

POETRY.

THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

In Paed. Lib. III. of Clement, of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the Primitive Church. It was then one hundred and fifty years after the apostles asserted to be much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple" before he departed this life. The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit:—

SELECT STORY

THE PIONEERS.

By J. Finmore Cooper.

AUTHOR OF "THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS," "THE PATRIARCH," "HOMER'S BOOBY," ETC.

This conspicuous, aided by the characters of the last and best of the tavern an advantage over all its future competitors that no circumstances could conquer. An effort was, however, made to do so; and at the corner diagonally opposite, stood a new building that was intended by its designers, to look down all opposition. It was a house of wood, ornamented in the prevailing style of architecture, and about the roof and balustrades was one of the three imitations of the mansion-house. Before the door stood two lofty posts, connected at the top by a beam, from which was suspended an enormous sign, ornamented around its edges with certain curious carvings in pine boards, and on its faces loaded with masonic emblems. Over these mysterious figures was written, in large letters, "The Temple Coffee-house and Traveller's Hotel," and beneath them, "By Habakkuk Foot and Joshua Knapp." This was a fearful rival to the "Bold Dragon," as our readers will the more readily perceive when we add that the same sonorous names were to be seen over a new erected store in the village, a latter's shop and the gates of a tan-yard. But, either because too much was attempted to be executed well, or that the "Bold Dragon" had established a reputation which could not be easily shaken, not only Judge Temple and his friends, but most of the villagers also, who were not in debt to the powerful firm we have named, frequented the inn of Captain Hollister, on all occasions where such a house was necessary.

On the present evening the limping veteran and his consort were seated after their return from the academy, when the sounds of stamping feet at their threshold announced the approach of visitors, who were probably assembling with a view to compare opinions on the subject of the ceremonies they had witnessed. For ten or fifteen minutes the different individuals, who intended either to bestow or receive edification, before the fires of the "Bold Dragon," on that evening, were collecting, until the benches were nearly filled with men of different occupations. Dr. Todd and the doctor, who were shabby young men, who took to tobacco profusely, wore a coat of imported cloth, cut with something like a fashionable air, frequently exhibited a large French silver watch, with a chain of woven hair and a silver key, and who, altogether, seemed as much above the artisans and the men of the village as he himself inferior to the real gentleman, occupied a high-backed wooden settee, in the most comfortable corner in the apartment.

At length the common thirst being in some measure assuaged, conversation of a more general nature became the order of the hour. The physician, and his companion, who was one of the two lawyers of the village, being considered the best qualified to maintain a public discourse with credit, were the principal speakers, though a remark was hazarded, now and then, by Mr. Doolittle, who was thought to be their inferior only in the enviable point of education. A general silence was produced on all but the two speakers, by the following observation from the practitioner of the law, and the gasp of the audience:—"So, Dr. Todd, I understand that you have been performing an important operation this evening by cutting a charge of buckshot from the shoulder of the son of Leather-Stocking?"

"Yes, sir," returned the other, elevating his little head with an air of importance; "I had a small job up at the Judge's in that way; it was, however, but a trifle to what it might have been, had it gone through the body. The shoulder is not a very vital part; and I think the young man will soon be well. But I did not know that the patient was a son of Leather-Stocking; it is news to me to hear that Natty had a wife."

"It is by no means a necessary consequence," returned the other, winking with a shrewd look around the bar-room; "there is such a thing, I suppose you know in law as a filius nullius."

"That 'Far. Av.' means oatmeal, in English." The lawyer in his turn was a good deal embarrassed by this display of learning; for, although he actually had taken his first degree at one of the eastern universities, he was somewhat puzzled with the terms used by his companion. It was dangerous, however, to appear to be outdone in learning in a public bar-room, and so many of his clients; he therefore put the best face on the matter, and laughingly acknowledged as there were a good joke concealed under it, that was understood only by the physician and himself. All this was attentively observed by the listeners, who exchanged looks of approbation and the expressions of "tongue man" and "finespun quill" in a matter, and "anybody does," were heard in different parts of the room, as vouchers for the admiration of his auditors. This encouraged the lawyer rose from his chair, and turning his back to the fire, and facing the company, he continued:—"The son of nobody, I hope the young man is not going to let the matter drop. This is a country of laws; and I should like to see it fairly tried, whether a man who owns, or says he owns, a hundred thousand acres of land, has any more right to shoot a body than another. What do you think of it, Dr. Todd?"

