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Selected Poetry.

THE GLORY OF LABOR.

The brow of Labor wears a wreath
Of honor, wrought by hands of love,
Whose flowers shall triumph over death,
And riper grow above.
When God shall call the toiler hence,
And crown him with his recompense,
Then shall all stains of moral sense,
All imperfections die,
And in their place shall shine the grace,
Of immortality.

When Toil makes Virtue's self his Bride,
And walks the path where angels might
Together walk, all purified,
Without one fear of blight,
Then may the eyes of mortals see
How pure, how heaven-like can be
Man's earthly glory, and how free
From wanton shame and sin;
Then may we learn how brightly burn
The soul's great fires within.

The lowliest creature of His hand
May work great ends, toil not in vain,
For every humble act is grand,
If it be free from stain.
The selfish monarch on his throne
Who calls all victories his own,
Though bought with blood and curse and groan,
Let no man emulate;
Virtue alone hath ever shone
Divinely pure and great

Riches, and high degree, and power,
Stamp not the value of the man;
They may live a short weak hour—
They only mark the clan.
But Labor, if it be the right,
Though humble in his equal sight,
Is great as though it owned the might
Of crowns and wealth combined;
Its works, if pure, shall stand, endure,
Long as the immortal mind.

MY FIRST WEDDING.

A HUMOROUS STORY.

I was pastor of the Baptist church in G., Indiana. It was my first year in the ministry, and in mid winter a powerful revival was in progress among our people.

I preached every night, and my strength was being taxed to the uttermost to prepare a new sermon for each evening, besides attending to all other duties that were pressing upon me from every quarter.

One morning, just as I had seated myself at my desk to think out a sermon for night, a young man called upon me in "behalf of a friend," who was to be married that day to "the girl of his choice," and desired that I should officiate on the happy occasion.

As the place was 11 miles distant, the roads heavy with snow, and the hour 3 P. M., I did not see how I could well get back to preach that night.

I begged him to excuse me and find some other minister. But no, his friend and his intended had heard me preach once in their neighborhood, and both had long ago decided that no other should marry them.

This was far from unpleasant to my young and foolish ears, so I felt complimented, and was half inclined to go; besides the vision of a "fee" rose before me, and I thought of an empty flour barrel at home, and how it would gladden my young wife to come home and place a five or ten dollar note in her hand—my first wedding fee—and so I decided to go.

I at once went to a stable and hired a horse and buggy—price for half day, five dollars. I had not thought of this expense at first, and said to myself:

'Well, the fee will be ten dollars, and that will leave five dollars for my wife.'

After an early lunch I started, and three hours of hard driving through the heavy snow brought me to the house—an old-fashioned, double log cabin, but quite large withal, having one large room on one side of the open hall, and two small bedrooms on the other side.

A crowd of young men were gathered about the house; a long line of horses and several wagons were ranged along the road fence some fifty feet from the door.

They seemed to recognize me as the "parson," and fell into line, and followed me into the hall—if so you might call the open passage that divided and yet made the two cabins one.

I knocked at the door, and in a moment it was opened by a very wise looking woman, who, withal, seemed to think that the whole affair was one of the deepest seriousness, to judge from her face and manner.

Upon opening the door she immediately retired, saying not a word.

I was standing in the open door, feeling very much embarrassed. I had never been to but one wedding before, and that was when my wife and I were leading lady and gentleman.

A huge log blazed on the fire-place opposite, and ranged around the walls of the room were some thirty or forty persons, mostly young women.

They sat as stiff and motionless as 'Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works,' except that all eyes were turned on me; they said never a word.

My embarrassment grew apace.

Finally I aroused myself, and tugging away at my gloves, trying to pull them off my numbed fingers, said, in a careless, and in as much of a business way as possible:

'I am the minister and am come to perform the marriage ceremony.'

Not one word was said; but they looked at each other and then at me.

The silence was very oppressive.

'The hour for the ceremony to be performed has arrived,' I said, 'and I must get back to preach by 7 o'clock; I hope you will inform the parties that I am here and waiting.'

No one seemed to know anything about it, and I elicited no reply.

All this time I was standing in the door-way, and I felt that I was getting quite red in the face.

