

Dates Worth Remembering.

- 1180—Glass windows first used for light.
- 1236—Chimneys first put to houses.
- 1252—Lead pipes for carrying water.
- 1290—Tallow candles for light.
- 1297—Spectacles invented by an Italian.
- 1392—Paper first made from linen.
- 1331—Woolen cloth first made in England.
- 1410—Art of painting in oil.
- 1440—Art of printing from moveable types.
- 1447—Watches first made in Germany.
- 1550—Variations in the compass first noticed.
- 1543—Pins first used in England.
- 1590—Telescopes invented by Porta and Jansen.
- 1604—Tea first brought to Europe from China.
- 1603—Theatre erected in England by Wm. Shakespeare.
- 1610—Thermometer invented by Saucrotorius.
- 1691—Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey.
- 1625—Bricks first made of any required sized.
- 1626—Printing in colors invented.
- 1627—Newspapers first established.
- 1630—Shoe buckles first made.
- 1635—Wine first made of grapes in England.
- 1639—Pendulum clocks invented.
- 1641—Sugar cane cultivated in the West Indies.
- 1742—Barometer invented by Torricelli, in Italy.
- 1646—Air guns invented.
- 1650—Bread first made with yeast.
- 1662—Fire engines invented.
- 1766—Steam engine improved—by Watt.
- 1749—Cotton first planted in the United States.
- 1735—Stereotyping invented in Scotland.
- 1788—Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.
- 1832—The Telegraph invented by Morse.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal tells us, at some length, how to prevent hydrophobia. Springing says he once prevented a severe case of the dreadful malady by simply getting on a fourteen rail fence and staying there until the dog left.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Judge, — of Baltimore, is an able judge and a pious man. He knows for what the island of Jamaica is chiefly celebrated, and thinks with Lord Byron that "The two things most consolatory to fallen man are rum and true religion."

Disdaining to imbibe perpendicularly in bar-rooms, he keeps a demijohn of conecded Otard in his office, and there slakes his thirst as inclination prompts. The judge has a son who knows his father's habits, and emulates them with filial assiduity. On a Sunday morning the Judge would say:

"Well, Rufus, going to the First Presbyterian with me this morning?"

"No, father, I reckon I'll go down to the Second Methodist."

But on his way to that edifice, Rufus uniformly stopped at the office, unlocked the old gentleman's private closet, and indulged himself with pleasant fluid.

Every Sunday morning the Judge repeated his laudable inquiry, but Rufus preferred the Second Methodist. The Judge soon began to notice a marked diminution in the contents of the demijohn, and rightly suspected who was the culprit. The Judge emptied the remaining liquid into another vessel and placed it in a secluded place. Next Sunday morning came the usual interrogatory:

"Going with me this morning, Rufus?"

"No father, I reckon I'll stick to the Second Methodist."

On reaching the office and taking hold of the demijohn, he not only saw with disgust the empty jug, but noticed a small piece of white paper attached to the handle, on which was legibly inscribed these words: "Second Methodist closed for repairs!"

After church father and son met, and looking curiously at each other, smiled a little smile, but said nothing. The "repairs" on that Methodist building had not yet been completed. So Rufus avers.

Thackeray was an accomplished penman, and used to pride himself on the neatness and dexterity with which he could cram the greatest possible number of words into the smallest possible space. A few weeks before his death he was present at the usual Saturday dinner at which the contributors to Punch are accustomed to meet and arrange the programme for the next week's number. The conversation turning on Mr. Thackeray's skill in this way, he was challenged to give an illustration, whereupon he produced a four-penny piece, and having marked the circle of the coin on a piece of paper, he drew in the centre a crown, and filled up the remaining space with the Lord's Prayer, which he transcribed without a single contraction, except at the word "which," spelling it "wh." Singular to relate, too, the pen used was an ordinary goose-quill which happened to be in the room.

