TEMPERANCE.

THE WAR UPON THE MAINE LAW.

The following excellent and timely article is taken from the *Baltimore Clipper*:—

There is a very large class of respectable newspapers in this country that do not oppose the cause of temperance, but ever regard the movements of its peculiar friends as "injudicious" and "indiscreet," if not as "suicidal." When the movement began, they thought it altogether pharisaic; anon, they thought it productive of good in restraining the "lower classes," but regarded the exclusion of wine as an over-stringent measure. Again, acquiescing in this, and still approving the moral reform in theory, they yet thought its advocates too intemperate in their zeal, and especially offensive in their denunciations of those who make, import, and sell the ruinous liquid. They thought that, so long as the law sanctioned these pursuits so long the traffickers in grog were entitled to all respect and consideration. Moral suasion, applied to the mind and feelings of the drunkard, was the only influence which they regarded as conducive to the promotion of good results, But that era passed away, and friends of temperance, growing still more agressive, procured the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of strong drinks. This law has long been denounced by these respectable journals, as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive; and it was the happy privilege of the *Philidelphia Ledger* to discover that it was neither more nor less than a "sumptuary law," and sumptuary laws had long ago been repudiated, even in England, as an abridgement of liberty that could only be justified on grounds of extreme necessity. But what was the import of the sumptuary laws thus denounced? They were laws which took cognizance of the expenses of families, and to prevent private extravagance, undertook to llmit or restrain people in their style of living. As the prohibitary law now familiar to us attempts nothing of this kind, but on the contrary, aims directly at the enhanceing our comforts and enjoyments by the inhibition of nothing but evil, the people have found it difficult to identify it with the sumptuary enactments of a bygone age.

Failing in every effort to attack the law upon principle, and in many instances magnanimously admitting it is a good law, "if it can be enforced," they have gone earnestly to work to prove the impossibility of enforcing it; and on this point they offer some strange testimony. Prominent among their willing witnesses stands the editor of the Boston Transcript, who boasts of having been *particeps criminis* in the violation of the Maine law in Maine, who boasts of having been one of fifty persons at dinner at a public table where the champagne bottles were opened "with a loud report" and passed round; and who boasts of having been one of a party of twenty who "in broard day light" visited the bar-room of a fashionable hotel, where there was a great show of decanters filled and "where the *company* the barkeeper, the furniture of the room, and everything which meets the eye indicate that it is a bar-room, with every facility for the open sale of ardent spirits by the glass to all applicants." And he concludes by saying: "We must believe our own senses and positive evidence in preference to the statements of others, and the negative testimony furnished by those who are evidently not posted up."

So far as the cases cited by this editor are concerned, we are inclined to believe him. —"He is either guilty of falsehood, or of going into the State of Maine and participating in, or at least of being privy to, the violation of her laws."—We acquit him of the former; but by no means envy his position as a transgressor in the latter case. —And if guilty, as he confesses, or, rather, boasts, what is proved? The injustice of the Maine law? That is not alleged. Is its impotency proved? So far as the individual instances are concerned, it is, and so for also as these instances prove a general rule; but no farther. It may be also that the *character* of the opposition to the law is also proved, as even the most respectable among those who oppose it do not scruple to boast that they have successfully violated it, where its constitutional enactment in compliance with the wishes of the people, is an admitted fact. They are legal felons, and their moral position is no better. The right of individuals to nullify State enactments has never been claimed in this country.

But, it may be said, the Boston *Transcript* is but a single penny paper, and its sayings should not be magnified as the voice of the whole opposition to the Maine Law. We reply that the *Transcript* is the main witness relied upon, and that its testimony is paraded before the country. Our quotations are made from it, as we find its editorial transferred to a conspicuous position in the *National Intelligencer*, a journal the respectability of which will not be questioned, and yet which evidently lets pass no opportunity of quoting whatever is adverse to the prohibitive law.—So far as silent quotation may be regarded as assenting to the conduct of the editor of the *Transcript* to that extent are the editors of the *Intelligencer* culpable in this matter. In the same issue of their paper, singularly enough, we find it recorded, as "what rum will do," that a man was arrested in Wilmington, Del., a few days ago, for stealing $55; that he was once a man of some wealth, an esteemed citizen, one of the members of the Wilmington City Council, and one of the most popular men in the city? that he had a wife and nine interesting children; but that the demon of intemperance took hold of him he spent his money, his wife died, some says heart-broken, his eldest daughter, a beautiful and amiable girl, soon followed her mother to the grave, and he himself, still in the prime of life, is now a confirmed drunkard. And also, that Walter D. Haley, who killed John Nelson in a drunken spree at Waynesville, Ohio, has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to the State prison for life. One would suppose that they who would thus take cognizance of such events as these, and of their *cause*, would be slow to approve in any manner the violation of a law of Maine designed and adapted to remove that cause.

