THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

The following is a translation from an ancien ish poem, which, says the Edinburyh Review, arguesed by nothing with which we are ac-ated in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."]

Ch, let the soul its slumbers break-Arouse its senses, and awake To see how soon Life, in its glories, glides away, And the stern footstops of decay Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide Down which our flowing minutes glide Away so fast, Let us the present hour employ, And deem cach future dream a joy Alrendy past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind, Let no value hope to the to find No happice let us hope to find To-morrow than to-day; Our gelden dreams of yore grere bright, Like them the present shall delight— Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be That into the enguing screams must be Are doomed to fall— The sea of death, whose waves roll on O'er king and kingdom, or own and throme, And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordy tide, Alike the humble rivulot's gide To that sad wavef Death levels poverty and pride, The rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting-place The is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all our glittering tors are brought— That path alone, of all unsought, is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth Are all those glittering toys of earth That lure us here— Dreams of a sleep that death must break; Alas I before it bids us wake, We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight. The check's pure glow of red and white Has passed away; Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair-Age came and taid his finger thero-And where are they ?

Where is the strength that spurned decay, The steps that roved so light and gay, The beart's blithe tone ? The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows wearsome and wee When age comes on t

THE ADVENTURES OF MARQUETTE.

BY JOHN S. O. ABBOTT. Nearly three hundred and fifty years ago, in April, 1541, De Soto, in his adventurous march, discovered the majestic Mississippi, not far from the southern border of the State of Tennessee. No white man's eye had ever before beheld that flood, whose banks are now whom the Son of God came to carth inhabited by busy millions. The In-dians informed him that all the region below consisted of dismal, endless, uninhabitable swamps. De Seto, world-weary and woe-stricken, died upon the river impeded with many rapids. To banks of the river, and in its fathomless depths his body found burial.

These cruel adventurers, insauely im pelled in search of mines of gold, found-ed no settlements, and left behind them no traces of their passage, save that by their crucities they had excited the im-placable ire of the Indians against the white man. A hundred years of earth's for uncounted generations, leading many griefs lingered slowly away, while west. These they followed, often painthese vast solitudes were peopled only fully carrying their canoes and their by wandering Indian tribes whose record burdens on their shoulders, for many must forever remain unknown.

In the year 1641, some French envoys miles, from water to water, over what the Indians called the Carrying Places. from Canada, seeking to open friendly trade with the Indians for the purchase of furs, penetrated the northwest of our markable luxuriance, fertility and beauty. There were crystal streams and charming lakes. Magnificent forests country as far as the Falls of St. Mary, near the outlet of Lake Saperior. The were interspersed with broad and green most friendly relations existed between prairies. God seemed to have formed these Frenchmen and the Indians, wherin these remote realms an Eden of surever the tribes were encountered. This visit led to no settlement. The advenpassing loveliness for the abode of his turous traders purchased many furs, with which they loaded their birch children. Three tribes, in perfect har-mony, occupied the region-the Miamis, friendly relations : establi

there is a sheet of water running south before trod, should not have hesitated alone to enter this trail in search of the called Green Bay. It is one hundred habitations of this unknown tribe miles long by twenty or thirty broad. The boatmen paddled their frail canoes They left all their companions, with the along the western border of this lake canoes, on the bank of the river. canoes, on the bank of the river. For six miles they followed the naruntil they reached its southern extremrow track, when they came in sight of a ity, where they found a shallow river flowing into it from the south, which they called Fox river. They could pro-pel their cances about thirty miles a day. Each night they selected some them approaching when at quite a dis-tance. They knew, of course, that two propitious spot for their encampment. strangers, unarmed, could not be ad-Upon some dry and grassy mound they vancing with any hostile intent. Four could speedily with their axes construct of the patriarchs of the village immea hut which would protect them from diately came forward, bearing a pipe of the weather. Carefully smoothing down peace, which was highly ornamented the floor, they spread over it their am- with brilliantly colored plumes. As ple couch of furs. Fish could be taken these chiefs drew near they saw, to in abundance. The forest was filled their surprise and delight, that the York, has made Christianity profitable, with game. An immense fire blazing strangers were pale faces. before the open side of the hut gave none of them had ever before seen a warmth and illumined the sublime scene | white man, the knowledge of his arrival with almost the brilliance of noon-day. had spread widely through all the tribes. The French had pursued Here they joyously cooked their sup-pers, with appetites which rendered the such a course of justice and friendfeast more luxurious to them probably liness with the Indians that, wherthan any gourmand at Delmonico's ever | ever they went they were hospitably received. enjoyed. One of these gentlemen of the barbar Each night Father Marquette held a

