

"THE OFFERED NATIONAL REGENERATION. A sermon preached in the State Street Church, Portland, on the occasion of the National Fast. By Rev. Geo. Leon Walker."

This is an able and eloquent discourse. Although we may not be able to adopt the author's views in every particular: yet the sermon shows great strength and earnestness of thought, and is written in a manly and forcible style. We have room for but two brief extracts.

"Thus far in this whole national movement Providence has kept in advance of men. Thus far the utmost human wisdom has been able to do, has been partially to conform to the quick changing aspects of events in which the almost visible hand of God has been the controlling power. How astonishing and unexpected a multitude of these events! What prophet's eye could have foreseen six months ago, that the two great political parties of the north, fresh from the bitter war of a presidential campaign, would at a signal no bigger than the flash of a gun in Charleston bay, melt together like two drops of water, and harden to an adamant wall around the threatened capital of our land? Where was the instructed seer who could have told that Daniel S. Dickinson and William H. Seward would stand hand and glove to-day, in opposing the resources of a united North, against the forces of a confederate South? Who was there who heard, even in a dream, the shout of applause that rang through the land, when a man with the antecedents of Benjamin F. Butler, proclaimed fugitive slaves to be contraband of war; and, spite of the memorable enactment of 1850, suffered their masters to cool their heels upon the broad ramparts of Fortress Monroe, waiting for their 'property' in vain? Where was the eye that foresaw even in vision, the assertion and the exercise too, of that power of emancipation by military proclamation, which, (though temporarily suspended indeed) has taken actual effect in some cases at least in Missouri; and which, having been once asserted, hangs keener than the sword of Damocles, and suspended by less than a hair, trembling over every 'chattel' in the land? Does the man live, accustomed to sweep the horizon of the future with a prophetic eye—who saw the mustering squadrons of every State from Maine to Oregon, standing in the field to-day, to contest the empire of a usurping government, built as its second presiding officer affirm, upon the corner stone of human slavery?—No eyes foresaw these things. The exigencies of Providence forced them on us unawares. Men look about them, wondering at their new companions. Deep-rooted party-chieftains, the landmarks of half a generation's creed, float by us on the stream. Not soil enough clings to their roots to tell from whence they came."

On the question of immediate Emancipation we give the author's sentiments.

"Well may it be doubted, if it would be expedient for the government to propose at this juncture of affairs, as a first object to be sought, the extirpation of the system of human bondage. Assuredly as things stand in our country to-day, no act would be of more uncertain issue, than a general proclamation of Freedom to the slave. Were power to promulgate such a proclamation, lodged in that hand, I would see it burnt off a hundred times, before, as things at this moment stand, I would use it."

The time for such a proclamation may come. To-morrow may bring it. If it does, God grant that there may be a man, man enough to utter it! Just as soon as it can do its work fully, irresistibly, finally, let it come in Heaven's name! But in my judgment that time has not come yet, and it may never. It is rash and wicked to go before the clear intimations of Providence. And especially now, when God so visibly walks in our land, and lifts upon us almost daily, some new scene of the wonderful drama, it is criminal not reverently to subordinate our actions to the beckoning of His hand."

HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH. If the mind is kept in a very active state for a long period, and the brain too much exhausted by mental labor, all the other functions of the body are seriously damaged from the diminished supply of nervous influence. Long-continued study, or mental application, exhausts so large amount of nervous force, that enough is not left for the due stimulus of the other organs, and health may thus be seriously impaired. The mind itself soon becomes a sufferer, and the nutritive organs are rendered incapable of sending into the circulation blood fit for the perfect nourishment of the body.