I was confused at the silence, for it was unbroken still, except by the suppressed giggle from one of the maidens against the wall.

'Perhaps,' said I, making another effort, 'the happy couple would like to see me before they make their appearance in this company.'

This seemed to strike the old woman, who opened the door for me at once. She at once arose, and beckoned me to follow: she said not a word, and led me across the hall to one of the small chambers before mentioned, and, opening the door, pointed me in with, 'There they are,' and shut me in.

And, sure enough, there sat John and Mary on the edge of the bed, dressed in their best bib and tucker, both looking as confused and silly as possible; but they said never a word, only turned a little red in the face as I looked at them, very much as though they felt ashamed of themselves.

'Well,' said I, 'it is time we were in the other room; and if you are ready we will go in at once, as I am in quite a hurry to get back to town.'

But they answered never a word, only hung their heads a little lower, and looked a little more foolish.

What was to be done? Had I got into a company of mutes? I tried once more.

'Perhaps you have some choice as to the ceremony?'

They did not seem to understand, for they both looked at me in amazement.

'I mean,' I continued, 'you have some choice as to the length of the ceremony. Some, I believe, like a long and some a short service.'

At this John and Mary looked at each other.

Said Mary, 'John you say.'

Said John, 'No, say yourself.'

With this, John, in a very sheepish, scared way, stammered out:

'W-e-l-l, p-a-r-s o-n, I guess about a d-o-l-l-a-r's worth.'

I do not remember how we got into the next room; but I was mad.

I thought of my five dollar horse and buggy, my cold ride out, my colder ride yet before me, and my disappointed wife, to whom I had promised the fee.

But, kind reader, I want to assure you that I gave them 'about a dollar's worth.'

If ever a couple got the full value of their money, they did; for if they were kept standing there one minute, they were kept there three quarters of an hour, and I was marrying them all the time.

I confess prayer was not offered, and know it was wrong, but my determination was that John should have 'a dollar's worth;' and think by the way he stood, first on one foot and then on the other, he was satisfied with the ceremony.

Indeed, if John and Mary or either of them, ever get married again, though nothing but death can cut the knot I tied that day, not even the divorce law of their own beloved Indiana, I am satisfied that about ten cents' worth will do them the next time.

I reached home just in time to go into the pulpit, cold, tired, and hungry.

My feelings were not very pious that night or the next day, when four dollars had to be added to my fee out of my own purse to pay for the hire of my horse and buggy; since then I have gotten in a good humor about it, and am sure it has afforded me more than 'a dollar's worth' of fun.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

The Egyptians possess Arabian characteristics, although there are differences. The importation of Georgian and Circassian slaves, over a long period, has modified the type of the middle and upper classes. No public market for slaves exists at the present time, but they are sold by stealth. The traditions of Georgian and Circassian beauty are familiar to the world; for centuries historians have drawn them into lines of gorgeous curves and poets have painted them in Titian colors. With these pictorial fancies upon me, I was taken aback on landing at Alexandria. A dozen of these mountain women were sitting on shore, where they had just landed from the ship. They were pale, thin, rough-skinned, tawny-haired, unkempt, in coarsest attire—and were in the pursuit of fleas. I expressed my disappointment to an Egyptian dragoman standing near, who, with a graceful wave of his hand, replied:

"*O Effendi!* could you see these women three months hence you would [illegible] that the Prophet had fitted them [illegible] heaven. Good mashed beetles and [illegible] erous *pilaf* shall make them plump; [illegible] daily bath shall give their skins the h[illegible] creamy milk, and their joints the su[illegible] ness and grace of the gazelle. With [illegible] health, their eyes shall sparkle with [illegible] and be bedwed with tenderness, th[illegible] shall bloom on their cheeks, and gold[illegible] gild their tresses. God is great!"

The man's statement was substan[illegible] correct; the slave-dealer endeavo[illegible] bring them up to their highest ph[illegible] perfection before offering them for s[illegible] afterwards saw some who had been tr[illegible] fattened and purified to the selling p[illegible] They were exquisitely fair, blue-eyed [illegible] golden-haired, but for the most part li[illegible] wax figures. It was surface beauty, wit[illegible] out depth, and I looked in vain for spu[illegible] indication of thought or sensibility in the[illegible] vacant faces.