religious service, which all reverently ian school, as he led the guests into his attended. Prayers were offered, and cabin, said "How beautiful is the sun, their hymns of Christian devotion float- Frenchmen, when it shines upon you, ed sweetly through those sublime soli- as you come to visit us. Our whole tudes. The boatmen were men of a village greets you with a welcome. You gentle race, who had been taught from infancy to revere the exercises of the The strangers were entertained with The strangers were entertained with the utmost hospitality. As they were church.

about to take their leave, a venerable They came upon several Indian villages. But the natives were friendly chief approached Marquette and susas brothers. Many of them had visited pending, by a cord, a richly decorated the station at St. Ignatius, and all of pipe about, his neck, said, them had heard of Father Marquette "This is the sacred This is the sacred calumet. I and his labors of love. These children of the forest begged their reverend are the messengers of peace. All our

friend to desist from his enterprise. "There are," they said, "on the great river bad Indians who will cut off". We cannot record this friendly recepyour heads without any cause. There tion without emotion. How beautiful are fierce warriors who will try to seize is peace! How different would the hisyou and make you slaves. There are tory of this world have been but for enormous birds there whose wings dark- man's inhumanity to man. On reachen the air and who can swallow you all with your cances at a mouthful. And ing their boats the little band of voyagers continued their journeying down the lonely and silent river. They worst of all there is a malignant demon

there who, if you escape all other dan- floated beyond the months of the turbid Missouri and the beautiful Ohio. gers, will cause the waters to boil and whirl around you and destroy you.' Carefully they observed these important points, but they made no attempt to To all this the good Marquette reexplore either of these streams. The plied, "I thank you dear friends, for Ohio was then, and for some years afyour kind advice, but I cannot follow

ter, called the Wabash. it. There are souls there to save for Still they floated on, several hundred miles further, until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas. Here again they found a large Indian village. They were received by the natives with the same hospitality which had marked They found the navigation of Fox

their intercourse with the Indians dursurmount these it was necessary often to ing the whole of their route. alight from their canoes, and, wading They now turned back and laborious over the rough and sharp stones, to ly reascended the majestic Mississippi, drag them up against the swift current. slowly forcing their way against the swift current. Their upward voyage They were within the limits of the present State of Wisconsin, and found themwas commenced the 17th of July, 1673. selves in a region of lakes, sluggish Instead of continuing their upward streams and marshes. But there were Indian trails, which had been trodden

course to the Wisconsin river, they entered the Illinois river, and again opportunity of proclaiming to the In- then yu giv him 5 cents." dians the Christian's God, and the way of salvation through faith in an atoning Savior.

Even then Marquette had no conception of the true grandeur of that valley he had entered, extending from the Allegheny ridges to the Rocky Mountains. Still, when the tidings of his wonderful discoveries reached Quebec, the excitbuffaloes, deer, wild cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets and even beavers, as on the Illinois river. jury to the wood. By the earnest request of the Illinois Indians Marquette returned to them and continued with them, revered and beloved, preaching the gospel for two years. On the 18th of May, 1675, as he was ascending Lake Michigan, with his peror of Russia : boatmen, he proposed landing, at the mouth of a small stream, for the celebration of mass. He left his men in the canoe while he went a short distance into the solitude of the forest to pray. As some time passed and he did not return, they called to mind that he had said, before he left them, that he felt that the hour of his deth was near at hand. They went to seek him. He

Current Paragraphs. Discretion in speech is more than eloquence.

THREE horses out of every four in Iceland are piebald. MILWAUKEE is growing at the rate of 5,000 souls a year. RENTS are thirty per cent lower in

Chicago this year. ENGLAND last year issued 2,600 patents, to our 12,864.

FIFTY cocoanut trees are growing in them unawares, had pressing business one of the public parks of San Fran-C15CO.