But a crisis is approaching in the State of Maryland. The prohibitory law is the important issue. Politicians in both parties are anxious to frustrat the efforts of the friends of temperance, that their own ranks may remain unbroken. To accomplish this purpose the heavens and the earth are to be moved. The law cannot be successfully assailed upon its merits, and the attempt is being made to defeat it by inducing the votes to believe that, however good it may be, *per se*, we are unsuited for it; that the people of Maryland are so degraded by the use of strong drink, so infatuated with the love of it, and so destitute of moral principle, that they will defeat its operation if it shall be enacted. Base and insulting as are these stratagems, they may have their designed effect if the true friends of the Temperance cause are not vigilant and active, and prompt to expose and rebuke every imposition of the kind. Let them be up and ready. The cause—the cause—befnre a thousand parties.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES

The Dardanelles are open—the vanguard of the combined fleets float upon the Sea of Marmora (if the whole naval force be not there), and the Treaty of Adrianople is no more. Such are the first consequences of Russian duplicity and fraud. The first Russian soldier that crossed the Pruth virtually cancelled that Treaty; but the entrance of foreign ships of war allows no opportunity for paltering with the question—the Dardanelles cannot be closed again, unless it be through the scandalous remissness, or the extreme treachery of those Powers who have taken upon themselves the onerous task of arbitrating between Russia and the peace of the world. The Sultan has thrown up the undignified office of Russian "gatekeeper," and we trust that the Western Powers will never allow him to resume it, and shut up the Dardanelles again. The Emperor of Russia has made his choice, and must abide by its consequences. He cannot be saved by grace of Lord Aberdeen, however strenuously that noble lord, upon whose entrance into office the Russian attack upon the independance of Turkey was begun, may endeavour to save him; and now that England and France have found it necessary to take part in the strife, there should be no weak compromises—no concessions—the time is past for diplomatic civilities, and henceforth diplomacy must have for its sole object the obtaining of sufficient guarantees that Russia will not again disturb the peace. The reckless drunkard who makes a noise in the night and alarms people in their beds, is deposited in the station-house, whether he likes it or not; and the inclinations and dispositions of the Emperor Nicholas, also must be set at nought, when he is brought into subjection, as he will be, to the rights of nations and the cause of order.

The opening of the Dardanelles, if it became permanent (the Treaty of Adrianople being destroyed with the termination of peace between Russia and the Turks), will be one of the greatest events, fraught with the mightiest consequences to the world, that has occurred in modern history; while one of its earliest effects will be to cut off the right arm of Russia. "It may be said," observes a recent writer, "that these boundry straits between Europe and Asia are open to commerce. Yes to unprotected commerce, but what security is there for the continued prosecution of unprotected commerce? What would be the worth of the commerce of the Mediterranean, if any one Power or any two Powers could close the Straits of Gibralter as the Dardanelles have been closed? Let the coasts of the Euxine and of its adjacent seas be thrown open, and in despite of the rigid exclusiveness of Russian government, commerce will be multiplied two or three fold; in a few years civilisation will follow commerce, and all the benefits of free government, if not actually free government itself. This is what the Czar dreads. He feels as the Emperor Francis of Austria at Verona in 1822 professed to feel—that scholars, gentlemen, or merchants, are not what a despot wants—he wants nothing but 'obedient subjects and well-drilled soldiers.'" Civilization the Emperor of Russia dreads, because before its progress, mind throws off its shackles, and the serf desires to be free. Civilization is what the Emperor of Austria dreads, because his mythic power is maintained by ignorance and superstition; and habits of communion and correspondence with the commercial nations would effect the downfall of all that is bigoted and restrictive in principle, and that is vicious and arbitrary in the practice of the Austrian Government. The cowardice and treachery of Austria, observed in its seeming friendship towards Turkey, whilst Russia was able to identify the "Note" of the Conference with the more candid demand of Menschikoff, and its retirement from the Conference when the sublety or sagacity of the Turk discovered the trick and repudiated it, hastens its own crisis. Imperiled as the Turks are, their peril is not half as great as that of Austria, linked to the fortunes of the Czar. On all sides ruin presents itself at the gates of the Austrian dominions; and it can only escape the insatiate jaws of Nicholas, already opened for its reception, to be devoured by the indignant and suffering patriots of Hungary and Italy. There is a great and glorious future for the nations trodden down by, and kept under the heel of, heartlers despotism. The darkness of the night is passing, and already the morning star appears through the gloom, harbinger of the coming day. There is no longer room for doubt or apprehension. Mazzini, in his humble Chelsea lodging, already feels the coming authority, and hears in imagination the welcoming shouts of noble-hearted countrymen, once more free; and Kossuth, still panting for freedom, in that calm and dignified retirement which great minds choose in the hour of adversity, looks forward to his soloved Hungary, and to the day when, surrounded by old companions, he will rejoice at being with them once again. The only impeachment that rested upon this great man's fame—the alleged appropriation of the crown of Hungary—has been almost miraculously removed in the last hours of his exile, by the discovery of the lost crown where it was buried; and the deliverer of his country will go back to that country again, blameless and without reproach. The cowardice and treachery of Austria seal the fate of its government. Hungary will again be free.

