[Published by request.]

A HEART LOST.

O! do you know who has found
A heart that a lady has lost?
Who'll ever return it, unbroken and sound,
Shall be handsomely paid for the cost.

The lady that lost it is sadly distrest,
Her eyes with weeping are swollen;
When first it was missed she can't tell in the least,
But she has reason to think it was stolen.

O yes, she thinks the thief was a youth,
Who some sly attention has shown her;
He who he may he had as well tell the truth,
For its only of use to the owner.

And why is he so backward in showing his face?
She thinks he is exceedingly strange;
She wishes he would her heart replace,
Or else give his in exchange.

Honesty the Best of Policy.

The late Duke of Buccleuch, in one of his walks, purchased a cow in the neighborhood of Dalkeith, which was to be sent to his palace on the following morning. The Duke, in his morning dress, espied the boy early, ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination.

The boy, not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him—

"Hie, mon, come here an' gie' a' wi' this beast."

The Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance, and at last, in a tone of distress, exclaimed:

"Come here, man, an' help us, an' as sure as anything, I'll gie' you half I get."

The Duke went and lent a helping hand.

"And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job?"

"I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure o' something, for the folk up at the big house are gude to a' bodies."

As they approached the house the Duke disappeared from the boy, and entered by a different way. Calling a servant he put a sovereign into his hand, saying, "Give that to the boy who brought the cow."

The Duke having returned to the avenue, was soon rejoined by the boy.

"Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke.

"A shilling," said the boy; "an' there's half o' it to ye."

"But you surely got more than a shilling," said the Duke.

"No," said the boy; "as sure as death that's a' I got, an' do ye no' think it's plenty?"

"I do not," said the Duke, "there must be some mistake, and, as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you return, I think I'll get you more."

They went back, the Duke rang the bell, and ordered all the servants to be assembled.

"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there with the apron," pointing to the butler.

The butler confessed, fell on his knees, and attempted an apology, but the Duke indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign, and quit his service instantly.

"You have lost," said the Duke, "your money, your situation, and your character, by your covetness; learn henceforth that honesty is the best policy."

The boy by this time recognized his assistant in the person of the Duke; and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there and provided for at his own expense.

Going Home with the Girls.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take an initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either at a tender or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and to knock or ring with absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of one's hands without putting them in one's pocket, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over.

There comes, at last the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods, and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, and unimpressible, and independent, as if they did'nt wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her finger to his arm, and they walk home a foot apart, feeling as awkward as two goslings. As soon as she is safe within her own doors he struts home, and really thinks he has been, and gone and done it. Sleep comes to him at last, with dreams of Caroline and calico, and he wakes in the morning and finds the door of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

Danger should be feared when distant and braved when present.

Cheerfulness.

Tonics, stimulatives, medicines!—There's nothing in all the pharmacopœia half so inspiriting as a cheerful temper! Don't fancy yourself a victim! Don't go through the world with a face half a yard long! Don't persuade yourself that everything happens wrong! My dear sir, *you* are the only person that is wrong, when you say this is a world of trial and trouble! It is a great deal better to be without an arm, or a leg, than to lack cheerfulness! What if the globe does not roll round in the precise direction you want it? Make the best of it. Put a pleasant face on the matter, and don't go about throwing cold water on the firesides of all the rest of mankind. If you are in want of an example, look at the birds, or the flowers, or the very sunshine on the grass! Show us one grumbler in all Nature's wide domain! The man who is habitually gay and cheerful has found the true philosopher's stone—there is no cloud so dark but he sees the blue sky beyond—no trouble so calamitous but he finds some blessings left him to thank Providence for. He may be poor and destitute, but he walks clad in an armour that all the mines of Golconda cannot purchase. Snow and rain cannot penetrate it—scorn and contumely fall harmless from its surface. The storm that sinks a less courageous craft can only compel him to trim his sails and try again! And somehow, these people that keep trying, and always salute her ladyship with a bright face, are the prime favorites of Fortune. Who would be a thermometer, to rise and fall in spirit with every change of life's atmosphere?

Whenever we see a man sighing, and bilious, and despondent, about anything and everything, we know it is not his bodily, but his mental health that is out of "gear." Cheerfulness is all he wants. Let him put on the spectacles of his merry-hearted neighbor, and it is wonderful what a different complexion the world will wear! No matter how thick and fast vexations may come—there's nothing like a bright little ray of the soul's sunshine to dispense them.—Counted in dollars and cents, your wealth may be but a paltry sum, but if you have a cheerful temper, you are rich.—*Life Illustrated.*

Facts for Farmers.

"If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases."

If you invest money in books and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principle or interest.