There is a limit to a mental as well as to bodily exertion; both carried to excess, exhaust and wear out the individual. This is one example of the harmony of action and mutual adaption of all parts of the body. Every human power and faculty properly used, helps to maintain the health and strength of the whole system; improperly used, it impairs the power of its own and of all other organs. Bodily exercises tend to promote health and strength; but carried to excess, will wear out the power of renovation, and exhaust the strength of the most powerful constitution. Nature seems to point out that bodily and mental exercise should alternate, the too exclusive employment of either being injurious. Where the body has been overworked, there is neither inclination nor power for mental exertion, and it is necessary to refresh and invigorate the system by food and sleep, in order to restore the exhausted nervous force. Where the mind is overtaxed, and little or no re-

laxation or exercise is permitted, the digestive organs soon give way, and some form of dyspepsia is engendered. Healthy nutriment is not supplied; the body grows weak; and the individual at length becomes incapable of taking the necessary exercise to maintain health.—[N. Y. Ledger.

Mrs. LINCOLN AS A POLITICIAN. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives us this rather unexpected statement: "We have for the first time in the history of President's, a President's wife who seems to be ambitious of having a finger in the Government pie. Her friends compare Mrs. Lincoln to Queen Elizabeth in her statesmanlike qualities and capabilities. She is by no means a simple, domestic woman, but was evidently intended by nature to mix somewhat in politics. That she does so, is undeniable. She has ere this made and unmade the political fortunes of men.—She is said to be much in conversation with Cabinet Ministers, and before now held correspondence with them on political topics.—Some go so far as to suggest that the President is indebted to her for some of his ideas and projects. She is a very active woman. Nothing escapes her eye. She manages the affairs at the White House (I do not mean State affairs) with ability, and will see that her 'old man' does not return to Springfield penniless. In foreign countries her turn for politics would not subject her to adverse criticism, but the American people are so unused to such things that it is not easy for them to like it. Mrs. Douglas was a good deal of a politician, though she never injured her husband's position, but rather improved it, by her local alliances. Miss Lane never alluded to politics, and Mrs. Pierce knew nothing about them. She was probably the most simple-hearted woman that ever presided at the President's table. The word 'simple' is not used in a depreciative sense. She was a pure-minded, unselfish Christian woman, that no nothing at all the world."—[Exchange.

A CAPITAL STORY. We cannot vouch for the truth of the following story, taken from the Vineyard Gazette:

A minister who, while on his way to attend a funeral in the country, called at the house of a good lady, who gave him some newly-made sausages, rolling them snugly in pieces of cloth, and putting them in the minister's capacious coat pockets. He proceeded to his appointment, following the burial first to attend, which was followed by a sermon at the church. During the outdoor ceremonies, some hungry dogs scented the sausages, and annoyed the minister, so that he was obliged more than once to kick them away. After the sermon at the church was finished, and the preacher was making some remarks to the congregation, a brother who wished to have an appointment given out quietly ascended the pulpit stairs, and gave the minister's coat a hitch, to gain his attention; whereupon he, thinking it a dog, gave a sudden kick, and laid the brother sprawling, at the same time remarking, without observing precisely what he had done, "You will excuse me, brethren and sisters, for I could not avoid it. I have sausages in my pocket, and that dog has been trying to grab them ever since I came upon the premises!"

HOW PEOPLE GIVE. Some men will give a dollar, and put so much heart in it that it will be worth more than a thousand dollars from another. Some men will give, but it is as when miners blast out gold-bearing quartz—you have to drill and drill till you can effect a lodgment, and then put in good motives like powder, and then off last goes the explosion, and you are almost covered by the rocks which they fire at you. This giving is not what the Bible requires. It is not enough for our Father in heaven that we are generous in giving. We must wreath our charities about with beauty.—[H. W. Beecher.

The following is a verbatim copy of the certificate attached to the return of a Postmaster in Shawnee county, Missouri. It would hardly be proper to give the name of the office. This may be some disciple of Artemus Ward; if so, the pupil has beaten the master. Artemus might as well shut up shop:

"I bear By certify that the four going A Count is as near Rite as I no how to make it if there is any mistake it is not Dun a Pur pose.

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry.—Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

The Richmond Whig contradicts a rumor that Mr Breckinridge has been appointed secretary of War, and adds that the presumption is that he will be given a command in Kentucky.