We have no doubt of the issue of this conflict into which the Emperor Nicholas is insanely rushing. It the Russian force were all that it is represented to be, it could not cope with the powers that the first shot must necessarily evoke. The English and French may play what parts those Governments please to adopt, but Hungary and Italy will not remain indifferent spectators of the war; neither will the unsubdued Circassions, with marvellous Schamyl at their head, forbear to avail themselves of any opportunity of troubling the Russians that may offer. The Austrian Government is friendless, and Kossuth's remarks are correct. History charges it with unjust and cruel wars against foreigners; and its ancient character is upheld at the present time. Having been freely accepted to protect the laws and liberties of a great number of nations, says Professor Newman, in his *Crimes of the House of Hapsbury*, "they have in every instance played the part of a guardian who murders his ward. The House of Hapsburgh was the constitutional ruler over nations once the freest in Europe; over Austria, the Netherlands, Castile, Aragon, Sicily, Bohemia, Hungary, the German Empire; to say nothing of Lombardy and Polish Galacia, which were conquered provinces. In every instance except Sicily (which after all is no real ezception) the Austrian dynasty flagrantly betrayed its solemn trust; and—generally by open violence and perfideous ferocity, else by gradual encroachments—has anihilated the fundamental compact on which its royal dignity was founded. Such a tissue of conduct, even in the judgment of a Greek, Punic, or Roman heathen was impious and execrable crime. The holders of power so gained were regarded as self-out-lawed—hateful to gods, and deserving of no defence from men" Punishment seems now about to fall upon Austria, and one of the grestest events of the coming war—if Russia still be resolute for war, and Austria holds with the Czar—will be the annihilation of that Empire and the uprising of free, enlightened, and popular States, devoted to the ever-living and holy principles of religious, political, and commercial liberty.

AUSTRALIA.

There have been further arrivals of Australian gold to a large extent. The Marlborough, from Melbourne, brings 75,000 oz. value about £300,000; the Essex has also arrived, but the quantity of gold she brings is not ascertained. The Tyhoon brings 7,373 oz, value £29,492. The total imports of the present week amount to upwards of £600,000. Both the former vessels have made very quick passages. By these arrivals important intelligence has been received. The arrivals of goods had been enormous, overstocking the markets to an extent which had sent down prices from 30 to 50 per cent., and even at this decline it was found impossible to effect sales. The shopkeepers who had purchased for arrival were repudiating their contracts, and a state of much confusion in consequence prevailed. It appears, however, that the weather had for the six previous weeks been most unfavourable, and the roads to the diggings were in an impassible state. When they could be traversed with safety, a reaction in the market was anticipated, and many of the merchants were therefore not desirous of pressing goods for sale at the current rates. The latest returns from the mines were favourable, and show an increase in the yield of gold, but the season had not fairly commenced. Gold was in some demand for shipment to England at 77s 6d per oz., and the exchange was at 2 per cent prem.

DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE MERSEY.