THE sexton of Grace Church, New Though and saved \$250,000. Onto has 300 coal mines, from which 27,000 men annually produce over 5,-

000,000 tons of coal. MEN who travel barefooted around newly carpeted bedroom often find

themselves on the wrong tack. PARTON, in his lecture on "The Kings of Business," says Vanderbilt's wealth amounts to \$400,000,000.

In New York there are 30,000 individuals who manage to exist by preying upon the earnings of other people.

THE tea crop of Japan last season amounted to 19,854,000 pounds, all of which the United States imported.

A MILFORD, N. H., man raised three hundred and sixty-nine pounds of potatoes from a single pound of seed.

It was a bright boy who told his and the afflicted rodent became well teacher that there were three sects-the again. But he found that in the meanmale sex, the female sex, and the insects.

PEOPLE who propose to explore Africa ought to know that it takes a whole month to dry a dead explorer so that he can be shipped home.

PHYSICIANS are speculating upon PHYSICIANS are speculating upon probable paralysis accasioned by eating fruit put up in lead cans coated with through the only exit. He contented impure or insufficient tin.

It is proposed in England to provide eparate cars for the accommodation of ladies on railroads, and for the protection of men from improper advances.

THE New York Bulletin thinks that the tobacco statistics of the world, could they be seen in one mass, would astonish the economists as well as the moralists.

THE recent discovery of the fig tree in the fossil deposits of the Seine valley indicates that the region about Paris formerly enjoyed a warmer climate than at present.

A CHATTANOOGARIST bought a strip of Lookout Mountain land one mile wide and thirty miles long last April, and has been offered-yea, and has refused it also-\$1,000,000.

JOSH BILLINGS SAYS : "If yu are going reached Green Bay by way of Lake to giv a man ennything, giv it to him Michigan. They had been about two cheerfully and quick; don't make him months upon this voyage. During this git down on hiz kneeze in front ov yu, time the devoted missionary had lost no and listen to the 10 commandments, and

> It is an admitted fact in Japan and China that the older the tree the better the tea. The shrubs which supply the nobles of Japan with their favorite beyerage are said to be in many instances 500 years old.

dent to the Czar.

The Mexican Maguey.

The Cincinnati Times speaks of a A Mexican correspondent of the war of extermination made upon rats in a certain establishment in that city, Louisville Courier-Journal says, in speaking of the maguey plantations : "The maguey is cultivated, you know, for the sap, which, when slightly ferand vouches for the truth of the fol-It was about 10 o'clock this morning, mented, constitutes *pulque*, the universal drink of the country, and a diswhile workmen were engaged in cleanagreeable dose it is, I assure you, judg-ing from a single mouthful which I was ing out the cellar aforesaid, they came across rats of all colors, sizes, ages, that numbered by actual count, 1,000 to a naught. The rodents, when they persuaded to swallow. The quantity of this stuff brought into the city is suffisaw their enemies, who came upon cient to demand a special daily railroad

train, known as the 'pulque train,' and when this by accident fails, there is a general disturbance among the people. in other parts of the building. All of them started out at a rattling rate on an excursion, but about 500 or less The species of agave employed is not never reached the secure retreats of the common green one with dependent friendly holes. They dropped by the wayside, and breathed their last. leaves, which we see so frequently in the States, but a very much larger kind, When the lively interest of the dis-covery had ebbed to wandering talk with erect leaves, which matures in from five to seven years. I am sure over the affair, a fresh impetus was that I have seen specimens the outlines of which would measure at least ten given to the astonishment of the workmen, by the finding of one of them of feet in diameter, and as much in height, a large bottle with capacious opening. and the leaves of which were six to eight In this bottle was a rat of uncommon feet in length, one foot in breadth at the size, living as snugly as if he desired widest part, and six inches in thickness.

no other happiness than to remain there always and look out on the frisky The manner of obtaining the sap is very different from that represented by sports of his kind. A very good reason the wood-cuts in old school books, where for this wish can be offered in his inthe native stands leaning complacently ability to come from his glass casing against the thorny plant, waiting for his bucket to be filled with the fluid without breaking it. He went in there when quite young, as reasonably supthat flows from the cut end of a leaf. posed, a very sick rat, and it devolved The plan pursued is to cut off the flower upon his companions to bring him stem as soon as it is well started, close such delicacies as a very sick rat would to the top of the plant stem, from which crave. His disease being prolo-ged, owing to the incompetency of his docit springs, and then scoop out the latter in the form of a bowl four or five tors, nature used her own restoratives, inches deep. In the course of time the

sap that has been stored up in the leaves for the express purpose of inflorescence time he had reached maturity, and, rises into the bowl, whence it is daily through the unceasing attention of his nurses and the good things which were provided for him, he grew to be dipped or withdrawn by a peculiar method of suction. After being thus of large, vigorous frame and a superabundance of muscle for an ordinary rat. So well did he fare and grow that when

himself with the situation, inasmuch as he would be able to live like a lord on the contributions of his friends for

