

**ALL SORTS.**

Britain's jewel just now is a Garnet.  
The modern pie-rate—ten cents a piece.  
The best thing to take before singing—  
breath.

There's very little or no opposition to a  
red-hot poker.  
All types of mankind to be justified must  
be in good form.

It depends upon "what's trumps" when  
the right bower is left.

Why is a messenger like a bad penny?  
Because he's one sent.

Uneasy lies the head when the mosquito  
reigns.

A plumber's bride at Saratoga wears a  
terra cotta hued dress in "pipins."

When does water resemble a gymnast?  
When it makes a spring.

On week days one buys his music by the  
sheet; but on Sundays he gets it by the  
choir.

A southern duel was lately interrupted by  
rain after only nineteen rounds had been ex-  
changed.

It was an apple that made Adam tell, and  
the same fruit made William Tell.

It is said that during the moonlight fight  
in Egypt the English bands played "The  
man in the moon is looking."

In an autobiographic humor Boileau wrote:  
"A fool always finds some one more foolish  
than he is to admire him."

It is not proper to speak of a milkman's  
watering his milk. You should say that he  
expedites his cream.

Twisting the tail of the British lion is a  
dangerous thing for the country that loves  
its grip.

A latter-day philosopher has said, "Send  
me all the dresses a woman has worn in the  
course of her life and I will write her biog-  
raphy from them."

A West End man gave his wife \$5 for a  
health appliance. She bought a plume for her  
hat. He thinks the "feather cure" ought  
to be advertised.

"It is not necessary for a man to be poor  
to be honest." Certainly not. But it seems  
sort of half way necessary for a man to be  
poor if he is honest.

"Will you drop us saline?" asked a man  
departing from Syracuse. "That depends  
salt together on circumstances," was the re-  
ply.

Politics, nowadays, is like the fandango  
swings at country musters, the man who is  
in the top bucket this minute is soon down  
chaffing with the groundlings.

An inveterate dice-thrower in this city has  
had an attack of malaria. This is the first  
time he has had to shake for something he  
didn't want.

"What is a pessimist, papa?" asked a  
bright lad. "A pessimist, my son," said  
the old man, "is one who would find fault  
with his seat in Heaven, if he ever got  
there."

We were eating our supper, and Mrs.  
Dodge was cooking beefsteak. I asked my  
little girl how she would have her beefsteak  
cooked. She replied, "I will have it ten-  
der and true."

"Is this your first appearance in a court  
of justice?" asked the Austin Recorder of a  
vagrant. "No, Judge; it is the last time  
thus far—how is it with yourself?"

"Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress on the Stage"  
is the heading of an article in a morning  
paper. In old times the pilgrims' progress  
was made on foot but this is the era of  
rapid transit.

If Jonah had had another fisherman along  
with him when he was Secretary of the In-  
terior the big fish that gobbled him could  
not have been measured by any tape line  
then in existence.

**The use of Tea and Coffee.**

Tea and coffee are beverages used through-  
out the civilized world, and their effects  
have been studied with no little interest.  
That they affect the system there can be no  
manner of doubt, but whether this effect  
is beneficial or otherwise, is the question.

The experience of those who use coffee  
and tea show that they are stimulating  
in their action, and that coffee is more so  
than tea. Both are asserted to be nutri-  
tious, which may or may not be attributed  
to the fact that they remove the sense of  
fatigue and hunger, and allay the mental  
nervousness produced by exhaustion and anxiety.  
If used to excess they derange the organs of  
digestion and cause various annoying dis-  
eases. Functional disturbances of the ner-  
vous system are also caused by their ex-  
cessive employment, such as headache, vertigo,  
and confusion of the mind.

A cup of coffee after dinner facilitates di-  
gestion. Those who take a cup of coffee in  
the morning suffer with headache if they  
omit it. Coffee is a laxative, tea is an as-  
tringent. The use of either frequently pro-  
duces wakefulness.

The above is what is taught in regard to  
the effects of tea and coffee. But the reasons  
for them must be looked for beneath the  
surface.