It is stated that Gen. McClellan causes a card to be hung on the outside of his office door every Sabbath, with these words on it: "No BUSINESS DONE AT THIS OFFICE ON THE SABBATH."

Now is the Time when every young lady should give a soldier not only the "mitten," but a pair of them.—[Whig.

Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is recorded above,

THE SKIES BRIGHTEN. The people are now fast recovering from the disheartening effects of the series of defeats of our army on the Potomac. In the West the victories of Gen. Nelson in Kentucky and Gen. Grant in Missouri, have a magic influence everywhere among loyal men. The complete success of our fleet at Port Royal, under Gen Dupont and Gen. Sherman is cheering and encouraging. It is truly wonderful how much a success—a victory can do for us. It keeps up public credit, draws men to the field by way of enlistments, infuses new life and vigor into every movement put forth for the suppression of rebellion, and quickens the blood of every patriot all over the land. Defeat on the other hand, has a tendency to discourage every well directed effort. We trust the glorious victories so recently achieved will be followed up by others. We have a great and powerful army in the field, and the people expect success. And we believe their reasonable expectations will be realized. Defeats will sometimes happen; "it is the fortune of war."

Our officers and soldiers are fast improving in military discipline. As soon as they get perfected in this; their movements will be much more rapid and certain. We congratulate our readers upon the fact that the skies are brightening. Courage, then. We are engaged in a glorious cause. Let every patriot take courage. God and right are upon our side, and we shall prevail.—[Oxford Democrat.

The Bridgton Reporter.

BRIDGTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1861.

WE LIVE TOO FAST! What stirring, restless lives the American people lead! They hurry through life, overlaid with cares, and find their only rest in a premature grave. It is a little wonder that the people of America, on an average, die at the early age of thirty-five;—they try to crowd the labor of a life time into a score or two of years, and fall,—victims of their rash ambition,—with life's work but half done!

This is no shallow fancy; it is a sober, sad fact! We appeal to the observation of our readers. Go into the school-rooms, in our larger towns and cities.—For this evil commences early in life. A part of the children wear the flush of health, and look ruddy and cheerful—as children ought to look. But sprinkled all through the seats are pale-faced boys and girls, with narrow chests, and a look of care and disquiet. They are very probably, at the head of their class. But these children have a history, which we want to unveil! They are each the pride of fond parents, whose hopes are centered in their bright mental promise.—Their quick and unaturally active minds are wedded to books and study, and they have a perfect distaste for the common sports of childhood. Day by day, they bend their poor, wasting bodies over books and live in a state of nervous excitement! And those fond and ambitious, but mistaken parents, instead of checking their precocious minds and sending them out of doors into the pure air to romp and play and develop their physical natures, in to many instances only encourage them in their undue love of study and spur them to incessant mental exertion. But nature will not be thus outraged! The scholar has lived too fast—far too fast!—By and by comes the dreadful penalty;—the worn-out youth dies; or, perchance, goes through his college course, stands at the head of his class, delivers a "splendid valedictory"—and is never heard of afterwards. So sad a sequel to so promising a life never need have happened! The boy was hurried into mental maturity, but his poor, neglected body exacted a fearful penalty.

Does not the reader know of some mother in his own neighborhood, whose pale care-worn face, and languid frame have often excited his sympathy? Something has stolen the bloom from her cheek, the light from her eye, and the vigor from her pulse. Her tale is quickly told! She is the victim of a special disease. But she is fast wearing herself out! The weight of a rapidly increasing family were nearly enough for her limited stock of strength. But super added, she has a legion of household cares and vexing responsibilities, that hurry her about her house from morning until night, and then her distracted and over-wearied body, refuse to lose themselves in quiet sleep. How many mothers have gone down to premature graves, and found their first quiet rest in the still grave-yard.

But we cannot delay longer to multiply instances. The world is full of over-worked, broken-down men and women. A very small proportion of our authors and men of literary pursuits are healthy men! They over-use their nervous and mental systems and neglect physical culture. Many of our business men so absorb themselves in the distractions of trade that they allow themselves little or no relaxation.