The Last Rat Story.

lowing :

the rest of his days. But the destroy-ing workmen, frightening away a part of his race and killing the rest, came across his citadel, and, satisfying their curiosity for a time by inspecting it and him, demolished it with a club. At this display of deadly will, the rat, released, scampered to the nearest hole, but taking part of his curious house with him, stuck fast just as he got out of sight. His enemies punched with sticks until he gave up the battle, and

was drawn out a bleeding corpse. If any one does not believe this the dead rat can be produced.

The Circular Saw-Tne Inventor a Michigan Man.

In a lonely, secluded position in the northwest corner of the cemetery near the ever beautiful little village of Richmond, Kalamazoo county, " Michigan, the historian can find, on a pure white marble slab nearly concealed from view by a large cluster of lilac bushes, engraved the simple name of Benjamip Cummins, born A. D, 1772, died A. D.

1848." And who was Benjamin Cummins? He was the inventor of circular saws, now in use in this country and in Europe. Nearly sixty years ago, at Burtonville, New York, near Amsterdam, this man hammered out, at his

The sap of the pine tree seems not own blacksmith's anvil, the first circular unlikely to become almost as valuable saw known to mankind. He was a noted around. River and lake, forest and prairie were alike alive with game. To their surprise they found that a French missionary, Father Allonez, had reached this distant spot, preach-ing the gospel, eight years before. The Indians had received him with fraternal kindness. He had left in the center of fore is now entirely rotten. height is said to yield twenty dollars' stroke of his sword he brought his worth of vanilline, and this without insuperior officer to the ground for an insult and because he was a traitor and a coward, and after having been court-Congratulatory Letter from the Presimartialed, instead of having been shot, he was appointed a Colonel in his place. And in this lowly grave are the ashes of the man who, nearly seventy years ago, at Albany, N. Y., took up and moved bodily a large block of brick buildings, President Grant has sent the following congratulatory letter to the Em-Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to His Imperial Majesty, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians : and, to the wonder of the world, constructed a mile and a half of Erie canal GOOD AND GREAT FRIEND: I have received through a bed of rock, and who also the letter which your Majesty addressed to me on the 17th day of August last, announcing built, per contract, those first low bridges over the same. He also aided from the hog-growing States places the in the construction of the first ten miles falling off in the number of marketable of railroad built in the United States, hogs at 1,250,000 head, and the indicaand founded both the villages of Espertions are that the actual decrease in ence and Burtonville, on the old Schoweight will be equally as large in pro-portion as the falling off in numbers. harie, near Amsterdam. The study and Packers who have opened their houses say that the hogs they are cutting are generally deficient in the yield of lard as compared with former years. This aim of this man's life appeared to be to accomplish that which none others could accomplish, and when the object sought was secured, or overcome, he passed it as quietly by as he would the pebbles was to be expected, as it is useless to on the sea shore. - Detroit Free Press.

The Happiest Period. Ever since the world began this has been a disputed question, and ever since the world began the majority of the people have generally misjudged. Thor-oughly dissati-fied with any present time, we cast about for a golden age. We cannot find it in the future, as the cloud of uncertainty hangs on the hori-zon in that direction. We are compelled therefore to explore the past.

The immediate past, with its facts and disappointments, is too fresh in our memory to allow us to throw the required halo about it, and so we continue our journey until we get to the point where memory grows dim and the imagination works actively, and we call that the hale, halcyon period of life. This distant future and distant past are

both creations of the fancy. To say that childhood is the happiest period of life is to offer insult to Providence. The child is at best but a bundle of possibilities. He is acreature of untrained impulses, of undeveloped affections. His mind is like a grate in a well ordered house. The coal is there, the kindling-wood is there, and the whole will break into a blaze when touched with a matcu. Now, before the match has touched it, it is a pleasanter and more profitable sight than half a dozen lumps of cannel coal enveloped in a royal blaze, and filling the room so full of light and heat that one forgets the wintry sleet without ; childhood, with its sugar plums and its toys, will be inferior to manhood, with its burning enthusiasm and its lofty ambition.

