romans, who began their dinner with eggs and finished with apples. Classical writers use the phrase to signify, *From the begining to the end of anything.*

CURRENTE CALAMO.

With a running pen, with great rapidity. Applied to anything written with fluency and speed.

PHILIPPIC.

A severe, personal castigation. The orations of Demosthenes, the brilliant orator of Greece, rousing the indignations of the Athenions against Philip, king of Macedon, were called *Philippics*. The term is used now, to denote a bitter, sarcastic, speech against political opponent.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

"I came, I saw, I conquered." Julius Cæsar gained an easy victory over Pharnaces in Asia Minor, and transmitted to Rome an account of it, in these short words. It is a classical way of expressing an easy victory.

OYER AND TERMINER.

A court of Oyer and Terminer is one set apart to "*hear* and *determine*," cases. *Oyez* is a corruption of Oyez, "*to hear*"—a word three times repeated by public criers before making a proclamation. Oyes! oyes!! oyes!!! means, hear, hear, hear.

PALLADIUM.

"A *protection*." The liberty of the press is called the *Palladium* (the safety) of the Republic. The Statue of Pallas, another name for Minerva, the Goddess of wisdom, was given to Troy with the statement, that so long as this Statue was preserved, it would keep the city. Hence, Palladium was used to mean that, which preserves anything. The great Palladium of our country is virtue and intelligence.

PAGAN.

Litterally, a village. The term pagan, (heathen) is derived from the Latin word *pagees* a village. These villages continued heathen after the cities were christianized, hence the inhabitants were called pagans, i. e. heathens.

LUNATIC.

From the Latin word *Luna*, (moon.) The term *Lunatic* is based upon the old idea that the moon exercises a bad influence upon the insane. Hence, persons who became insane were supposed to be affected with "lunacy, that is,

ANIMAL IMPLUME, BIPES.

A two-legged animal without feathers. This is the definition, Plato gave to his disciples of a man, Diogenes heard of this famous, though imperfect, definition of a man given by the celebrated philosopher, and brought a *picked* cock into his school, and scornfully asked "*if that was Plato's man.*"

madness caused by the influence of the moon (*luna*.)

"O TEMPORA! O MORES!"

"Oh! the strangeness of the times! Oh! the laxity of men's manners and principles." This oft-quoted phrase is taken from the oration of Cicero against Catiline, the noted Roman conspirator. It was the indignant exclamation of Cicero at the boldness of Catiline, who while engaged in the infamous plot to burn up Rome and murder its citizens, came into the Senate-house and took part in its deliberations.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

"It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country." This patriotic maxim is taken from the work of Horace, and made memorable by being cited in all wars and in all ages.

ONUS PROBANDI.

"The burden of proving." The *onus probandi* lies on the person making the charge. He must prove what he asserts.

AURI SACRA FAMES.

"Accursed thirst of gold." An exclamation found in Virgil, uttered in reference to a man who had killed another for his money. The term is used to show what wickedness men will commit in the pursuit of money. *Auri sacra fames* leads men into the acts of bribery, murder, robbery, &c.

The Last Days of Goethe.

His life ended most tranquilly, among such honors as have fallen to few men. He lived so long that his fame went to the ends of the earth, and brought him universal worship. From all the different points of the compass idolaters came to bow before his shrine; and these not common idolaters in intellectual Germany he ruled supreme, though he was not a political or patriotic German, and took but little interest in the national cause. His way to the grave was as pleasant, as gradual, as softly carpeted with mosses and flowers, as ever beguiled human footsteps onward. Welmar became famous through the world by his means. It was no longer known as a little ducal residence, or the capital of a tiny province, but as the temple in which was adored the greatest poet of his age. There, surrounded by his friends and children, he died. His companions were mostly gone before him. Duke and duchess and brother poet had been swept away into the unseen, and another generation had taken their place; but it was a generation which, from its earliest breath, had been trained to adore Goethe. He was 82 when the end came. He died an ideal death, with as small an amount of suffering as was inevitable, and with no consciousness of the approaching conclusion. The last words he uttered in this world were, "More light!"—words most touchingly symbolical, though he meant it not. His life had been exceptionally prosperous, calm and without anxiety. All he had wished for had fallen into his hands, and a long and mellow evening of repose had followed upon the bright and busy lingering day. Thus lived and labored and died a man who has, perhaps, been classed at more widely different estimations than any other man of his time. If we cannot allow, with Carlyle, that he and the first Napoleon were the two greatest men of their day, it must at least be conceded by the least willing that his influence spread more widely, and we may say, has lasted longer, than that of any other modern member of the great brotherhood of poets. He did much, and he suggested much. He set minds as great as his own going with a touch of his finger. And he was infinitely fortunate in catching exactly the right moment and the right subject to move the world withal. His fame and his nature were both profoundly national; and though his patriotism was dull, he had perhaps more to do than any of his contemporaries with the creation of that national sentiment without which no country can ever be great. In every way, therefore, the effects which he meant to produce were increased and magnified by effects which he did not mean to produce—reflections and impulses which he threw off almost without knowing. There can be no better applause given to human greatness.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Slanderous Tongue.