The bought woman is assured of a li[illegible] of ease, perhaps luxury, and is not resc[illegible] If she becomes a mother she at the s[illegible] time becomes a wife, and her childre[illegible] legitimate. Fair victims are no lo[illegible] sewed up in a sack and thrown into [illegible] Nile for crime or peccadillo; that belo[illegible] to the past. According to the custom[illegible] his country, when an Egyptian takes [illegible] Moslem wife, he may not see her face or know anything of her character until after marriage, and thus an objectionable wife is frequently imposed upon him. He often avoids this risk by taking a slave to wife, whom he can examine and get acquainted with before bringing her under his roof. The Circassians and Georgians sold are generally voluntary slaves who are educated to it by their parents. To be the harem belle of a wealthy Turk or Egyptian is their life-long ambition. Thus the chain by which they are bound is a golden one, rivited by themselves. A Nubian slave, ordinarily good-looking, is sold for about $100; a comely Abyssinian for $200; a Georgian from $500 upward, varying according to her beauty. The lowest-priced slaves are those who come from the Galla country—they of the thick lips, woolly heads and black skins. These are usually bought for household work; they are the domestics of the East, and resemble the negroes on the cotton plantations of the South as they were before the war. The complexion of the Abyssinians is usually of a rich coffee color, the eyes well shaped and gentle in expression, the hair curly, but not woolly.

When a woman becomes a mother she is entitled to some consideration, but is seldom more than an instrument of pleasure. The Koran enjoins a high regard on the part of the offspring to the mother, but this is not shared by the husband. In point of lineage, the Arab attaches more importance to the maternal line. It is the same with blooded horses, where the pedigree of the dam is sought, while that of the sire is regarded as of secondary consequence. Whatever intellect the husband possesses is exercised out of the harem. There the life falls nearly to the level of animals. The husband is low in the scale of civilization, but the wife is lower. She has cunning without intelligence, wantonness without cultivation.

The admiration of the Turks and Arabs for fat women is well known. The Egyptians still retain some ideas of symmetry, and in their poetry sing the charms of her of the slender figure, yet are not averse to an incipient plumpness. The most attractive feature is the eye; the veil, reaching to the middle of the nose, shows only this. The spectator, seeing these beautiful eyes, is apt to take for granted that the other features are in harmony. It is doubtful, were the woman unmasked, if she would sustain this impression. As it is, the women of Egypt are less veiled than those of any other part of the Turkish Empire—elsewhere the face being entirely covered.

The Egyptian does not conceal her features at all times so rigorously as the Arab of other countries. She not unfrequently shows her face—as if by accident—especially if it be pretty. However careful she may be of the face, she is not chary in exhibiting her other charms. The woman of the lower order—the *fellahin*—exposes her person, apparently with the unconscious innocence of Eve before the fall.

Excepting this lowest class, all are veiled, however lightly clad in other respects. In Palestine, where the teachings of the Prophet are more faithfully followed, the Christian coming suddenly on the unveiled is met with curses, in Egypt occasionally with coquettish smiles. Here, full of intrigue as the woman is, she often allows her face to be seen by a man whose conquest she desires to make.

The Egyptian woman, from inclination and shuffling slippers, moves slowly, and gratifies her curiosity in looking at what is passing on about her. Her sensuous nature is seen in her walk—a certain undulation of the body, which is generally regarded as adding to her charms. For her, this writhing motion is supposed to perform the same office which the Grecian bend does for some of her sisters in other lands. Egyptian fashions being subject to little change, it is possible that Cleopatra thus serpentined before the infatuated Roman warrior, and that the performance furnished an additional link in the chain which held him.

When the women make a visit, they go in the morning, remain the whole day, and act like children—showing each other's finery and trinkets, eating sweetmeats, and drinking coffee and sherbert. They perfume the breath by chewing preparations made for that purpose. When too thin, they eat a mixture of which the chief ingredient is mashed beetles, to develop the required plumpness. In the middle and upper classes the skin is kept smooth by regular bathing, which is much more thorough[illegible]

Agricultural Letter from Gen. Washington.

From the Southern Planter of Feb. 15, 1843.