A Smart Dog.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer re-lates the following instance of a dog testifying in his own behalf in a police

court in that city ; "Wednesday, it will be remembered, Mr. Spears was before the police court, charged with keeping a vicious dog, and the animal was ordered to be killed. Subsequently, however, the execution of the sentence was suspended, as the evidence upon which he was convicted was exparte, and a new trial was grant-

The Preservation of Timber.

An Arkansas correspondent of the Scientific American says : I came here thirty years since, and began clearing land and building houses with hewn logs and boards split from the tree. After several years' residence, I noticed very often that pieces of the same kind of timber decay more quickly than others, and after much thought and observation I came to the conclusion that timber felled after the leaf had grown lasted the longest; I noticed that timber felled when the leaves first commenced to grow rotted the sap off very quickly, but the heart remained sound; that timber felled after the fall of the leaf rotted in the heart, even when apparently sound on the outside. wood cut in winter was put on the fire, the sap came out of the heart; but when cut in the summer the sap came out of the sap wood and next the bark. I noticed also that all our lasting wood had but little sap at any time in the heart-such as cedar, mulberry, sassa-

fras and cypress. A cypress post cut in the summer of Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops a 1838 it still sound, although exposed to remedy for worms ever discovered.

all weathers, while one of the same kind of timber, cut in the winter of 1856, and painted, has rotted to the heart. I saw yesterday a gum plank which I sawed Never wear through at the toe. Try them, in the summer of 1859, that has lain ever For sale by all dealers. since, and is perfectly sound; while timber that was felled in the winter be-

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh. BOUTH BERWICK, Mc., Jan. 17, 1872. H. R. STEVENS, Eq.: Doar Bir-I have nad Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relict. In September last I commenced taking the YECKTINE, since which time my health has stead-ily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of fissh. There are several others in this place taking the YECKTINE, and all have obtained relief. YOURS, INJORE, Overseer of the Card Boom, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

mutilated, the plant lives several months, and continues to yield until the leaves are completely exhausted and die. The plant stem is frequently fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, and the amount of sap collected from a single large specimen is said to be from fifty to seventy-five gallons." ed. The case came up yesterday morning, and a large number of persons tes-

tified as to the good character of the dog, and the whole matter resolved it-self into the fact that he had scared the gentleman who complained of his attacking nim by rough play. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, at the request of his master, he was put upon the stand to testify in his own case. On being asked if he would bite any one, he uttered a peculiar noise and shook his head. He was then asked if he would bite any one if his master set him on, and replied in the affirmative by nodding his head and barking. When asked if he would bite the court, he replied in the negative. Several other questions were asked him, and his answers and actions exhibited the greatest intelligence. It is needless to say he was honorably acquitted."

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough onght not to be neglected, and that if it is not attended to in season it may result fatally. Our advice is to take care of it before it is too late, and use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best

THE Atlantic Cable is a national benefit; so are SILVER-TIPPED Shoes fer children.

with these distant Indians, and greatly extended the region from which furs around. River and lake, forest were brought to their trading posts in prairie were alike alive with game. Canada.

Twenty more years passed away, over the silent and gloomy wilderness, when, in 1659, a little band of these bold and Ontario, ascended the Niagara river to crucified Son of God. the Falls, carried their canoes on their shoulders around the rapids, launched them again on Lake Eric, traversed that inland sea over two hundred and fifty miles, entered the magnificent strait, passed through it to Lake St. Clair. crossed that lake, ascended the St. Clair river to Lake Huron, and traversing its whole length, a distance of three hundred miles, reached the Falls of St. Mary.

Here, at the distance of more than a thousand miles from the least vestiges of civilization, and surrounded by numerous and powerful bands of savages, these hardy men passed an inclement winter. Amidst rocks and gloomy pines they reared their hut. Game was abundant, fuel was at their door, the Indians were hospitable, and they wanted for nothing. One event only darkened these wintry months. The leader of the band became lost in the woods and perished.