"Agriculture," says Socrates, "is an employment most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty and riches; and of a thousand sober thoughts and honest pleasures."

HONORABLE COURTSHIP.

—We heard a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made the doctor was rich, having been successful at San Francisco. It had not existed many months, however, when by an unfortunate investment he lost his entire "heap." The event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to claim his bride. What does he do? Why, as an honorable and chivalrous young man, as he is, he sits down and writes the young lady the particulars of the unhappy turn which had taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if the fact produces any change of feeling toward him, she was released from all the promises she had made to him. And what does she, the dear, good girl? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold, which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in distinct characters on the outside:

"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whether thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, I will die and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also. If aught but death part me and thee."

The lover idolized his sweetheart more than ever when he received this precious evidence of her devotion to him in both storm and sunshine. We may add that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and that he subsequently returned to the South to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such an undying affection. Young ladies who read the Bible, as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives.—*Louisville Journal.*

Funny things will creep into religious meetings as well as elsewhere.

For instance, at a class meeting of one of our churches—of course, thousands of miles from here—one of the brothers who had been absent for sometime was called on to relate his experience. "Oh," said he, "since last I met you, my brethren, my wife has gone"—at this point he broke down, and the encouraging class leader said, "Gone to glory, has she? Hallelujah!" and started singing, "We have had some friends before us gone," etc., when the forsaken brother interrupted him with, "No, that's not it—she's gone and run off with another feller!"

THE LATEST TAX-BILL.

—The following is proposed as a new tax-bill to be levied by Congress.

- For kissing a pretty lady, \$1.
- For kissing a very homely one, \$2—the extra amount being added probably for the man's folly.
- For ladies kissing each other, \$8. The tax is placed at this rate to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded as a piece of inexcusable folly.
- For every flirtation, 75 cents.
- For every young man who has more than one sweetheart is taxed \$5.
- Every young lady who has less than three, is taxed \$6 25.
- For courting on the piazza, six bits.
- For courting in the parlor, \$1 75.
- For courting in a romantic place, \$1, and \$1 for each offence thereafter.
- Seeing a lady home from church, 50 cents for each offence.
- Meeting a young lady on the street and not seeing her home, \$3; the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of unfortunate bachelors.
- For a lady who paints, 50 cents. (No income will be derived from this tax.)
- For wearing low-necked dresses, 10 cents.
- For any unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, 30 cents, or the value of the man.
- Old bachelors over thirty, are taxed \$10; over forty, \$20; over 50, \$60; and sentenced to punishment in Utah.
- Each pretty lady to be taxed from 25 cents to \$25, she to fix the estimate of her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be raised from this provision.
- Each baby, 50 cents.
- Families having more than eight children are not to be taxed, and for twins, a premium of \$10 will be paid out of the fund accruing from the tax on old bachelors.
- Each Sunday loafer on the street corner or about the Church doors, to be taxed at his full value, which is about two cents.

A waggish customer of one of our milkmen, a few days since refused to buy milk of the pedler unless he would consent to *skingle his cows!* He didn't say whether the milk was affected by the rains or not, but this is the natural inference.

"Bill dog" is a hard word to translate into French, and the journals which published the list of species of dogs at the Paris Exposition, gave it up and used the English name.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.—Love is the shadow of morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

Youth has one delightful time, when Hope walks like an angel by its side, and all things have their freshness and their charm. There appears so much to enjoy, that the only question is, what to enjoy first.

The Peoria Transcript says that Mrs. Lincoln, like Grant, means to "fight it out on that line"—hers being a clothes line.

Mr. George H. Pendleton's grandfather was the second of Gen. Hamilton in his fatal duel with Aaron Burr, and into his arms Gen. Hamilton fell.