Now all this ought not to be! Men might as well reach the age of four score as to die at thirty-five. One great cause—the chief cause of this deplorable state of things to the utter ignorance and disregard of physiological laws. Men seem to think that they may work their minds to any extent, with perfect impunity. It is not so!—One reason that our people wear out so fast is, that they use up their stock of vitality faster than it can be replenished. In a healthy action of body and mind the nervous and mental energy, which is daily expended, is daily replaced by physical exercise, by recreation, by food and by "nature's

sweet restorer"—sleep. But these hurried over-busy persons, of whom we are writing, will work their minds and nervous systems up to two thousand horse power day after day and year after year, denying themselves the relaxation they demand, until at last they reap the results of their folly.

The mind and body are capable of great exertion, but they require proportionate relaxation. If those scholars of whom we spoke had been forbidden to spend all their young life in the atmosphere of books and had been turned out of doors, after due allowance of study, to mix in boyish sports, and to grow ruddy and healthy in the sunshine, they might have fulfilled abundantly the mental promise of their youth. But when a boy's physical development ought to be the chief object, it is a burning shame to allow him, with wearied mind and drooping body, to press through "the realm of verbs and substantives," into his grave.

When men will learn to alternate labor and rest; work and play; a thoughtful marked visage and a cheerful countenance; sober investigations and hearty merriment—a brighter day will dawn!

A happier day we say.—for how this anxious, restless, over-burdened spirit blights those fresh and joyful emotions which make this world a perennial spring and not "a vale of tears." It is sad to lay friends in an early grave and feel they might have remained with us longer; it is sad to see noble souls expend all their energies and die before half their blessed mission on earth has been accomplished; and it is very sad to feel that we are living so as to crush the warm and buoyant and happy emotions of the heart.

"THE WAR WILL BE SHORT." Some men insist upon looking on the dark side of everything; such men are continually telling us, with dolorous tones and long-drawn faces, that this must be a long and tedious war. We must fight year after year, incur a terrible debt, shed oceans of blood and impoverish the land, they say, before we can subdue the rebellious South. A great many hold this sentiment; they are patriotic men, but their gloomy way of looking at affairs dampens their ardor and zeal, kills their energy and hope, and cripples them for the conflict.

Now we shall all agree that Generals Scott and McClellan are preeminently capable of forming an intelligent opinion as to the length of the war. But they both predict that it will be short! Gen. McClellan, in the course of a speech in Philadelphia, said: "The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience and confidence. With these we can accomplish all." Gen. Scott "in his speech to the President expressed confidence in the success of the country over all enemies and that speedily."

The tide of fortune seems to have turned in our favor. We have gained an important foothold in South Carolina—the heart of secession. This fact and the cheering words of Scott and McClellan ought to inspire courage and hope in the minds of the Northern people.

LITERARY MATTERS. Our publishers have issued but few new books since the commencement of the war. Men have been too much absorbed in the interests of the country to read anything but—"the news!"

Of late however, the publishing business has revived somewhat. Ticknor & Fields have recently issued several works. They are also giving special attention to the Atlantic Monthly which is now under their efficient charge. Fields, himself an excellent writer, is, we believe, the editor of the Atlantic.—Professor Agassiz is to contribute a series of articles on natural history, to be continued throughout the next year. Nathaniel Hawthorne is to write a romance for the early numbers of the next volume.

The lamented Major Winthrop would undoubtedly have reached distinction, as a novelist, had he lived. His work, "Cecil Dreeme," lately published, has met with a large sale. John G. Saxe, the humorous poet and almost intolerable punster, has lately published a volume of poems. One of his precious volumes ran through at least sixteen editions,—a good evidence of the popularity of his poetical writings.

A new volume of poetry, from Holmes, is announced. Holmes is a brilliant and interesting writer—when he will let things that he doesn't know anything about, alone. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe promises to complete her story, "The Pearl of Orr's Island," in the Independent soon. It was a miserable idea to leave such a hiatus in the middle of the story. We hope the last part will be better than the first.