If you invest your money in fine stock and do not feed and protect them, and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house and do not cultivate your mind and taste as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

If you invest your money in fine clothes and do not wear them with dignity and ease, it is as if a plow man were to sit at a jeweler's table and adjust hair springs.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing confield—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every new wonder that flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office where there are ten blanks to one prize.

If you invest your money in the "last novel," it is the same as employing a tailor's dandy to dig your potatoes.—*Valley Farmer.*

A CHARITABLE JUGGLER.—Breslau, a celebrated juggler, being at Canterbury with his troupe, met with such bad success that they were almost starved. He repaired to the church wardens, and promised to give the profits of a night's conjuration to the *poor*, if the parish would pay for hiring a room, etc. The charitable bait took, the benefit proved a bumper, and the next morning the church wardens waited upon the wizzard to touch the receipts.

"I have already disposed of dem," said Breslau; "de profits were for de *poor*. I have kep my promise, and given de money to *my own people*, who are de *poorest* in dis parish."

"Sir!" exclaimed the churchwardens, "this is a *trick*."

"I know it," replied the conjurer. "I live by my *tricks*."

We suppose that the man who, in the hour of danger, turns pale and makes his escape, may be said to come off with flying colors.

Meerschaum pipes, it is said, are made out of the foam of the sea—The manufacture of them, therefore, must be a *surge*-ical operation.

NEWSPAPERS.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which in nine cases out of ten, is what drives to the alehouse, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gayer and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk; with great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or, at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and family, without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his next day's work; and if the paper he has been reading be anything above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to return to.—*Sir J. Herschell.*

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right—and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right—for them not to pay their debts—There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men, he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable coat under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

HAPPY MARRIAGES.—*A Beautiful Sentiment.*—The following is from an old number of Godey's Lady's Book:

"It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no anger, nor jealousies, nor hatreds, garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of Heaven, where they two shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold that neither time nor eternity will sever."

LOVE OF WOMEN.—A certain king had a son born to him. The astrologers predicted that he would lose his sight if he were permitted to see the sun before he had reached the age of ten years; on which account the king had him watched and brought up in dark caverns. After ten years were elapsed, he caused him to be brought out and showed him the world, and placed before him many fine jewels and fair damsels—telling him the name of everything, and that the damsels were devils. Being asked what he liked best, he replied: "The devils please me more than all the rest." Then the king marveled greatly, saying: "What a powerful thing is female beauty!"

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember, in all things, if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in a garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in a savings bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, "that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had made a beginning.

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post, which, after the first or second blow, may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven up to the head, the pincers cannot take hold to draw it out—it can only be done by the destruction of the wood. Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

"My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest delicacy, *to turn a Somerset?*"

A correspondent who signs herself "Sophia," says that woman is twice as good as man, and proves it thus by the very othography—W-o-m-a-n—*double you, oh man!*

"Do you think, sir, that this bill is good enough to pass?" "Why, it is'nt worth much, but then 'tis better than half the bills that pass Congress."

This line fills out the column.

(*Continued from first page.*)

to the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies. There will also be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required, and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or a steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws; or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than above stated, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

General guaranties cannot be admitted. The bid and guaranty should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the *1st day of August*, 1860; but the service must be commenced on the 1st July preceding, or on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance to the mode of such transportation that may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose given to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and will have the preference over all others.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bill.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.

feb1 6t

1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—*Dan'l Webster.*

The "Great Republic" Monthly:

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: "*No North, no South, no East, no West;*" having nothing to do with politics, aiming only at the highest in Art, Literature and Science, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the American public, seeking their support. Among the numerous contributors engaged are the following well-known distinguished authors:

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Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Levin Mobray, dec'd., that their notes are now due and must be paid, otherwise I shall proceed, according to law, to collect them. Further indulgence cannot be given. All persons otherwise indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALFRED J. MOBRAY,
June 24, 1857. Administrator.

Cambridge Democrat.

Published every Wednesday Morning

Office opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of One Square will be inserted three times for $1; and for each subsequent insertion 25 cts. One square three months, $3; six months, $6; one year $12. Twelve lines or less make a square. Fractions of a square to be charged as a square. Yearly advertisements at the rate of $12 for one third of a column; half column, one year $15; one column, one year, $25. Six months or yearly advertisements must be paid for quarterly—other advertisements are collectible as soon as the time of publication expires.

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THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.,
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Great inducements offered to Agents in all parts of the country, to sell the Horace Waters' Pianos, Melodeons and Catalogues of Music. [July 29, 1858.

To the Traveling Public.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased the BRICK HOTEL in Easton, known as the

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