In the spring the men returned rejoicingly to Canada, with their canoes aden with the richest furs. They also brought such reports of the docility and amiability of the Indians as to inspire the Christians in Canada with the intense desire to establish missionary stations among them. Five years passed away, when Father Claude Allouez, with a small band of Christian heroes, penetrated these wilds to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel. Two years after, he was followed by Father James Marquette, a noble man, whose name will never die.

Marquette established a mission about forty miles below the Falls of St. Mary, at a point on the main land, which he named St. Ignatius, just north of the Island of Mackinaw. Here he gathered a littic hand of loving disciples. His gentle and devoted spirit won, not merely the friendship of the Indians, but their ardent affections. He was just as safe among them as the most beloved father surrounded by his children. Three years this good man remained in these lonely wilds, peacefully and suc-cessfully teaching these benighted chil-dren of the forest salvation through an atoning Savior. During all this time his mind had been much exercised with the thought of exploring the limitless and unknown regions south and west.

He had heard rumors of the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, and his devout mind peopled the vast realms through which it flowed with the lost children of God, whom he rerhaps might reclaim through the gospel of Jesus, who had come from heaven for reasons, of exploring these regions, where future empires might be reared. In the spring of 1673, the Governor of Canada sent M. Joliet, a gentleman

of Quebec, with five boatmen, to Point St. Ignatius, to take Marquette and set out in search of the much-talked-of river. On the 13th of May this little band of seven men, in two birch canoes, commenced their adventurous voyage. They took with them some Indian corn and jerked meat, but were to live mainly upon such food as they could obtain by they way.

At length they entered a region of re-

hardy explorers, in their frail cances, with Indian guides, paddled along the lonely, forest-fringed shores of Lake

"I found," Marquette writes, "that these good people had swung skins and belts and bows and arrows on the cross, an offering to the Great Bearft, to thank him because he had taken pity on them during the winter and given them an abundant chase.

No white man had ever penetrated beyond this region. These simple, inoffensive people seemed greatly surprised that seven unarmed men should venture to press on to meet the un-known dangers of the wilderness beyond-wilds which their imaginations had peopled with all conceivable terrors.

On the 10th of June these heroic men resumed their journey. The kind In-dians furnished them with two guides with his hands folded as in prayer. The to lead them through the intricacies of the forest to a river, about ten miles distant, which they called Wisconsin, and which they said flowed westward into the Father of Waters. They soon reached this stream. The Indians

kelped them to carry their canoes and effects across the portage. "We were then left," writes Marquette, "alone in that unknown country in the hand of God.'

Our voyagers found the stream hard to navigate. It was full of sandbars and pot with one of those small lung-testers. shallows. There were many islands

would try the muscles of the hardiest men. Still the voyagers pressed on. It was indeed a fairy scene which now opened before them. Here bold bluffs, hundreds of feet high, jutted into the river. Here were crags of stupendous size and of every variety of form, often reminding one of Europe's most picturesque stream, where

" The castled crags of Drachenfels, Frown o'er the wide and winding Rhine."

Again the prairie would spread out its ocean-like expense, embellished with groves, garlanded with flowers of gorgeous colors waving in the summer breeze, checkered with sunshine and Jesus, who had come from heaven for their redemption. The Governor of Canada was desirous, for more worldly reasons; of exploring these regions, ing over countless leagues, where bears, wolves and panthers found a

congenial home. Having descended the river nearly two hundred miles they came to an Indian trail, leading back into the country. It was so well trodden as to give evidence that a powerful tribe was near. It speaks well for the Indians-for the reputation which they then enjoyed-that Marquette, with his French companion, M. Joliet, far away in the wil-derness, seven hundred miles from any

On the northwest of Lake Michigan spot which a white man's foot had ever spark.

boatmen silently and sadly dug his grave, and left his mortal remains in the solitude of the forest on the banks of the stream which now bears the

"'Tis a glorious thing to die, As dies the Christian with his armor on."