"Oh! sir, I am of opinion that the gentleman will soon be well, as I said before; the wound isn't in a vital part; and as the ball was extracted so soon and the shoulder was what I call well attended to, I do not think there is as much danger as there might have been."

"I say, Squire Doolittle," continued the attorney, raising his voice, "you are a magistrate, and know what is law, and what is not law. I ask you, sir, if shooting a man is a thing that is to be settled so very easily? Suppose, sir, that the young man had a wife and family; and suppose that he was a mechanic like yourself, sir; and suppose that his family depended on him for bread; and suppose that he had, instead of merely going through the flesh, had broken the shoulder-blade, and crippled him forever; I ask you, all gentlemen, supposing this to be the case, whether a jury wouldn't give what I call handsome damages?"

As the close of this supposition case was addressed to the company generally, Hiram did not at first consider himself called on for a reply; but finding the eyes of the listeners bent on him in expectation, he remembered his character for judicial discrimination, and spoke, observing a certain degree of liberality and dignity.

"Why, if a man should shoot another," he said, "and if the law took notice of it, and if a jury should find him guilty, it would be likely to turn out a state-prison matter." It was a part of a man's own person, and the law, gentlemen, is no respecter of persons in a free country. It is one of the great blessings that has been handed down to us from our ancestors, that all men are equal in the eye of the law, as they are by nature. Though some may get property, no one knows how, yet they are not privileged to transgress the laws any more than the poorest citizen in the State. This is my notion, gentlemen; and I think that if a man had a mind to bring this matter up, something might be made out of it that would help pay for the slave—his doctor."

"Why, sir," returned the physician, who appeared a little uneasy at the turn the conversation was taking, "I have the promise of Judge Temple before me—not but what I would take his word as his note of hand—but it was before me. Let me see—there was Monsieur Le Quow, and Squire Jones, and Major Hartmann, and Miss Pettibone, and one or two of the blacks, by whom he said that his pocket would amply reward me for what I did."

"Was the promise made before or after the service was performed?" asked the attorney.

"It might have been both," returned the discreet physician; "though I'm certain he said so before I undertook the dressing."

"But it seems that he said his pocket should reward you, doctor," observed Hiram. "Now I don't know that the law will hold a man to such a promise; he might give you his pocket with a vengeance, and tell you to take your pay out on't."

the Jarman Flats up to the forts. Now, they say, they talk of running one of these wide roads with gates on it along the river; first making a road, and then fencing it up! I hunted one breech-cloth and the Kantskils, high-hand to the settlements, and the dogs often led the sent, when they came to these highways, there was so much travel on them; though I can't say that the brutes was of a very good breed. Old Fort will wind along here, in the fall of the year, across the broad plain in the Otsego, and that is a mile and a half, for I placed it myself on the ice, when the track was first surveyed, under the Indian grant.

"Old John and Chingachcook were very different men to look on. In the 'forty-eight war' he was in the middle of manhood, and taller than now by three inches. If you had seen him, as I did, the morning we beat Diskan, from behind our log walls, you would have called him as comely a red-skin as you ever set eyes on. He was naked to his breech-cloth and leggings, and you never seed a creature so handsomely painted. One side of his face was red, and the other black. His head was shaved clean, all to a few hairs on the crown, where he wore a tuft of eagle's feathers, as bright as if they had come from a peacock's tail. He had colored his sides so that they looked like an atomy, ribs and all; for Chingachcook had a great taste in such things; so that, what with his lodd, fiery countenance, his knife, and his tomahawk, I have never seen a fiercer warrior on the ground. He played his part, too, like a man; for I saw him, next day, with thirteen scalps on his pole. And I will say this for the 'Big Snake,' that he always dealt fair, and never scalped any that he didn't kill with his own hands."