We are indebted to the kindness of an old friend for the following valuable document; vauable not only on account of the source from which it emanates, but because it affords many excellent lessons from an able and practical farmer; it is strongly characteristic of the American hero. We see here the exercise in private life of that attention to detail, and that inflexible devotion to order and discipline which so eminently marks the public character of Washington. No one can read this letter without seeing at once the writer was an industrious, sound *practical* former. This great man did not esteem the most minute details of agriculture unworthy his attention.

It will probably surprise the reader, to find General Washington insisting upon the use of harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of his corn; this we have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon as a much more modern invention.

This letter directed to his overseers, is taken from the manuscript copy in Washington's own hand-writing, and, as we are informed, now appears in print for the first time. Ed's S. P.

Philadelphia July 14th 1793

GENTLEMEN,—It being indispensably necessary that I should have some person at Mount Vernon through whom I can communicate my orders—who will see that these orders are executed; if not obeyed, who will inform me why they are not; —who will receive the weekly reports and transmit them;—receive money and pay it; and in general to do those things which do not appertain to any individual overseer—I have sent my nephew, Mr. Howell Lewis, (who lives with me here) to attend to them, until I can provide a manager of established reputation in these matters. You will, therefore, pay due regard to such directions as you may receive from him, considering them as coming immediately from myself. But that you also may have a general knowledge of what I expect from you, I shall convey the following view, which I have of the business committed to your charge, as it appears to me, and direct you to govern yourselves by it: as I am persuaded nothing inconsistent therewith will be ordered by Mr. Lewis, without authority from me to depart from it.

1st. Although it is almost needless to remark that the corn ground at the farm you overlook, ought to be kept perfectly clean and well ploughed—yet, because not only the goodness of that crop depends upon such management, but also the wheat crop which is to succeed it, I cannot forbear urging the propriety and necessity of the measure in very strong terms.

2nd. The wheat is to be got into the barns or into stacks, as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience, that it may not especially the bearded wheat, which is subject to injury by wet weather, sustain loss in shocks—and because the shattered grain in the fields may be beneficial to the stock; but no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in which grass seeds were sown last fall, winter or spring; other stock, however, may be turned on them, as it is rooting that would be prejudical.

3d The whole swamp, from the road from Manley's bridge up to the lane leading to the new barn, is to be got into the best and most complete order for sowing grass seeds in August—or, at farthest, by the middle of September. The lowest and wettest part thereof is to be sown with timothy seed alone. All the other parts of it are to be sown with timothy and clover seeds mixed. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane, now in corn and oats, is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sworn with grass seeds, may receive them either this autumn, as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety, or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertion or pains are to be spared at Dague-run to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass, to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with them, according as the weather may happen to be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2nd. That part of the lower meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it and the race, and within the fences. 3d. After this is done, take that part in the enclosure above, which was in corn last year, lying between the ditch and fence of No 1. up and down to the cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare slipe after slipe, as the ditch runs, from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and with expedition, is to give them one good ploughing and then to tear them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take off the weeds previous to these workings, can be decided better by experiments on the spot, than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is, that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which, meadows will always be foul —much grass left in them, and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure, ought to be ploughed in, the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time; otherwise, so far from its answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the ploughs belonging to the the farm are unable to turn it in, in time, those of Muddy hole, Dague-run and Union farm, must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm which receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together, allow five pints of the first, and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts the acre. Let the seed be measured in the proportions here allotted, and put into a half bushel, and the half bushel filled with sand or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together in your own presence, or by yourself, which will answer two good purposes, viz: 1st, to prevent theft, for seeds thus mixed would not sell—and 2ndly, the seedsman being accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre, would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or anything else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th it is expected you will begin to sow wheat early in August, and in ground perfectly clean and well ploughed. I would have, and do accordingly direct, that not less than five pecks of seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the farm over which you look, is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watch, and the best attention may be given, to see that this quantity is actually put in; for I have strong suspicions, bnt this ought not to be hinted to them, that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you are done sowing, and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are to set heartily about threshing or treading out the wheat; and as fast as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embezzlement will there be of the crop. The wheat is to be well cleaned; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock—and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be, against wheather and other injuries; and until the whole be delivered, it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook, are, I presume, all cut; in that case, let all the scythes, and cradles, and rakes, which you have received, be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose to keep them against next harvest, you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, that the flax is, ere this, pulled; let it be well secured, and at a proper season stripped of its seed and spread to rot. During this operation let it be not overdone, or receive injury in any other respect, by lying out too long.