Dickens's great expectations is published, and, of course, all the critics are praising it. Geo. B. McClellan's able and very valuable report on the Crimean war, has recently been published, by—we believe—Lippincott & Co.

A BOX FOR THE SOLDIERS. We have nearly come to the conclusion that the ladies are more patriotic than their friends of the other sex. We think the ladies of Bridgton are entitled to high praise for the practical interest they have shown in these soldiers.

They have sent a very sizable box to the army; and they will be repaid by the consciousness that they have done something to alleviate the hardships of camp life. Among other articles, the box contained 100 pairs of stockings; 23 quilts; 24 pillow-cases; 33 rolls of bandages ect.

Those of our readers who love good poetry will admire the poem on the last page, entitled: "The Burial of Moses."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DEC. Each issue of the Atlantic—which has now taken its place at the head of our Magazine literature—is hailed with interest by a wide and intelligent circle of readers. It argues well for our general intelligence, as a people, that the Atlantic is so widely read.

This number contains several interesting articles. The best poem in the number is "A legend of the lake," by John G. Whittier. It is a touching ballad, tenderly told. There is a stirring army hymn entitled "Union and Liberty," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and an excellent poem full of sad truth and the spirit of genuine humanity—entitled "The Wolves"—not the "guant fiends of the forest," but the wolf that haunts the poor man's door.

The January number will commence a new, and judging from the prospectus, an unusually interesting volume.

ARTHUR HOME MAGAZINE. We have received the December number of this excellent home magazine. The writings of T. S. Arthur are profitable, as well as interesting; he usually inculcates some good lesson by his stories, and their moral tone is unexceptionable. We can recommend this as a magazine of great worth,—in the department of literature which it occupies. See advertisement in another column.

We hope Mr. Wells's lectures, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, will be well attended. We will not repeat what we have heretofore said in praise of Mr. W. as a lecturer; but for the good of this people as well as for the good of the Lyceum, we hope there will be a large attendance.

CHARLES BROWN, ("Artemus Ward") has taken the field this winter as a lecturer. He will be "in demand" not so much from any great probability of his being a specially interesting lecturer, as from the curiosity of the people to see him. Artemus ought to add to his other literary labors,—the preparation of a new spelling book;—it would be a highly original affair—to say the least. Mr. Brown is a native of Waterford, Me.

A GENEROUS ACT. We understand that all the employees of Mr. Gibbs, who have families, together with the families of volunteers for the war, were presented by him with a turkey on Thanksgiving day. We envy Mr. G. the satisfaction which this liberal act must have afforded him.

The Boston Journal has an article giving a cheering view of the condition of the business world. It represents our financial prospects as good; and, while the fall sales have not been as large as usual, yet there has been a very considerable amount of business done in the season just past.

DANCING SCHOOL. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Gee and Weeks will open a school "for instruction in dancing and waltzing," in this place Monday evening.

We understand that Mr. Gee is a competent instructor in this art.

Our coopers ought to be making up an extra supply of pork barrels. Mr. E. A. Gibbs of this village, has raised two hogs of the Mackey breed, weighing respectively, 550 and 476 pounds. He raised a pig also which weighed 330 pounds. (Cincinnati papers please copy!)

THE FIRST SNOW. Winter has been coldly eyeing us, for some weeks, from the top of Mount Washington, and now he has stealthily stolen upon us in a quiet, delicious fall of the cleanest snow. The snow storm of Monday is worthy of all these adjectives.

The officers of the company, which left Bridgton recently are as follows:—Enoch Knight, Captain; Horace Eastman, Lovell, 1st Lieut.; H. S. Lowell of Windham, 2d Lieut.