The exploit of Weston on his feet brings to mind the feat of the great English pedestrian, Captain Barclay, who, in the early part of the present century, accomplished the previously unperfected feat of walking a thousand miles in thousand successive hours—one mile in each hour. The feat had been attempted several times before, but without success, and has been done, or pretended to be done, several times since, though generally under conditions that were suggestive of deception. Barclay, however, did his walk in the open air, in the sight of all men, and the magnitude of the wager, £100,000, was of itself sufficient to inspire the utmost watchfulness on all sides. The task was performed, and although Captain Barclay suffered from exhaustion and pain, his limbs did not swell nor his appetite fail, and, five days after the completion of his task, he went with his regiment to active duty on the continent. The same pedestrian, when twenty-five years old, walked three hundred miles in five progressively hot days, and in June of the same year, undertook to walk ninety miles in twenty-one and a half hours, for a wager of five thousand guineas. He succeeded, with but little fatigue, and had one hour and eight minutes to spare. In 1788, Foster, Powell, walked one hundred miles in twenty-three and four-fourths hours, and the next year walked from Canterbury to London, Bridge and back, 112 miles in twenty-four hours. But it must be remembered that these were special feats, while Weston's hundred miles in twenty-four hours, if he makes it, will occur during this great walk of thirty consecutive days.

From the flower-lips of lovely woman sweet words fly like honey bees, penetrating the heart as with the shafts of love, and filling the puncture with honey.

We little reflect how much dancing, music, and how many funeral marches, sound at the same time on the broad theatre of humanity.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the church-yard of love."

"And you men," replied the not less unhappy wife, "are the grave-diggers."

Martell's brandy establishment in Cognac, France, contains enough of the precious spirit to make the inhabitants of one quarter of the globe drunk.

The number of emigrants who have arrived at New York from January 4 to November 18, 1867, has been 220,474, as compared with 212,752 during the same period of 1866.

Brigham Young, by a late order, directs all his young men to get married, and says that if after a certain time any girls are left over, he will marry them himself. That is very kind, indeed.

We think this extract from a medical advertisement is about correct; "Cough while you can, for after you have taken one bottle of my mixture you can't."

"I hope this hand is not counterfeit," said a lover as he was toying with his sweet-heart's fingers. "The best way to find out is to ring it," was the neat reply.

It was a saying of old Fuller's, "He that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at sin is a saint; he that boasts of sin is a devil."

A French author, named Deschanel, published a book entitled "The Evil that is Said about Women." It had a sale of seven editions. It was succeeded by a companion book, called "The Good that is Said about Women." It had no sale at all!

A QUESTION.—At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injured and injurer will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

Lamb was once discussing the poor law with a retired cheesemonger who was not proud of the business at which he made his money. In the course of his conversation the latter said: "You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of that sort of stuff which you poets call the 'milk of human kindness.'" Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave acquiescence in these pithy words: "Yes, I am aware of that; you turned it all into cheese some years ago."

The organ, it is said, was invented by Archimedes, about 220 years before the Christian era, but whether it is so or not, is not well known. There is evidence that organs were used in the western churches by Pope Vitalianus, in the year 658. It is affirmed that the organ was first known in France in the time of Louis L., in the year 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest.

An American artist in Italy has made a design for a monument on a scale grand enough to satisfy the most unrestrained aspirations. It is proposed that the structure shall be raised to mark the completion of the first century of the existence of the Republic. The site on which it is to be placed is even selected, and it is Mount Pleasant, in the Central Park. The general idea is that of a pedestal of octagonal form, at least one hundred feet in diameter and two hundred feet high. Upon this pedestal is to rise a symbolical figure of the Republic three hundred feet in height. In the face it is proposed to idealize the features of Washington, the image of calm benevolence which all the world has learned to revere.

Gen. Pope wants the Alabama reconstruction convention to suspend further legislation, on the ground that it is injuring the prospects of reconstruction.

The worst pun ever made is that of the New Orleans Picayune, which says of a lady just about to be married to her eighth husband, (the previous seven having died,) that she must be a fasten-eight-in widow.

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