Tea and coffee are stimulants, and they  
share with other stimulants a property com-  
mon in a greater or less extent to them all.  
Alcohol will do the same thing. Stimu-  
lants, as a rule, if taken in small doses, pro-  
mote the appetite and increase the digestive  
power by stimulating the gastric follicles.  
But if used to excess derange the organs of  
digestion and excite functional disturbances  
of the nervous system. This is accounted  
for both chemically and physiologically.  
Both contain tannin. Headache, vertigo,  
etc., are the effects of over-stimulating the  
nervous system.

Tea and coffee derive their activity not  
only from the volatile oil which they con-  
tain, but from an important constituent  
known by the names of caffeine or theine.  
Bartholow says:

"Caffeine, in small medicinal doses, pro-  
motes appetite and increases the digestive  
powers. On the heart it exercises a decided  
stimulant action, and raises the arterial  
tension. As regards the cerebral effects, it  
may be stated that at first drowsiness occurs,  
but this is soon followed by wakefulness,  
excitement, muscular trembling, confusion  
of mind, etc."

It may, therefore, be seen that coffee and  
tea are like most other things, excellent  
when taken in moderation, but most unex-  
cellent if taken to excess.

**AMERICAN FABLES.**

**How the World Went Right Along.**

A bear who had made himself believe that  
he had the worst luck of any animal in crea-  
tion, was crawling through the woods one  
day when he met a Serpent, who inquired:  
"Which way now, my Friend?"

"I am going to find some spot where I  
can retire from the World. The World has  
not used me right, and in revenge I will  
desert it."

"I wouldn't do that."

"But I will. I can no longer trust any-  
body. I have been cheated, lied to and  
misused until I have no faith left. I will  
now retire within myself, and if any convul-  
sion of Nature takes place the country must  
not blame me for it. I have borne all that  
one Bear can be expected to put up  
with."

Bruin went his way until he found a  
lonely spot, and he then crawled into a  
hole and began listening for the Crack of  
Doom. It made him feel good to think that  
the World was turning itself bottom side  
up because he had absented himself from  
sight and search, and he was determined  
not to yield until after several thousand  
terror-stricken people had come to him with  
tears in their eyes.

Much to Bruin's surprise the night passed  
like all the other nights. No one appear-  
ed during the forenoon to plead with him,  
and the afternoon passed without an Earth-  
quake or Tornado. He momentarily ex-  
pected the advent of a crowd to plead him  
to come back to the World and have faith  
and confidence, but the crowd didn't show  
up. After a long and hungry night Bruin  
began to weaken. After much argument  
with himself he crawled out of his den and  
was sneaking through the woods when he  
met a Hare.

"Is the World yet standing?" asked  
the Bear.

"Certainly, never more solid since I can  
remember."

"And is anyone searching for me?"

"Not that I know of."

"Every goes on just the same, eh?"

"Just the same."

"And didn't you hear I had lost all faith  
in human nature, and retired from the  
World?"

"Never heard a word of it. Tra-la, old  
man, I'm off."

The Bear sat down on a thistle and  
thought the matter over for a few minutes,  
and then arose and made a bee-line for his  
usual haunts, telling every animal he met  
on the way that he had been off on a fishing  
excursion.

**MORAL:**

The cynic who flatters himself that he is  
revengeful on the world by withdrawing his  
company forgets that he will be obliged to  
associate with himself.