"Well, well," cried the landlady, "fighting is fighting anyway, and there is different fashions in the thing; though I can't say that I relish mangling a body after the breath is out of it; neither do I think it can be upheld by doctrine. I hope, sargeant, ye never was helping in such evil works."

"It was my duty to keep my ranks, and to stand or fall by the bugonet or lead," returned the veteran. "I was then in the fort, and seldom leaving my place, saw but little of the savages, who kept on the flanks on from skinning and drying. I remember, however, to have heard mention made of the 'Great Snake,' as he was called, for he was a chief of renown; but little did I ever expect to see him enlisted in the cause of Christianity, and civilized like the John."

"Oh! he was christianized by the Moravians, who were always over-intimate with the Delawares," said Leather-Stocking. "It is my opinion that, had they been left to themselves, there would be no such doings now, about the head-waters of the two rivers, and that the savages, who have been kept as good hunting-ground by their owner, who is not too old to carry a rifle, and whose sight is as true as a fish-hawk hovering—"

He was interrupted by more stamping at the door, and presently a man, who was the mansion-house entered, followed by the Indian himself.

CHAPTER XIV. "There's quart-pot, pint-pot, half-pint, Gill-pot, half-gill, nip-pot, and the brown bowl—Here's a health to the barley mow, My brave boys, Here's a health to the barley mow!"

A small commotion was produced by the appearance of the new guests, during which the lawyer slunk from the room. Most of the men approached Marmaduke, and shook his offered hand, hoping "that the Judge was well," while Major Hartmann, having laid his hat and wig, and substituted for the latter a warm, peaked, woolen nightcap, took his seat very quietly on one end of the settee, which was relinquished by his former occupant. His tobacco-box was next produced, and a clean pipe was handed him by the landlady. When he had succeeded in raising a smoke, the major gave a long whiff, and turning his head toward the bar, he said: "Petty, prig in ter toddy."

In the meantime the Judge had exchanged his salutations with most of the company, and told his hat and wig, and substituted for the latter a warm, peaked, woolen nightcap, took his seat very quietly on one end of the settee, which was relinquished by his former occupant. His tobacco-box was next produced, and a clean pipe was handed him by the landlady. When he had succeeded in raising a smoke, the major gave a long whiff, and turning his head toward the bar, he said: "Petty, prig in ter toddy."

"Well, well," cried Marmaduke, waving his hand for silence, "there is enough said; as Mr. Grant told us, there are different sentiments on such subjects, and in my opinion he spoke most sensibly. So, Jotham, I am told you have sold your bettermen to a new settler, and have moved into the village and opened a school. Was it cash or dicker?"

The man who was thus addressed occupied a seat directly behind Marmaduke, and one who was ignorant of the extent of the Judge's observation might have thought he would have escaped notice. He was of a thin, shapeless figure, with a discontented expression of countenance, and with something extremely shifty in his whole appearance. He spoke to after turning and twisting a little, by way of preparation, he made in reply. "Why, part cash and part dicker. I sold out to a Punfretman who was so'n thar forehand. He was to give me ten dollars an acre for the year, and one dollar an acre over the first cost on the woodland, and we agreed to leave the buildings to me. So I tuck Assa Montague, and he tuck Absalom Bement, and they two tuck old Squire Nathaniel Grant. And so they had a meetin', and made out a variety of eighty dollars for the buildin's. There was twelve acres of clearin' at ten dollars, and eighty-eight at one, and the whole came to two hundred and eighty-six dollars and a half, after paying the men."