10th. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed, and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one-third of my whole crop sown with the common wheat; one-third with the white; and the other third with the yellow bearded wheat. The overseers, with Davy, as he knows the state of his own farm and the quality of the wheat which grows upon it, may meet and decide among themselves, whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one sort only on a farm In the latter case, the cutting of that which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the force of all the farms, instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew on a light soil, was to be sown on a stiff one; and that which grew on a stiff one, sown on light ground, advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house must be worked by the ploughs from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be made secure, and no damage permitted within them by creatures of any kind, or belonging to any body—mine any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to the stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the most that can be made of their manure and litter. They are to be counted regularly, that no false reports may be made; and missing ones, if any, hunted for until found or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed to Mr Lewis. In this report, that I may know better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plough, hoe, or otherwise work in field, and, when that field is finished. The increase, decrease and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask—

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, or so little used, that I rarely, of late, ever see or hear of their being at work? I have been run to very considerable expense in providing these and other implements for my farms; and to my great mortification and injury, find, generally speaking, that where-ever they were last used, there they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means, they, as well as the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun, as to be unfit for use: to repair or supply the place of which with new ones, my carpenters, who ought to be otherwise employed, are continually occupied in these jobs. Harrows after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the corn clean, with more ease than ploughs. I hope therefore, they will be used. And it is my express order that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implements, in future—for I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire, nor indeed is there any more essential to my permanent interest, than raising of live fences on proper ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been, in a general way, more shamefully neglected; for instead of preparing the ground properly for the reception of the seed, and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come up, the seeds are hardly scratched into the ground, and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass, if they do come up: by which means, the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending the seeds, generally from Philadelphia, together with the labour, such as it is, that has been incurred, is not only lost, but—and which is of infinitely more importance to me—season after season passes away, and I am as far from the accomplishment of my object as ever. I mention the matter thus fully, to show how anxious I am, that all these seeds which have been sown or planted, on the banks of the ditches, should be properly attended to; and the deficient spots made good if you have, or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against, without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with or not,—and that is, not to retain any of my negroes, who are able and fit to work in the crop, in or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow my overseer to do. A small boy, or girl, for the purpose of fetching wood or water, tending a child, or such like things, I do not object to; but soon as they are able to work out, I expect to reap the benefit of their labour myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it—and not less so my interest and your own reputation. I do, therefore, in explicit terms enjoin it upon you, to remain constantly at home, unless called off by unavoidable business, or to attend Divine worship; and to be constantly with your people when there. There is no other sure way of getting work well done and quietly, by negroes; for when an overlooker's back is turned, the most of them will slight their work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot retrieve either, but often produces evils which are worse than the disease.—Nor is there any other mode but this, to prevent thieving and other disorders, the consequence of opportunities. You will recollect that your time is paid for by me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse than robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which every honest man ought to hold most sacred. You have found me, and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered, that a breach on one side releases the obligation on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absenting yourself from either the farm or the people, without just cause, I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages, than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you, by one who has every disposition to be

Your friend and servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Building and Being Built.

The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians:

Old Gentleman—'Are there any houses building in your village?'

Young Lady—'No, sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building.'

Gentleman—'True; I sit corrected. To being built is certainly a different thing from to be being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?'

Lady—(Looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abruptly.) 'Nearly a year.'

Gentleman—'How much longer do you think it will be being built?'

Lady—(Explosively.) 'Don't know.'

Gentleman—'I should thiuk Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he can not—'

Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

Cooking Vegetables.