That Flour Trick. Yesterday morning, says the Detroit Free Press, an innocent-looking young man was loafing around the Central De

which throws a handful of flour into a covered with the richest verdure. At man's eyes just as he imagines he is times they came upon landscapes of en- going to blow her up to a hundred and chanting beauty, with lawns and parks fifty pounds. There was an old man and lakes, as if arranged by the most waiting around for the train to go, and careful hands of art. Down this he was at once attracted to the machine. stream they floated, day after day, en | He saw others blow, and when told that camping upon its banks at night, until on the 19th of June, "with a joy that I cannot express," they entered the three times, and then the young man broad, deep, rapid current of the ma-jestic Mississippi. Easily they could be swept down by pounds. The old fellow threw back his the rapid current into the sublime un-explored solitudes below. But to pad-dle back against the swift rolling tide sucked in all the air he could hold. After a second or two he let her go, and the flour struck him. He didn't say a word for a moment. He softly laid down the pipe, winked his eyes and spit creased, he backed up against the wall, and said, "You kin laf, and laf, and laf, but I swan to gum I'll lick somebody

for that, even if I do not never lead another class-meeting !"

AN EX-BISHOP IN A ST. LOUIS LAUN DRY .- Working in one of the laundries of the city is a man who is said to be a deposed Bishop of the Church of England. He has a brother in the English Parliament, and other relatives in good circumstances, who would willingly give him assistance should be make himself known, but he prefers his pres-ent mode of life, for the reason that he can occasionally indulge in that which caused his deposition, viz.: strong drink. He is said to be a very learned and intelligent man, but with an un-conquerable desire for intoxicating

liquor.-Sl. Louis Dispatch. In a small party, the subject turning

the pleasing intelligence of the marriage, on the 16th of last month, of his Imperial High-ness the Grand Duke Vladimar Alexandrowitch to her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Alexandrine Elizabeth Eleanore, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Feeling a lively interest in all that concerns your Majesty's august family, I participate in the satisfaction afforded by this happy event, and offer to your Msjesty very sincere con-gratulations upon the occasion, with the as-surance that the newly married Grand Duke and Princess have my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. And so I commend your Majesty and your Majesty's royal family to the protection of the Almighty. Written at Washington, the 30th day of Oc-

tober, in the year of our Lord 1874. Your good friend, U. S. GRANT. By the President : HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Loaded Wood in Kentucky.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat relates this: "John Miller's woodpile was alongside his yard fence, on the public street, in the eastern part of colored friend, Jim Watson, in the gloaming, appropriated that and other sticks, and Miller followed to see what would happen. It did happen, blowing the end of Jim's shanty out, and with the end of Jim's shanty out, and with it a chunk of stone that struck Ed. Jones, who was passing along the street, and cut him severely. Miller, who was near by, went to Jones' aid and explained the joke to the wounded man, and now Jones sues Miller for flcur, and as the roar of laughter in-creased, he backed up against the wall, right to put a loaded chunk in the high-creased. way to be picked up and used against unsuspecting travelers. Can he recover?

English Journals.

Mr. Bailey, of the Danbury News. has recently returned from a scrutinizhas recently returned from a scrutiniz-ing journey through the worm-eaten women's club in New York, the ladies monarchies of Europe, and wherever he went he ferreted out things about news-garters, to see which wore the handsompapers. He thinks that "they are rather slow concerns, are the London dailies. They crowd their advertisers eral of these club members wear theirs into repulsive limits; they mix up their matter without regard to classification; they publish but a beggarly handful of American news; they report in full the most insignificant speeches; they don't seem to realize that there is such an at-woman and singer in society is said to traction as condensed news paragraphs :

they issue no Sunday paper, and but one or two have a weekly; they ignore on matrimony, a lady said to her sister, "I wonder, my dear, you have never made a match. I think you want the brimstone." To which she replied, "No, not the brimstone, but the spark."

will be otherwise than poorly fatted, as Be Sure Your Sin Will Find You Out. farmers are not inclined to feed corn The trial of ex-Treasurer Phelps, at freely so long as it brings such prices Albany, and the sentence of fifteen as have ruled in this market since the years' incarceration which followed con- beginning of the summer.—Chicago viction, tells a sad tale, from which, Courier. however, thoughtful men and women