**Reply Post-Cards in England.**

A treasury warrant appears in last night's  
*Gazette* prescribing the regulations and con-  
ditions for the use of reply post-cards with-  
in the United Kingdom, the Channel is-  
lands, and the Isle of Man. It will come  
into operation on the 1st of October next.  
The cards will bear an impressed stamp of  
one-half penny on each half. The address  
and nothing else must be written, printed,  
or otherwise impressed on that side of either  
half thereof which bears the impressed stamp.  
Anything (including a letter of communica-  
tion in the nature of a letter) may be writ-  
ten, printed or otherwise impressed on that  
side of each half of a reply post-card which  
does not bear the impressed stamp. Nothing  
whatever must be in any manner attached  
to a reply post-card nor must a reply post-  
card after the issue thereof be cut or folded  
or otherwise altered, except that that half  
of a reply post-card which is intended to be  
used for the purpose of a reply (in these  
regulations referred to as "the return half")  
may be severed from the other half thereof.  
If any reply post-card or the return half  
thereof is sent by post otherwise than in  
conformity with these regulations it shall  
be enclosed in a sealed cover and forwarded  
to its destination, charged on delivery with  
postage as an insufficiently paid letter of the  
same weight.—*London Standard.*

**Control of Feeling.**

It is sometimes urged that, however re-  
sponsible we may be for our deeds, we can-  
not be held accountable for our feelings, as  
they come and go unbidden. Yet, if it is  
true that every feeling is dependent for its  
continuance upon the action which it  
prompts, the feeling itself is at least medi-  
ately under our control. We cannot, it is  
true, by an effort of the will, at once expel  
from the heart a rust of passion; but we can  
deny the angry utterances that tremble on  
our lips. We cannot suddenly kill a selfish  
desire, but we can refuse to commit the un-  
just or unkind action that it prompts. We  
cannot immediately banish curiosity or a  
love of gossip; but we can withhold from  
them the food on which they thrive. In the  
same way, if worthy and honorable im-  
pulses are weak within us, we can strength-  
en them by following steadfastly that course  
of conduct which they suggest. We can in-  
crease our sense of justice by doing justly,  
our sympathetic feelings, by tender and  
loving acts, our good temper by self-govern-  
ment.

"Do fish perspire? is a question now  
agitating scientists. They make a man sweat  
who tries to catch them, generally."

Tradition says that beer was first made on  
the banks of the Nile. Just at present there  
are lots of lively hops in that section, but  
they are only brewing trouble.

When Arabi Bey was a subordinate he  
once received the bastinado, and was unable  
to walk for three months. He has so far  
recovered that he can now run like a deer.

The word "honeymoon" is traceable to a  
Teutonic origin. Among the Teutons was a  
favorite drink called "metheglin." It was  
made of honey, and much like the present  
mead of European countries. The same bev-  
erage was in use among the Saxons, as well  
as another called "morat," which was also  
made of honey, but flavored with mulber-  
ries. The honeyed drinks were used in  
great abundance at festivals. Among the no-  
bility the marriage was celebrated a whole  
lunar month, which was called a moon, dur-  
ing which the festive board was well sup-  
plied with the honey drink. Hence this  
month of festival was called "honahmoon,"  
or honey-moon, which means a month of festi-  
val.

**The Jews of the World.**

The number of Jews in the world is  
about ten millions. Of these, upwards of  
three millions are in the Russian empire.  
In Austria there are nearly a million,  
and about half a million in the north-  
ern parts of Germany. The Society  
for promoting Christianity among the Jews  
has stations in England, Austria, France,  
Germany, Holland, Italy, Persia, Russia,  
Turkey, the Danubian Principalities, Asia  
Minor, Syria, and North Africa, while in  
Jerusalem a special effort through the  
means of the Hospital to seek the welfare  
of Israel has been very successful.

The greatest work of the Society has  
been the putting into the hands of the Jews  
their own Scriptures, together with a  
Hebrew translation of the new Testament.  
Since 1823, 153,286 entire copies of the  
Old Testament, and 380,263 parts of the  
same, have been circulated. Since 1817,  
188,468 copies of Hebrew New Testaments,  
and portions thereof, have been sold or  
distributed gratis. Of late years, the  
British and Foreign Bible Society have  
taken up the printing and circulation of the  
Hebrew Scriptures as a branch of their  
labours.

The Society supports a number of schools  
in its foreign stations as well as London.  
It has schools in Bucharest, Constantinople,  
Damascus, Jerusalem, Mogador, and Tunis,  
where a large number of Jewish children are  
receiving daily instruction, and in all their  
youthful minds the seeds of the Word is  
patiently being sown.