Liverpool was visited on Sunday evening, and Monday, with one of the most violent hurricanes experienced for many years. In the town, chimneys, tiles, scaffolding and windows were blown down in every street, and the time-ball on the summit of the Electric Telegraph-office was much strained, and would eventually have been torn away had it not been secured by ropes as soon as the danger was perceived. The river throughout the day was very rough, but in the evening it lashed itself into a perfect fury. Some parties had the temerity to attempt to cross to Cheshire, in the Woodside ferry-boat from the landing-stage; but, after buffeting about for two hours, found it impossible to proceed, and the boat had to return and land her passengers at the Prince's Pier, and whilst making fast snapped no less than five hawsers. All the ferry-boats ceased to ply. The accidents on the river have been numerous, and it is feared that very bad accounts will be received from the various ports ronnd the coast. The American packet-shiy Neva, which sailed on Thursday, put back through stress of weather, and arrived in the river on Monday evening. During the gale she dragged her anchors, and went ashore near the Sandon Dock Basin. She had on board 100 passengers, and when she went ashore several attempted to jump from the ship to the pier-head, but fell into the river, and were drowned. The Joseph Walker, for New York, also went ashore near the same place, and sustained considerable damage. The brig Caroline, from Prince Edward Island, got ashore off the Nelson Dock, and loss mast and bowsprit. The captain, fearing that the vessel was in imminent danger, jumped ashore, and the crew, and a woman, with five children, passengers, were shortly afterwards rescued. At high tide the ship came off and drifted up the river, and got ashore on Pluckington Bank. Two small vessels were seen to founder off the north-west lightship during the gale, and all on board perished. The Intrinsic, from Prince Edward Island, is ashore off the Cramely Moore Dock, with loss of foremast, bowsprit, rudder, &c. A flat sunk in the Huskisson Dock, and with great difficulty the crew were saved. The American, from this port for San Francisco, got ashore near Southport, and at one time it was feared she would go to pieces. The life-boat went out to her all night. The William Ward, from Quebec, was put on shore above the new ferry, having parted her anchor. The clipper-ship Shooting Star, discharging in the Huskisson Dock, lost all her topmasts during the gale. The Stephen Glover, from St. John, N. B., at anchor off the rock, with loss of main and foremast, bowsprit, &c. A small pleasure-boat capsized off the rock at New Brighton, and three persons who were in her were saved with difficulty. At the Prince's Pier-head some of the persons who had imprudently ventured too near the edge of the river, were blown in, but rescued by the timely interference of the police, &c. The Hinda, from Quebec, was in contact with the Elizabeth, for Smyrna, in the river, and both vessels lost their Bulwarks, &c. The sloop Penrhyn sank off the North Docks. The Rhydland Trader (flat) was driven on shore at Rhos Bay. The crews were saved. It is feared that the shipping off the coast and in the channel will have suffered severely.—*London News of the World, October 2.*

ANOTHER MADIA AFFAIR.

A deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, in reference to the case of Miss M. Cunningham, who was recently arrested at Lucca, and is now confined in the prison of that city upon a charge of distributing the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress.—The Earl of Shaftesbury briefly explained that the object of the deputation was to lay before his lordship the case of Miss M. Cunningham, and to solicit the intervention of her Majesty's Government to procure that lady's liberation from prison.—The Earl of Clarendon said he entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Shaftesbury as to the character of the law in question, which was not only contrary to the principles of the Gospel, but to the spirit of the age. His lordship said he was quite familiar with the facts of the case, having received a despatch from Mr. Scarlet on the subject, and that he had lost no time in forwarding his directions to that gentleman, which he did the same evening by post. Mr. Scarlet had acted with the greatest zeal in the matter, and in a manner to secure his (Lord Clarendon's) entire approbation. All the members of the Cabinet with whom he had had an opportunity of communicating entirely agreed with him in the view he took of the case, and he felt that it was ono in which no exertion should be spared on his part to secure Miss Cunninghame's release. His lordship concluded by thanking the deputation for urging this subject upon his attention, adding, that their so doing afforded a strong indication of the interest felt in the case by all classes.—The deputation, after thanking his lordship for his courtesy and the prompt manner in which he had taken up the case, withdrew.