Bad Beverages. will do well to take a lesson. For a A New York correspondent of the long time past the crime of pilfering has been painfully apparent among the Boston Journal writes : "Our community is greatly stirred by higher classes in society and those the revelations made on the adulteraplaced in positions of State trust. It the public street, in the eastern part of phase in positions of State trust. It the restations have on the autiturera-this city. He suspected some one of has been commonly supposed that por-stealing his wood, so he found a stick erty and wretchedness almost exclu-with a wood-pecker hole in it, filled it up with gunpowder, closed the hole line of murderers and thieves, has proved a fallacy—to wit: Stokes and under their own eye. After they have with clay and waited developments. A walworth Tweed and Phelos The done all they are only diriking white proved a fallacy-to wit: Stokes and Walworth, Tweed and Phelps. The physiology of crime demonstrates that done all, they are only drinking white physiology of crime demonstrates that in all cases where poverty is not the motive power, the law of meum et They are then dried to the color of tuum is seldom broken in high or low coffee and soaked in a solution which life, when people have full knowledge gives the coffee taste. Teas are sold that consequences are the natural re-sult of actions, and that in the conse-quences are sure to be recognized the here cheaper than the pure article can be bought in China. There is not tea enough in all China to answer the Amwhole train of circumstances which erican market, to say nothing of the lead to the result. The immutability million pounds consumed in England alone. Then there is a mile of houses with boilers and coloring matter in the open ports of China, run by English and Scotchmen, whose business it is to doctor the tea for the market for which inals overlook this, and hence conduc themselves with an easy indifference as to the quality of the action which pro-duces the result.—New York Express. it is intended. This impure article,

made in huge kettles and dried in pans, VALUABLE BANDS .- The other day, is called by the Chinese cheat-tea. have houses here that openly advertise that they can color and make over teas of any biand or style required, and offer to repack it in the chests so as to de-fy detection. The tea trade here re-quires a capital of over thirty millions." est ; for garters of extravagant expense

clasped with gold and precious stones. The jewelers are all introducing new designs for garter clasps that promise JUDGMENT OF MUSICIANS. - Theodore Thomas, the distinguished founder and conductor of the famous "Thomas" Orchestra," New York, ought to know as well as any one the opinions entertained by musicians respecting musical in-struments. He declares that they genwear a pair of garters that cost \$500. erally agree with him in regarding the

AT Lanesville, Ohio, the young gen-MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS as tlemen wear a satin badge bearing the words, "Hire a hall," under the lapel in the world. It is not, therefore, surof their coats, and when bored by in-veterate talkers they just turn up the lapel and display the badge. The plan is said to work finely. prising that they are now largely exported to Europe, commanding higher prices there than the instruments of their best makers.

My conclusion then is: Cut timber after the full leaf, say in July and August, to get the most last from it. The sap goes into the heart of the tree after leaf-fall, and causes decay.

The Hog Crop. The Stock The receipts of live hogs at the Stock Yards for the month of October were 350,812 against 325,716 for the corre-

sponding month in 1873, showing an excess of receipts this year of 25,096 head. The average weight this year was 197 pounds, against 252 pounds in October, 1873, a falling off of 55 pounds per hog. The aggregate weights this year were 69,108,964 pounds, against 81,980,532 pounds in 1873, showing an actual decrease in weight this year of 12,872,568 pounds. Contrary to the ordinary rule, the average weight of the hogs received during October were 121 less than for the month of September. The most reliable information received

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICE, Mass., June 1, 1872. MR. H. R. SYRVENS: Dear Sir-Through the advice and earnest per-stuation of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspopsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bot-tles, and already feel myself a new man. Respect-fully, DR. J. W. CABTER.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS-Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distonation in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and path; cos-tiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrness; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter tasts. Other fre-quent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, neadache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, dc. There is general debility, inaguor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sizep, and frightful dreams.

A Source of Great Anxiety. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEORTINE. Her deciming health was a source of great auxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEORTINE restored her health, strength, and appetite. N.H. TILDES, Ins. and Real Setate Agt., 49 Sears' Building. Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872. suppose that the hogs cut this season

What I Know About Vegetine.

BOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1070 H. E. STEVENS: Dear Bir-I have had considerable experience with the Vscerims. For Dyspepsis, General De-bility, and Impure Blood, the Vscerims is supe-rior to anything which I have ever used. I com-menced taking Vscerims about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further par-ticulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Vory respect-fully, BOOM STREET, BOOM STREET, SEC Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Wishart's **Pine Tree Tar** Cordial! Nature's Great Remedy "

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

FOR ALL