At Jerusalem there are the Girls' School,  
and the Institution for Jewesses. The  
Hospital where the Jew is made practically  
to understand the power of Christian love  
and benevolence; and the House of In-  
dustry, where the convert is put in the  
way of gaining his livelihood.

The most diligent search could only  
discover thirty-five Christian Israelites in  
England at the beginning of the century.  
Since that time more than a hundred Jews  
have been ordained as clergymen of the  
Church of England. Our missionaries esti-  
mate that there are now 2,000 Christian  
Israelites in London, and probably 1000  
more in the English provinces. "It can be  
stated with confidence that in Germany  
there is not a town where there are not  
some Jews who believe in the Lord Jesus  
Christ, and this is the result of our mission,  
directly and indirectly." There are now  
nearly 5,000 Jewish Christians in Prussia.  
The Societies for promoting the Converse-  
ment of the Jews had made, since the com-  
mencement of the present century, some 20,000  
proselytes.

A correspondent of the *London Record*  
writing from Jerusalem says: The agents  
of the Jewish Mission have found a large  
and promising field of labour amongst the  
hundreds of Israelites who, driven from  
Russia, have come to the Holy Land. For-  
merly, Jews came to the Holy City only  
to weep for its fall, to study the writings of  
the Rabbis, or, after passing their last years  
within its crumbling walls, to be buried on  
the slope of Olivet. On its approach to  
Jerusalem each little company was met  
by those who performed for it the ceremony  
of clothes-rending, in token of grief for the  
desolation of the sanctuary. Now the case  
is different, the new-comers appear to have  
little sympathy with their Talmud-reading  
brethren, many of them seem to have re-  
ceived a smattering of Gentile learning,  
some have been clerks in bankers', lawyers',  
or merchants' offices, others tradesmen,  
and as they come in numbers too large to  
be soon absorbed into the mass of the Jew-  
ish population, they are easier of access  
than their co-religionists who have been  
longer resident here. The Society's "En-  
quirers' Home" and "House of Industry"  
are filled with inmates, and it has been  
found necessary to establish a large party  
(some of whom are not "Enquirers") in  
charge of a scripture-reader in a camp out-  
side the town, at a spot known as the  
"Sanitorium." Here some of them have  
been employed in field-labor, others in a  
different way. A good many come here  
instead of going to America or elsewhere,  
because they had been told that they would  
receive land gratis. Their hopes were dis-  
appointed, as the Turkish Government,  
though it permits Russian Jews to settle  
in its dominions, and would, it is supposed,  
be glad to have them in Asia Minor, seems  
to be frightened at the noise which "the  
return of the Jews to Palestine" has made,  
and consequently objects to the establish-  
ment in the Holy Land of a distinctly or-  
ganized Jewish colony, which may in time  
prove the nucleus of a "regnum in regno."  
Private individuals, it is said, are not likely  
to meet with the opposition to their ac-  
quiring land which a "corporation" will,  
and the "Habazeth" states that many of  
these Russian emigrants have announced  
their intention of purchasing property on  
their own account.

The Society whose head quarters are in  
London, England, has a Canadian agency of  
which the Rev. Johnston Vickers, of Toronto,  
is secretary.

**Questions About Ducks.**

Why does a duck go into the water?  
For divers reasons.  
Why does it come out?  
For sun-dry reasons.  
Why does it go back?  
To liquidate its bill.  
Why does it come out again?  
To make a run on the bank.—[Drummer.

Fat Boy—No, you can not raise chickens  
from egg plants. You might as well try  
to raise calves from a cow-catcher.

Some remarkable, as well as numerous,  
suicides have occurred recently. Among  
them is that of the young Chicago reporter  
who killed himself because he couldn't make  
money enough to live in style; that of the  
man who killed himself because he couldn't  
get a wife; and another because he had five  
or six. A singular suicide of a young lady  
occurred in Indiana caused by her fear lest  
she should die of consumption.