Judge, I g'n my brother Tim a hundred dollars for his bargain; but then there's a new house on't, that cost me sixty more, and I paid Moses a hundred dollars for chopin' and loggin', and sewin', so that the whole told me in about two hundred and sixty dollars. But then I had a great crop of on't, and as I got twenty-six dollars and a half more than it cost, I conclude I made a pretty good trade on't. 'Oh! the Judge is clean out," said the man with a look of sagacious calculation; "he turned out a span of horses, that is worth manifold more than the value of any man's money, with a bran new wagon; fifty dollars in cash, and a good note for eighty more; and a side-saddle that was valued at seven and a half—so there was just twelve shillings betwixt us. I wanted him to turn out a set of harness, and take the cow and the sarge trough. He wouldn't—'but I saw through it; he thought I should have to buy the tacklin' afore I could use the wagon and horses; but I know'd a thing or two myself; I should like to know of what use is the tacklin' to him! I offered him to trade back ag'in for one hundred and fifty-five. But my woman said she wanted to churn, so I tuck a churn for the change."

"And what do you mean to do with your time this winter? you must remember to see his mother, who, they say is going to make a die out, I agreed to take the school in hand till he comes back. If times doesn't get worse in the spring, I've some notion of going into trade, or maybe they may carry on to the Genesee; they say they are moving out on a great stroke of business that way. If the worst comes to the worst, I can but work at my trade, for I was brought up in a shoe factory."

TO BE CONTINUED. BRAVERY AT INKERMAN. Many brave acts were done at Inkerman which have never been recorded in any gazette or reviewed with any recognition. In the dim light of that foggy November morning deeds were done that were never surpassed even by the Romans of old—the Coldstream guards themselves (mustered only four hundred strong, with sixteen officers) emulating the fame of the British by holding a two-gun battery (minus the guns), the key of the English position, without assistance, for several hours against the whole Russian army, some seventy thousand strong. Every man of that little band—and every boy for children's teaching. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind, Colic, softens the Guts, and cures Inflammation. It is pleasant to the taste. The physician of one of the oldest and best female hospitals and nurses in the United States, and is sold at 25 cents per bottle by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WESSLY'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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HE GOT A CHEW. "There was a gintar working at the top of a long ladder on the Fourth avenue when a tramp came along and called to him: "Hey, you! got any of the weed about you?" "Well, you've got cheek!" replied the painter, as he looked down and sized the man up. "Gimme a claw?" "No, sir!" "Does that go?" "You bet it goes!" "All right—here's another thing to go with it." And he pulled the foot of the ladder five feet outward, while the painter uttered a yell of terror. "Hey, you! do you chew?" "Yes!" "Got any to spare?" "Lots." "Throw'er down?" The painter dropped his plug to the ground and the tramp hit off a royal hit, placed the remainder on a stone, and went his way with a whistle in one corner of his mouth and a pecker in the other.—Detroit Free Press.

THE LATEST IN BRIC-A-BRAC. A pretty and odd paper holder for the desk is two pairs of open shears held a short distance apart by a rod of steel. Imposing and attractive is an umbrella receptacle representing an old brass cannon held upright by three massive studs. Golden flowers and variegated moths standing in relief from the body of a hammered light bronze lamp produce a beautiful effect. One of the most recent importations in onyx clocks represents the Marble Arch, bronze student's lamp is a table bell, while the small part of the globe which appears above the shade can be used as a receptacle for a candle. Several small hand painted plaques inserted around the bowl of a dark, heavy bronze lamp is the most recent novelty of this class. Encircling wire, and plaques are draperies admirably represented in bronze. An exceptionally artistic piece of workmanship in bronze is a toothpick holder which even to the experienced appears to be an earthenware crucible. The exterior of the ornament is browned and blackened to represent its contact with the furnace. Inserted between the first and second balconies of a two foot high bronze Eiffel tower, a cathedral clock with ancient face makes a pretty corner ornament for a darkly furnished room. The top of the tower contains a small six candle power electric lamp, the battery for supplying which is concealed in the base of the tower.—Jewellers Weekly.