IMMENSE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS IN TURKEY.—A discovery has been made in Turkey in the course of the railway survey, which will probably increase the Czar's avidity for that fine country. Messrs Leahy, the engineers of the contemplated railway, have returned to Constantinople, bringing with them large quantities of almost every sort of metalliferous ore, viz., gold, silver, mercury copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, and iron; and also coal, alum, saltpetre and sulpher. It is calculated that the annual produce of the fields may be four millions sterling. The gold has been found near Adrianople, in the plains formed by the earthy deposits, and in the ferruginous sands of the river Arda, and also on the slopes of Mount Pelion and Mount Ossa in Thessaly, intermixed with extensive deposits of lignite. The silver and lead mines appear to be of most value, and of immense extent particularly those of Mount Pelion, where more than 200 different galleries have been already opened, showing an amonnt of richness in mineral deposits almost fabulous. The lead mines of Mount Petion are only three or four miles from the harbours Zaora and Volo, and have an abundance of water power and fuel.

The Queen was still in the highland of Aberdeenshire, where she had been recreated by a meeting of the clans of the Duffie, Forbes, and Farquharson Highlanders, all clad in kilts, and commanded by their respective "lairds" or chiefs.

The quiet of the Royal Family was disturbed by a conflagration in the vicinity of the royal residence, Balmoral, which broke out in a block of buildings occupied by the masons employed on the works of the new palace. Five wooden buildings were destroyed, and considerable exertion was necessary to prevent communication of the flames with the new building. A line was formed for couveying water from the river to the burning buildings, in which Prince Albert took a stand, and the young Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, it is added, were also actively engaged, the Queen also looking on, and giving directions for saving the clothes chests of the men—a somewhat novel employment for royalty.

One million six hundred thousand pounds have already been voted to defray the cost of building the New Houses of Parliment.

Dr. Ick, an excellent meteorologist, has after the closest observation of the moon and weather, arrived at the conclusion that there is not the slightest observable dependance between them.

There is now lying at Gibraltar an English vessel, the Maltese part of the crew of which mutinied while at sea, and endeavoured to murder their shipmates. Several men were shot, and the remainder have been sent to prison at Gibraltar.

Mr. Shepherd, of Brompton, has patented a machine for the production of gas from water by means of electro-magnetism. By it, gas of good illuminating power can be made for a mere trifle per 1000 feet. It is proposed to drive locomotives and marine engines by it instead of steam; a trial is about to be made on two railways.

USES OF THE STEREOSCOPE.—A couple of flat daguerreotype pictures of any scene are put into a little box. When they are looked at in a couple of reflectors properly arranged, the scene itself seems to be visible in bold relief. So, for example, we may perchance loook in upon the river Volga flowing between its banks, and inspect the piles and works of a great unfinished bridge, forming a track partly across the tide from bank to bank—every post as sound and as real as though the river and its banks and the great work there in progress had been modelled by the fairies. Goethe tells a story of a fairy who was carried about by a mortal in a small box, through the chinks of which could be seen her sumptuous palace. Here is a box of about the same size, containing any fairy scene that by the help of photography, we may be disposed to conjure up. It is called the Stereoscope. And of what use is its magic? To go no farther than the particular picture just suggested, of very great use. The Emperor of all the Russias is in a great hurry for the completion of the bridge therein represented. He used to make frequent long expeditions to the works, and if he remained long absent, the architect never seemed to him to be sufficiently industrious. The architect now saves all trouble to his Imperial master, and maintains his own credit, by having a couple of true and undeniable copies of the works taken once a fortnight by the sun, and sent to St. Petersburg. There they are put into a stereoscope, with which the Emperor may sit in his own room, and in which he may count every dam and post, see every ripple of the distant tide.—*Dicken's Household Words*

The price of a passage to California, which a few years ago was $500 in the U. S. mail line of steamships, now costs as follows:—Through tickets, first class cabin, $100; 2d do, $75; steerage, with bed and board, $50.