A Perthshire Minister, more skillful as an  
angler than popular as a preacher, was once  
giving advice to a parishioner on the bene-  
fits of early rising, and mentioned as an in-  
stance that he had a few mornings ago com-  
posed a sermon and killed a salmon before  
breakfast. "In fact," says he, with  
self-satisfaction, "it is a feat on which  
I plume myself greatly." "Aweel, sir,"  
was the pointed reply, "I wad much rather  
hae had yer salmon than yer sermon."

**BRIGHT THOUGHTS.**

Those who have nothing else to command  
them in the respect of others but only their  
blood, cry it up at a great rate, and have  
their mouths perpetually full of it. They  
swell and vapor, and you are sure to hear  
of their families and relations every third  
word. By this mark they commonly dis-  
tinguish themselves; you may depend upon  
it there is no good bottom, nothing of true  
worth of their own when they insist on so  
much and set their credit upon that of oth-  
ers.—*Charron.*

As good almost kill a man as kill a good  
book. Many a man lives a burden to the  
earth; but a good book is the precious life-  
blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treas-  
ured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—  
*Milton.*

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to  
prefer censure, which is useful to them,  
to praise, which deceives them.—*La Roche-  
foucauld.*

As ceremony is the invention of wise men  
to keep fools at a distance, so good-breeding  
is an expedient to make fools and wise men  
equals.—*Steele.*

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the  
alphabet by which you can spell characters.  
—*Lavater.*

The mind that is cheerful in its present  
state, will be averse to all solicitude as to  
the future, and will meet the bitter  
occurrences of life with a placid smile.—  
*Horace.*

No man can possibly improve in any com-  
pany for which he has not respect enough to  
be under some degree of restraint.—*Chester-  
field.*

The superiority of some men is merely  
local. They are great, because their associ-  
ates are little.—*Johnson.*

It is the part of a prudent man to concili-  
ate the minds of others, and to turn them to  
his own advantage.—*Cicero.*

The perfection of conversation is not to  
play a regular sonata, but, like the *Aolian*  
harp, to await inspiration of the passing  
breeze.—*Burke.*

Our minds are as different as our faces; we  
are all travelling to our destination—happi-  
ness; but few are going by the same road.—  
*Colton.*

Open your mouth and purse cautiously,  
and your stock of wealth and reputation  
shall, at least in repute, be great.—*Zimmer-  
man.*

A docile disposition will, with applica-  
tion, surmount every difficulty.—*Man-  
lius.*

It is a folly for an eminent man to think  
of escaping censure, and a weakness to be  
affected by it. All the illustrious per-  
sons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in  
the world, have passed through this fiery  
persecution.—*Addison.*

All that glitters is not gold,  
Gilded tombs do worms unfold.  
—*Shakespeare.*

Great minds, like Heaven, are pleased doing  
good,  
Though the ungrateful subjects of their favors  
Are barren in return.

—*Rousseau.*

The surest way to health, say what they will,  
is never to suppose we shall be ill.

—*Churchill.*

Love, that has nothing but beauty to  
keep it in good health, is short-lived.—  
*Erasmus.*

Pride, ill-nature, and want of sense, are  
the three great sources of ill-manners; with-  
out some one of these defects, no man will  
behave himself ill for want of experience, or  
what, in the language of fools, is called  
knowing the world.—*Swift.*

**The Girls.**

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot  
afford. Delicacy is a thing which cannot  
be lost and found. No art can restore the  
grape its bloom. Familiarity without love,  
without confidence, without regard, is des-  
tructive to all that makes woman exalting and  
ennobling.