BIRTHDAY CHARACTERS. If a girl is born in January she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered, and fond of fine clothes. In February, an affectionate wife and tender mother, and devoted to dress. In March, a frivolous chatterbox, chatterbox, sometimes given to quarrelling, a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets. In April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking and studious of fashion plates. In May, handsome, amiable, and given to style in dress. In June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous, and fond of dressy clothes. In July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay attire. In August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich and to dress practically. In September, discreet, affable, much liked and a fashionable dresser. In October, pretty and coquetish, and devoted to attractive garb. In November, liberal, kind of a mild disposition, and an admirer of stylish dress. In December, will proportioned, fond of novelty, and extravagant and a student of dress effect.

Realistic—First Visitor (at realistic was figure show)—"Are you wax?" Second Visitor—"No; are you."

CAUSE OF SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

The direct cause of pain and looseness of the bowels, is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the same, sufficient to produce excessive peristaltic or worm-like motion in the interior of the bowels, by which means the matter in the bowels is naturally carried through them. This excessive irritation causes more than a natural peristaltic action, and the partially digested food matter is kept constantly passing along and evacuated freely. This is called a diarrhea; when the irritation is enough to cause bleeding, we have dysentery. Indirect causes of diarrhea, by which an irritation is started are intestinal dyspepsia, overeating, unripe or overripe fruit, tainted meats, or oysters, etc; torpor of liver, by which not enough bile is secreted; excessive flow of bile, etc. Treatment. Thoroughly evacuate the bowels with say, Parson's Pills, they are among the best to get rid of all irritating matter. Then take Johnson's Anodyne Linctum in teaspoonful doses diluted with water every four hours, and often if the case is severe. In cases of Asiatic cholera, one tea-spoonful should be given every half-hour. Thousands of people remember the year 1849 when that worst known epidemic disease spread over this country. Johnson's Anodyne Linctum at that time was but little known outside of the state of Maine. In Bangor, Maine, the home of old Dr. Johnson, the Cholera got a firm hold—people dying in that small town at the rate of thirty-six in one day."

Many old citizens of that place look back upon that wholesale death scene even at this late day, and shudder at the pang it now brings to their hearts. Johnson's Anodyne Linctum, is now in its full vigor, and they feel that with it in hand cholera cannot again devastate their fair city as in 1849. But for its use at that time by its friends, many would not now live to spread the joyful news that any case of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera, or kindred diseases, if taken in season, can be cured by Johnson's Anodyne Linctum. It never yet failed. No matter how well you know this medicine it will pay you to send to J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. for a pamphlet free just to learn how to use the linctum economically. A tea-spoonful properly used will often do more good than a half-bottle as some people use it.