The tongue of slander is never tired. In one way or another it manages to keep itself in constant employment. Sometimes it drips honey and sometimes gall. It is better now and then sweet. It insinuates or assails directly, according to the circumstances. It will hide a curse under a smooth word, and administer poison in the phrase of love. Like death, it "loves a shining mark." And it is never so available and eloquent as when it can blight the hopes of the noble, soil the reputation of the pure and break down the character of the brave and strong.

What pleasure man or woman can find in such work we have never been able to see. And yet there is pleasure of some sort in it to multitudes, or they would not betake themselves to it. But no soul in high estate can take delight in it. It indicates lapse, tendency towards chaos, utter depravity. It proves the doctrine and fact of sin beyond all controversy. It proves that somewhere in the soul there is weakness, waste, unnature. Education and refinement are no proof against it. It often holds most cruelly where these have attained their best results. These often only polish the slanderous tongue, increase its tact, and give it suppleness and strategy to do its death work.

WOMAN'S WORLD

When [illegible]
What light can dispel the [illegible]
When Time's [illegible]
What charm can refresh his plume?
'Tis woman, whose [illegible]
On all that we feel or see,
And if man of Heaven e'er dreameth,
'Tis when he thinks purely of thee—
Oh! woman!—*Moore.*

A COLORED girl takes the first rank in the high school at Princetown, Illinois.

SCANDALOUS!—The friendship of two young ladies is always a plot against a third one.

THE ladies of the royal family of Russia are said to be among the most beautiful women in Europe.

AMONG ladies in London, writes a fashionable correspondent, there is a perfect rage for black silk stockings.

THE most bahful girl we ever heard of was the young lady who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

THE rotund maiden of the period, dressed in the fashionable low necked party dress, looks like an oyster on the half-shell—pale, pulpy and peaceful.

A MEMPHIS young lady went into convulsions of fear at seeing a snow figure at the corner of a street, and the doctors say her nerves are seriously injured.

MANY ladies in Washington hold their receptions in the morning, when dancing is introduced. In fact, the late hours are not quite fashionable. There are none to lose by this but the physicians.

A SCHOOL-BOY'S TOAST: "The Girls—May they add charity to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply genial affections, divide time by industry and recreation, reduce scandal to its lowest denominations, and raise virtue to its highest power."

SOMEBODY writing in the London *Globe* talks about the "unpopularity of woman." He declares that there are more bachelors than there used to be; that women have lost the charms of patience, modesty, unselfishness, and tenderness, and that, consequently, "old maids are swarming everywhere, and making the earth a weird and dreary desert.

IN BAYARD, Wisconsin, the other night, the belle of the evening made the journey from her residence to the ball-room on snow-shoes. Whereupon the Ashland *Press*, in its wicked pride, exclaims: "Just think of having such an energetic girl for a wife, you graceful, swallow-tailed chaps down in America! It takes Lake Superior lasses to do the thing up in style."

A CELEBRATED singer, Madame Le Rochois, was giving a younger companion in art some instructions in the tragic character of Medea, which she was about to sustain. "Inspire yourself with the situation," said she; "fancy yourself in the poor woman's place. If you were deserted by a lover whom you adored, what would you do?" The reply was as unexpected as it was ingenuous: "I should look out for another."

A WIFE of nearly ten years having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming to the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and asked, as he disengaged her hands, "Mary, darling, where is your mistress?" The wife discharged "Mary, darling," the next day, and has adopted a new plan of "surprising" her husband.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois' captal, is said to be at present groaning under the tyranny of servantgalism. The Amazons of the kitchen have "bulled" the market, and created a panic in that sort of stock. They have got up a "corner" in the aforesaid kitchen, and cannot be hired at any price, except with conditions that leave no doubt that Bridget is mistress of the establishment. In consequence, Springfield is placard with "Girl wanted." The papers contain numerous advertisements of the same character, and the ladies of many households are doing kitchen work in preference to submitting to the insolence of servantgalism. A servant left a good, paying place, the other day, because her mistress would not permit her to use a choice jar of butter where lard would have answered every purpose. Another refused a situation because the family did not take the New York *Ledger*. She would work for nobody who didn't take that paper for her especial benefit.

LADIES do not think too much about dress. So says that lively writer, Mrs. M. E. Haweis:

"Ladies are accused of spending too much on their dress; my point is that whether they spend little or much, they may lay their money out on right—or wrong—artistic principles. A woman who understand and knows how to apply a few general principles, such as I have tried to point out, may often spend half as much as her friend who gives herself over to her dressmaker and empties her purse by exhausting the last fashion book.

"We are told again that ladies think too much about dress. I should say that they think too little, or rather they don't think all. If they thought a little more about dress, they would waste less time, and probably spend less money, but the result would be grace, harmony and expressiveness, instead of those astonishing combinations which rob the fairest women of half their charms, and expose ruthlessly the weak points of their less favored sisters. But as, in spite of Quaker and philosophers, women are likely to money and time over their dress to the end of the chapter, the sterner censor may well unite with us in hoping that not the girl of the period, but the woman of the future, will produce greater results, waste less time, while bestowing more thought upon the beauty and the propriety of her press."