"This world is wide, these things are  
They may be nothing, yet

Nothing? It is the first duty of woman  
to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense.  
Bad manners in a woman is immorality.  
A awkwardness may be ineradicable. Bash-  
fulness is constitutional. Ignorance of  
etiquette is the result of circumstances.  
All can be condoned and do not banish men  
or women from the amenities of their kind.  
But self-possessed, unshrinking and ag-  
gressive coarseness of demeanor may be  
reckoned as a State's prison offence, and  
certainly merits that mild form of restraint  
called imprisonment for life. It is a shame  
for women to be lectured on their manners.  
It is a bitter shame that they need it.  
Women are the umpires of society. It is  
they to whom all mooted questions should  
be referred. To be a lady is more than to  
be a princess. To a lady, prince and peas-  
ant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do  
not have impulses that need restraint. Do  
not wish to dance with the prince unsought;  
feel differently. Be sure you confer an  
honor. Carry yourself so loftily that men  
shall look up to you for reward, not at you  
in rebuke. The natural sentiment of men  
toward women is reverence. He loses a  
large amount of grace when he is obliged to  
account her a being to be trained in prop-  
riety. A man's idea is not wounded when  
a woman fails in worldly wisdom. But if  
in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy,  
in kindness, she would be found wanting,  
he receives an inward hurt.

A Fourth Ward lady left the baby in  
charge of its father one evening last week,  
and went out to corner the ice cream mar-  
ket. She was absent about an hour, and  
when she returned she found her husband  
smoking and reading, while the baby sat on  
the floor playing with a revolver, and sur-  
rounded by a clock, a case of razors, a pair  
of scissors, a lot of books, a bell, a bunch of  
keys, a coal-scuttle, a bootjack, a fire shovel,  
a hand-mirror, a hammer, and a toilet bot-  
tle, while in its lap was a cake of soap, and  
in its little mouth a ten-cent piece and a  
finger-ring. The husband explained by say-  
ing that every time he saw a squall coming  
he pitched something to the child, and that  
he had exhausted all his resources just as  
she came home. The mother just sat the  
baby in an arm-chair and gave it one of its  
thumbs to suck, which contented it until  
order was restored in the room.

**Written Remains of the Egyptians.**

Most of the written remains of ancient  
Egypt are religious. Many consist of hymns  
to the gods, and have a pathos of their own.  
Others are lists of oblations or of spoils tak-  
en at war. These have no more literary pre-  
tensions than an auctioneer's catalogue or  
an inventory of furniture. They give us,  
however, a vivid idea of Egyptian belong-  
ings. The manifold production and riches  
of ancient Egypt are nowhere set forth in  
more detail than in what is known as the  
"Great Harris Papyrus," which contains  
divers of these summaries. It was found in  
a tomb, and measures 133 feet long by 16½  
inches broad. Here we read of the barge of  
cedar with rivets of gold-plated brass and  
cabins adorned with precious stones; of  
houses with doors and lintels of gold, sur-  
rounded by gardens planted with all kinds  
of fruit, and tanks of water-fowl and fish.  
Besides these are granaries with corn and  
treasuries filled, or temples presented, with  
a surprising amount of miscellaneous prop-  
erty, paint, spirits of wine, honey, oil, linen  
overcoats, embroidered caps, incense, silver  
dishes and ladles, rings, onions, cedar harps,  
bundles of writing-reeds, wax, leather sand-  
als, turquoises, perfumes, images, neck-  
laces, wine, colored bed-clothes, &c. The  
most careful inventory was made of the sev-  
eral items, and in every case the exact  
amount of the articles in store seems to be  
set down. For instance, in one place we  
find a record of 825,840 crystal beads; in  
another of 23,008 pots of frankincense,  
while one "cedar rule" figures by itself.  
Beside these dead or dry goods we have aston-  
ishing lists of cattle and birds, especially  
pigeons, ducks and geese. Here we are  
struck by evidence of much that was emi-  
nently business-like and prosaic among the  
old Egyptians. It is true that there re-  
mains especially, at least so far as the offer-  
ings made by the king represented the gen-  
erosity of the people, was marked by mar-  
velous and abundant devotion; the adorn-  
ments of the temples not being brought to a  
focus in some inner shrine, but shown in the  
capping of sacred obelisks with solid gold,  
and the covering of huge holy walls inside  
and out with costly sculpture. But though  
this indicates a certain profuseness of ex-  
penditure, nothing is more striking than the  
minute economy and attention to details  
exhibited in what may be called the sacred  
rent rolls, summaries of obligations, and the  
like. The chronicler carefully distinguishes  
between the "ducks" and the "ducklings,"  
offered to Ra, the sliced, salted, and pre-  
pared fish, the crowns, nose-gays, chains,  
and handful of flowers, and the exact  
amounts of these several items are set down.  
In the "Great Harris Papyrus," now in the  
British Museum, and translated in the "Re-  
cords of the Past," there are many of these  
entries, and in every case the totals of the  
goods in question are precisely recorded.  
There are, e. g., 1,975,800 nose-gays of vege-  
tables—it does not say what proportion of  
these were onions—as against 11,000 nose-  
gays of corn, and 3,410 of lotus. Thus, in  
these chronicles we have evidence of both  
extreme profusion and precise economy, of  
the nicest reckoning and the most liberal  
abundance.—*Good Words.*