THANKSGIVING AT THE STATE PRISON. In accordance with custom the prisoners in the State Prison at Charlestown enjoyed, as far as the cessation of labor and the addition of unusual details to their ordinary bill of fare were included, the season of general thanksgiving. Crackers, cheese and fruit were supplied them as extras for breakfast. Early in the forenoon the prisoners assembled in the chapel, where an appropriate sermon was delivered by the chaplain Rev. Mr. Carlin, who also read from a newspaper a comprehensive article touching the recent history of our country's struggle, and the great reason for thankfulness we had in the prospect of a speedy relief from rebellion and its evils. The audience was intensely interested in this detail of the proceeding, and many although in bonds, manifested deep joy that the honor and glory of our country were, prospectively, so sure of a vindication. After the exercises in the chapel, dinner was provided—chickens, vegetables and plum pudding being substituted for the ordinary fare. Owing to the absence of the Governor no pardon marked the annual recurrence of Thanksgiving, as has been sometimes the custom for a year or two past.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION. The Constitution sailed from Portland at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, not having accommodations for the Maine 12th regiment, which has followed in the steamer Forest City. The Gen. himself was at Fortress Monroe on Friday, where formidable preparations were making and the ferry boats were being heavily armed.

If our soldiers fail to receive as warm and thick winter clothing as they desire, let them rely upon one consolation. They can make their winter quarters so far South that thick clothes wouldn't be comfortable.—[Louisville Journal.

Gen. Scott goes direct to Havre, thence to Paris, and, if his health permits, will continue his journey to Rome, where he expects to pass the winter.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY

Nothing of special importance occurred during the past week.

It has been feared that the British Government would resent the capture of Lord Lyons and Slidell. A report was that Lord Lyons had uttered threats, unless the North delivered over the commissioners; but this has since been contradicted. Some diplomatic controversy spring from this action. It has been ready shown that the government has legal right to make the capture.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, dated 24, says, "that the Government has decided that Col. Corcoran and the officers, now in the hands of the rebels, receive the treatment due to their position, as prisoners of war."

President Davis has issued a message to the Rebel Congress. He represents the affairs of the South to be, the most precise state in almost every respect. Their troops have conducted gloriously; they have failed to extend the occupation Southern soil.—(Beaufort and Port Royal not in South Carolina, are they?) They added new States to their Confederation; resources are almost inexhaustible; they are, in short, in a very deplorable condition. Davis is a man of happy temperament undoubtedly! He points every pertaining to the South,—coulard de la

The capital of the rebel confederation to be removed from Richmond to Tenn. Their Congress is to assemble. Much interest will gather about the session of our Congress, which will convene the first of December. The Secretary Cameron is looked for with great interest from the fact that he will, if correct, make a distinct "avowal" of placing arms in the hands of the willing to use them for the cause of Union. Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress and to the governors of States to bind the Government to practice economy and accountability in every expenditure in the bureaus and the army field."

There has been a grand review of the army of the Potomac; witnessed by 30,000 spectators. McClellan and the President and Secretaries Seward and Cameron were present. The number of troops which were passed in review about 70,000, forming but a part of the great army of the Potomac.

For the Bridgton Reporter.

EXHIBITION AT NORTH DAMON. My good fortune to be present at the exhibition held at the above named place Monday evening, the 18th inst. The was pleasant, and at an early hour church was crammed to its utmost capacity. Everybody seemed to expect a rich and it is giving but little of the promised, to state that they were not disappointed. Mr. Hilton, the able and efficient principal of the Academy made a few remarks, saying that the exhibition had not been designed as an Exhibition the usual sense of the word—that it had time had been spent in preparation by the examination, and that those who school be judged—and hoped the same would accept the offerings in the spirit which they were given. To dwell upon many details would occupy too much space; suffice it to say the entertainment was complete success. The salutary of Woodbury was quite appropriate; the examinations were creditable, as were the compositions; the oration, "The Revolution," by Mr. Holmes, highly suitable to the times, and bearing of the true metal; while in the variety—a marked and agreeable of the entertainment—dialogues, prose and rhyme were introduced with happy effect, the costumes being tasty, and the parts well sustained. "Widow exhibited 53r antiquated and family age, to the infinite delight of the audience, and the corresponding sorrow of poor Grace. The thing was cleverly done. The "Colloquy" was the crowning piece of all, the chief portion of the exhibition taking a part. The vocabulary, by Hazen, was a beautiful and earnest and both by its chaste language and feeling manner in which it was unveiled directly to the heart. Although it must not be omitted to state, that part of the pleasure the entertainment afforded is due to the musical treat of Abbott, whose performances on the piano in which she was at times assisted by pupils—won the highest admiration.