SENSE OF HEARING IN FISH.—In order to ascertain the truth of a common assertion that fish can hear voices in conversation on the banks of a stream, my friend and myself selected for close observation a trout poised about six inches deep in the water, while a third, which was situated behind the fishing-house, diametrically opposite to the side where the fish lay, fired off one barrel of his gun The possibility of the flash being seen by the fish was thus wholly prevented, and the report produced not the slightest apparent effect upon him. The second was then fired, still he remained immovable, evincing not the slightest symptom of having heard the report. This experiment was afterwards often repeated, aud precisely similar results were invariably obtained; neither could I or others ever awaken symptoms of alarm in the flashes near the hut by shouting to them in the loudest tones, although our distance from them some-times did not exceed 6 feet. It is possible that they may be in some manner affected by vibration communicated to their element, either directly or by the intervention of aerie lpulsations, although it is not clearly proved that they possess organs appropriated exclusively to the purpose of hearing.—*Ronald's Fly Fisher's Entomology.*

THE SMOKING LADIES OF PERU.—According to a recent writer, the women of Lima are inveterate smokers. It is no uncommon sight, however startling the fact may appear to those vaporish ladies, who would "die of a rose in aromatic pain," not to say anything of the possible effect of the remote odour of an Havanah, it is no uncommon sight, to see a pretty, delicate looking Limanese lady purchasing, at the open cigar booths, vigorous cigars, such as would stagger the nerves of some of our most robust male smokers. And they smoke them too; the ladies do not go about the street smoking, but, like knowing smokers take a quiet puff at home, while the more common women may be constantly seen blowing at enormous cigars as they walk about the streets.

TIMBER FOR POSTS.—The best timber for posts, in the order of durability, is red cedar, yellow locust, arbor vitæ, (or white cedar of some places), white oak and chestnut. Charring posts of the more perishable sorts to render them durable, is of little use; for the charred portions are made brittle, and the only part of the post possessing strength, is the interior, which is liable to the changes of dryness and moisture as ever, through the porosity of the charcoal. Saltnig posts by boring a hole obliquely downward at the surface of the earth, and plunging in salt is for more effectual.—Cases are known in this country, of red cedar posts nearly a hundred years old perfectly sound.

REMOVING A RING FROM A YOUNG LADY'S FINGER.—Dr. Castle, of this city, communicates to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, the following ingenious method, devised by him, for extracting a young lady's finger from a ring which was too small for her We give his story in his own language: "An interesting young lady about seventeen years of age, had presented to her a gold ring, which she forced over the joints of her middle finger. After a few minutes the finger commenced swelling, and the ring could not be removed. The family physician, Dr. ——, was sent for, but could do nothing. The family, and the young lady especially, were now in the greatest consternation. A jeweller was sent for. After many futile attempts to cut the ring with cutting-nippers, and to saw it apart with a fine saw, and after bruising and lacerating the flesh, warm fomentations and leeches were applied, but all without affording the slightest benefit. Dr.—— requested my presence, with the compliment that "perhaps my mechanical ingenuity might suggest something." I at once proceeded to the house of the patient, and found the young lady in a most deplorable state of mental agony, the doctor embarrassed, and the family in a high state of excitement. I procured some prepared chalk, and applied it between the ridges of swollen flesh, and all round the finger, and succeded in drying the oozing and abraded flesh; then with a narrow piece of soft linen I succeded in polishing the ring, by drawing it gently round the ring between the swollen parts. I then applied quicksilver to the whole surface of the ring. In less than three minutes the ring was broken (by pressing it together) in four pieces, to the great relief of all parties. In a similar manner (without the chalk) I some time since extracted a small brass ring from the ear of a child, who, child-like, had inserted it into the cavity of its ear. The operation was more painful and tedious, bnt was equally successful. The *modus operandi:* The quicksilver at once permeates the metals, if clean (with the exception of iron, steel, platina, and one or two others,) and amalgamates with them. It immediately crystalizes and renders the metal as hard and as brittle as glass. Hence the ease with which metals amalgamated with quicksilver can be broken."

MAKING AUGUR HOLES WITH A GIMBLET.—"My boy, what are you doing with that gimblet?" asked I of a flaxen headed urchin, who was labouring with all his might at a piece of board before him.

"Trying to make an augur hole," was the reply, without raising his eyes.

Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world—making augur holes with a gimblet!

Here is a young A., who has escaped from the clerk's desk behind the counter.

He sports a moustach, carries a ratan, drinks campagne, talks about the profit of banking or shaving notes. He thinks he is really a great man; but everybody around him sees that he is only "making augur holes with a gimblet."

Miss C. is a nice, pretty girl, and she might be very useful, too, for she has intelligence enough—but she must be the ton—goes to plays, lounges on sofas, keeps her bed till noon, imagines she is a belle, disdains labor, forgets, or tries to forget that her father was a mechanic—and all for what? Why she is trying to work herself into the belief that an augur hole can be made with a gimblet.