**A Reminiscence of Sir John Franklin.**

Sir John seemed never to be happier than  
when speaking of his former voyages, and  
he encouraged me to converse freely with  
him as we strolled over the grounds to-  
gether or rode out into the country. He  
had a complete and most perfect and elab-  
orate set of charts of the arctic regions, so  
far as they had then been explored, upon  
which his own operations and those of Capt.  
Parry and Ross and other arctic explorers  
were distinctly marked out; and it was  
the greatest pleasure of an evening to dis-  
play these charts and point out the spots  
he had visited; also tracing the courses he  
would endeavor to pursue, if it should ever  
be his "good fortune," as he expressed him-  
self, again to be employed in what was the  
great hobby of his life. There was not a  
point he had discovered, nor a spot that he  
had visited respecting which he had not  
some anecdote to tell or some narrow es-  
cape to relate. And to me it was delightful  
to listen to these anecdotes from the lips of  
a man who had barely dared and overcome  
the perils of which he spoke, and who had  
already rendered his name famous as one of  
the boldest and most energetic and persever-  
ing of arctic discoverers. Besides, I con-  
fess that it was flattering to my pride to  
hear a post-Captain and a Lieutenant-Governor  
conversing thus freely with a young midshipman  
and encouraging me to express my own opinions  
and listening to them kindly and attentively.  
I spent a pleasant visit at the Penns, and was sorry  
to return to the ship. While we lay in  
port an emigrant ship and a female convict  
ship arrived—the latter one of the last, if  
not the last, female convict ship that left  
the shores of England, and Sir John and  
Lady Franklin visited them both immedi-  
ately on their arrival. It was her ladyship's  
chief pleasure, and she seemed to regard it  
as a duty, to exert herself to the utmost for  
the benefit of younger female convicts as  
had conducted themselves well during the  
voyage, and whose offences against the laws  
of their country were such as afforded hope  
that, removed from temptations of vice and  
poverty, they might yet redeem their  
characters and prove useful members of  
society. It must be recollected that in those  
days, when there was a scarcity of  
females in the Australian colonies, young  
women were often transported for offences  
which would nowadays be punished by a  
few months' or even a few weeks' imprison-  
ment.—*Chambers's Journal.*

*Land and Water* has a curious communi-  
cation from Mr. W. Hearder, of Plymouth,  
England: "Mr. Charles Clarke, while fish-  
ing in the Plym, hooked a trout about 11  
inches long which had an India rubber band  
over its head. The band slipped back over  
the gill covers and was compressing the gills.  
The ho ny part of the fish, which extends  
from the centre of the lower jaw to the belly  
and divides the gills, is deeply indented  
where the band has evidently been pressing,  
and it has made quite a cavity in the lower  
jaw. I should like to know if anybody has  
marked the fish with the band or whether  
it got its head through it in an attempt to  
take it for a bait. How the fish lived is a  
mystery. It is in splendid condition and I  
have preserved it for my museum." This oc-  
currence will cause many naturalists to re-  
vise some of their ideas regarding the lives  
of fishes.