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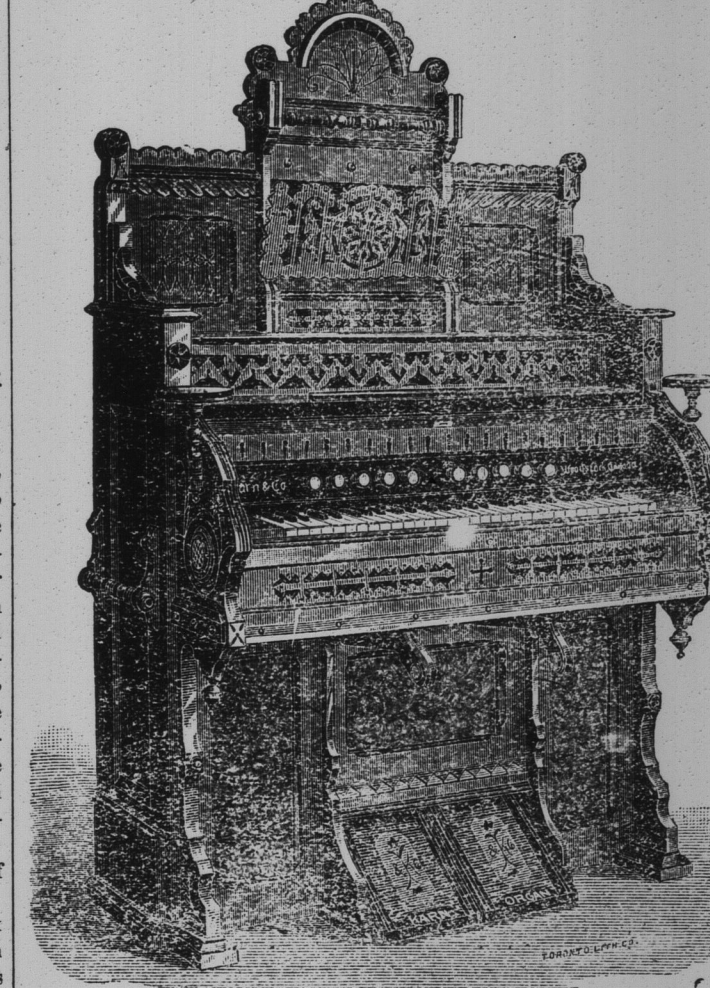
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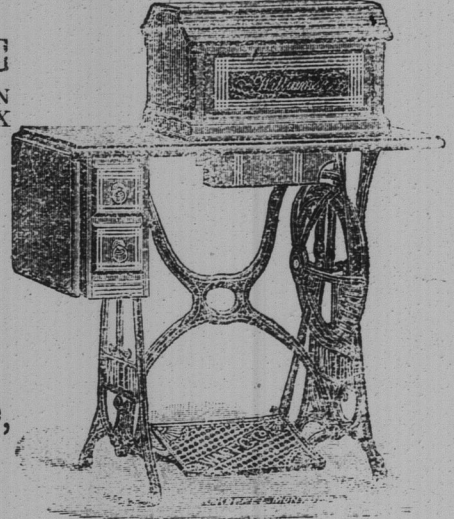
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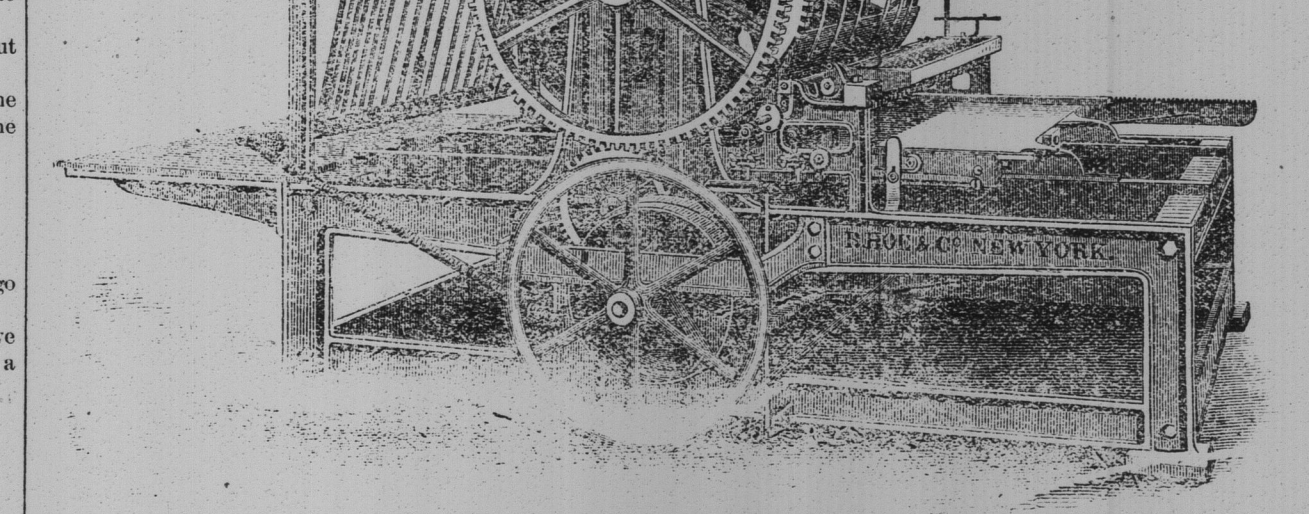
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