Why should vegetables be washed in rather warm water first, then in cold, to cleanse them from sand and insects? The hot water, which must be hotter than tepid, causes the insects and sand to fall out at once. Insects do not always dislike cold water and salt, but the hot water kills them. It must be understood that only a small handful of greens or one head of cabbage at a time must be washed, and then instantly thrown into the cold water, which crisps and thoroughly cleanses them. Spinach, leeks, celery and sea-kale, are thus rendered very clean, and, moreover, are very rapidly cleansed. It is worse than useless to attempt to cleanse vegetables in salt and water. The hardness which salt creates in the water prevents all cleansing properties. The salt may kill the insects (it does not always do this), but they stick on hard and fast; the hot water makes them fall out at once, and the cold water crisps and also blanches them.—*Mrs. Warren.*

"I have a great love for old hymns," said a pretty girl to her masculine friend. "I am much fonder," he replied, "of the young here."

Clasp Hands, Oh! North and South.

Clasp hands, oh, North and South,
Across the bloody chasm;
Let truth and reason free you from
Political miasm.

No more vile, crafty schemes,
By demagogues contrived;
No more disfranchised citizens,
Nor Southern men proscribed.

We want no dummy President—
Words few and seldom fit,
Have gone to show that brevity
Is not the soul of wit.

Give us a man of honest heart,
Of wit and worth and word;
One who will live to prove "the pen
Is mightier than the sword."

On whom, in simple justice, should
The "Martyr's" mantle fall?
On one "with malice toward none,
With charity for all."

We want a man for President
Whose upright course is known;
Who will of our foreign relations think,
Not too much of his own.

Shall our army be degraded
To be a despot's tool?
The ballot, not the bayonet,
Should in this country rule.

Shall our laws be administered
By topers in their cups?
Shall offices be bartered
For horses and bull pups?

Then South and North strike hands
For Union and for right;
Rise from New England to the Gulf,
A Nation in its might.

Away with all dead issues,
By Horace Greeley stand;
Then shall we be one people,
And a united land. —*N. Y. Sun.*

Who are Esquires?

The present use of the distinction "Esquire," conveys not the remotest idea of its origin, or appropriation, in past ages. The esquire originated in chivalric times, when the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years were brought up in the castles of superior lords, which was an inestimable advantage to the poorer nobility, who could hardly otherwise have given their children the accomplishments of their station. From seven to fourteen, these boys were called pages, or varlets; at fourteen, they bore the name or esquire.—They were instructed in the management of arms, in the art of horsemanship, in exercises of strength and activity, so as to fit them for the tournament and battle, and the milder glories of chivalrous gallantry. Long after the decline of chivalry, the word esquire was only used in a limited sense—for the sons of peers and knights, or such as obtained the title by creation, or some other legal means. Blackstone defines esquires to be all who bear office or trust under the crown, and who are styled esquires by the king in their commissions and appointments; and being once honored by the king with the title of esquire, they have a right to that distinction for life.

Circumstantial Evidence.

The London *Globe* publishes a statement which is an illustration of the danger of relying upon circumstantial evidence, even when it approaches positiveness. A gentleman went to the British Museum with an order to have a case opened containing some valuable medals for his inspection. He examined a particular medal, which was supposed to be unique, restored it to the tray, and after talking some time with the custodian, was about to leave, when the latter discovered that the medal was missing. It was searched for everywhere, and could not be found, when it was suggested that the pockets of the visitor should be examined. To this he objected, and a policeman was sent for. However, before he arrived the medal was found to have slipped between the tray and the bottom of the case. When asked why he refused to be searched, the supposed culprit produced a medal from his pocket, the exact counterpart of that which was in the case, and remarked that his object had been to verify the authenticity of his own, which being identified with the missing one and discovered in his pocket, would at once have convicted him of the theft.

DRESS.—It may be set down as a general rule that the prettiest girls are those who dress the plainest; pretty girls do not require the extra adornment of dress. Whenever, therefore, we see one of the gaudily arrayed creatures of fashion, our minds are at once made up she is not naturally beautiful. Every rule has its exception, so this one; but, in its application, it will be found to be pretty correct.

☞ It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

At a certain church fair, a set of Cooper's Works was promised to the individual who should answer a certain set of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was pronounced the winner, and received a set of wooden pails.

A Memphis duelling party were driven into a cemetery by a facetious backman, "so that they might be buried without unnecessary expense."

A Yankee journalist, who is perfectly bald, has offered $1,000 for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

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