As before observed, the Exhibition marked success; and the economical on every hand, as the audience were in the house, testified to the general satisfaction it afforded. In a word, the performance reflected the highest credit, and upon the students, but also on the officers, to whom a large proportion of the due.

MCCLELLAN'S OPINION OF ARMS. McClellan, in his book reviewing the means war, makes the remark that 15,000 or 20,000 men may be crushed by the unremitting attack of a few hundred men; but when it comes to the army of 100,000 men, the overwhelming masses can avail against without military science and discipline cause the greater the multitude brought against them the more surely it will own destruction, as such number cannot be handled without discipline and tactics and are in their own way.

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In this w Rev. Mr. Ha ples to Miss In East Fr Pike, Esq. Sarah E. Kie

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MISCELLANY.

From the Dublin University Magazine.
THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-poor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day.—Deut. 34:6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wars,
In a vale or the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man saw the sepulchre,
And no man saw it there,
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man saw the tramping,
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;

Noislessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves;
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's brow
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Bear-paw's height,
Out from his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion, slinking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot;
For he, and bird and beast and heard
That which man knoweth not.

Amid the noblest of the land,
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble dressed,
In the great auditor's temple,
Where figures like glories fall;
And the choir sings, and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword,
This most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's pulchre
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor,
The hill-side for his pit,
To lie in state with angels wait,
With stars for tapestry tall;
And the dark pine-rod like tossing plumes
Over his bow to ways,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave?

In that deep grave without a name,
Where no uncolored clay
Shall break again—most wondrous thought!
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around,
On the hill he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life,
With the incarnate Son of God.

O, lonely tomb in Moab's land!
O, dark Beth-poor's bill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep—like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

Two EPIGRAMS. The following epitaph is taken from a country churchyard in England:—

"Here lies Benjamin Snook,
Confectioner and pastry cook;
In the bakehouse he got burnt
Bakers here's a lesson to be learnt."

On the same stone:—
"Here lies the wife of the above,
Who died of grief for her true love.
Wives learn this lesson and
Don't worry for your husband."

DO YOU GIVE IT UP?
What pupil gets most punishment?
The pupil of the eye, for it is continually under the lash.

My first denotes a brilliant place,
Where bellies and jewels shine;
My next transports the merchant's stores,
Or produce of the mine;
Sweet pleasures in my whole abound
Apart from worldly strife,
By nymphs and swains I'm always found
The happiest part of life.

Courtship.
Those who have me not, do not wish for me;
Those who have me, do not wish to lose me;
Those who gain me have me no longer.

Law-suit.
Why is a laundress the greatest traveler in the world?
Because she is continually crossing the line, and going from pole to pole.

Why are very old people necessarily prolix and tedious?
Because they dilate (die late).
Where is happiness always to be found?
In the dictionary.
Why should a tailor have all sorts of filth thrown to him?
Because he is a common sewer.

Why ought not people to starve in the deserts of Egypt?
On account of the sandwiches (sand which is) there.
But how come the sand which is there?
Because Ham was there, and his descendants mustered and bread (mustard and bread).

OPPOSITES IN LOVE. Love is made up of contraries; a fair woman, they say, best loves a dark man; a tall man generally selects a little woman for a wife; and the portly dame admires to tuck a pigmy spouse beneath her sheltering arm; the mild and timid girl turns with delight to the bold and sparkling lover; the ancient crone sighs for the blooming youth; and the wisest seek in the society of the weakest the pleasing relaxation from the austere duties of the bar, the senate, or the state.

"They go right to the Spot."

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They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

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