DESERET EVENING NEWS.
GEORGE Q. CANNON, PUBLISHER.
Tuesday, May 19, 1868.

POSTAL SERVICE.

We understand that the House of Representatives has passed a Bill repealing the restrictions on the Postal Service for the Territories west of Kansas. The Senate Committee to whom it was referred contemplate amending the Bill so that it will not go into operation until after September, at which time the new contract for the carrying of the mails will take effect. This amendment to the Bill is with a view to save the present contractors from loss, as whenever the restrictions are removed, there will, doubtless, be an increase in the quantity of mail matter carried. Books, &c., will then come through at the ordinary book postage, as they are transmitted by mail in the States east of the western line of Kansas and west of the eastern line of California. In previous articles we have endeavored to show how unjustly the people of this and the adjacent Territories have been treated in the levying of letter postage on miscellaneous matter, and we are glad that there is some prospect of this obnoxious restriction being removed. Our delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, has interested himself in trying to obtain a repeal of this law, and in having our postal service placed on an equality with the other portions of the Republic. Whether this law shall be passed during the present Session of Congress or not, will make but little difference in view of the speedy completion of the Railroad. It is confidently anticipated that by the time Winter will put an end to labor on the Railroad for the season, the cars will be running to a point within our borders. The carrying of mails will be greatly simplified and facilitated by the completion of the Railroad.

THE WORK ABROAD.—The progress of the Elders in their missionary labors abroad is very gratifying. The work has seemed to take a new start of late, and the number of baptisms in some parts of England, has surprised even the Elders themselves. How much of this is due to the efforts which are being made in this country to send for the poor, we are not informed; but there are grounds for believing that some few of those who have once been members of the Church, and been excommunicated, in renewing their connection with the Church, are influenced by the hope that they may receive help in emigrating. By advices from there, we learn that many who have lately been baptized have sufficient means of their own with which they can emigrate whenever they choose to do so. Of course, in such cases there is no room to suspect the motive which prompts them to become members of the Church. In fact, we cannot see how any can delude themselves with the idea that their joining the Church is likely to place the necessary means to enable them to emigrate within their reach, as we notice the Elders are careful to impress upon the people that those who have been longest in the Church and obtained a character for faithfulness are the ones to be assisted, and that the others may expect to wait. There is doubtless a connection between the faith and efforts of the people in this Territory to raise means to send for their co-religionists, and the increased interest which is being felt by the people in the old countries respecting the gospel. The latter is the legitimate effect of the former. So much faith as has been exercised here upon this point, coupled with such energetic exertions, cannot fail to produce great results. The missionaries abroad are stirred up and awakened to renewed exertions, the honest-in-heart feel the effect of this faith, and the entire work receives an impulse and takes a great stride in advance.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Prediction, concerning storms, the wind and weather generally, earthquakes and other things of a like nature, though often made, have been treated with derision and contempt, from the fact that, as a general thing, they have been made by ignorant pretenders to scientific knowledge, whose predictions have been so rarely verified that the ignorance of these would-be prophets has been startingly apparent. Of late years, however, meteorology has been carefully studied, and attempts have been made to systematize the laws by which it is governed, and apparently with some success. Admiral Fitzroy who, three or four years since, committed suicide in London, was known to have made several more remarkable predictions in relation to storms, founded upon his knowledge of meteorological laws. A Frenchman who died a year or two ago claimed to have systematized the subject so completely that he could foretell atmospheric changes with unerring certainty. The latest claimant to scientific knowledge of this character is Professor Delisser of Jamaica. The terrible series of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that occurred in the West Indies and other places in the Fall of last Year were foretold by Delisser, and occasioned much surprise; but the Professor declares that when the laws governing these phenomena are understood, they can be foretold with as much ease as an eclipse. He affirms that all atmospheric changes and natural convulsions are the result of planetary influence; not the chimerical influence ascribed to those bodies by astrologers, but to gravitation, which he terms the "illimitable and universal law of nature." The following, according to Professor Delisser's observations, are said to be the occasions when planetary influences, having the greatest tendency to produce earthquakes &c., are the strongest

1. Near the time of eclipses.
2. At the time of equinoxes, and more particularly when the sun and moon are in their nodes.
3. Earthquakes have more frequently occurred when the large planets are in the signs Taurus and Scorpio.
4. Earthquakes generally happen at a period when one or more of the planets are in configuration, and more particularly when in the same or opposite signs to which the moon is; when in perigee or apogee.
5. Earthquakes are more probable when the moon is on or near the tropics or equator, and are still more certain when any of the planets are in the same sign.
6. Comets lend considerable influence in causing earthquakes when they come sufficiently near to our earth to assist in their attractive influence.

As the planetary positions and influences indicated above will be numerous during the present year, the professor predicts that inundations, earthquakes &c, will be very plentiful during its progress.

The subject is one of incalculable importance and if the premises and conclusions of Mr. Delisser be confirmed by future observation and experience, measures may be adopted to avert, to some extent, the loss of life and property which these fearful visitations have hitherto occasioned.

Alta Vela, to which frequent reference has been made in late telegraphic dispatches, is a small uninhabited island lying adjacent to St. Domingo. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the last decade of the 15th century, and, until near the end of the 18th century, was a dependency of the Spanish Crown. The discussion to which the Alta Velo affair has given rise in the highest political circles of this country is ascribed to the following cause:

In 1860 a vessel belonging to the firm of Patterson & Marquiendo, of Baltimore, touched at this island, and in the following year, in the State Department at Washington, the firm filed a claim to the island on account of the valuable deposits of guano it contained. This action was taken under an act of Congress, passed in 1856, which provides that "when any citizen had or should thereafter "discover a deposit of guano on any island, rock or key, not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government, and not occupied by the citizens of any other Government, and shall take peaceable posession thereof and occupy the same, said island, rock, or key may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as appertaining to the United States, provided, however, that notice of such discovery should be filed in the State Department and satisfactory evidence furnished that such island, rock, or key was not the property or in possession of any other Government or citizen thereof. The Act also provided that the discoverer should have the exclusive right to take the guano from such island, and further authorized the President, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the discoverers."

The claim of the Baltimore firm was never confirmed, from the fact that upon making enquiries it was ascertained that Alta Vela was part of the territory ceded to the Dominican Government upon its foundation.

It is said that Judge Black withdrew from the defence in the impeachment trial because President Johnson refused to use force to sustain the claims of his clients—Patterson and Marquiendo.

Correspondence.

SCIPIO, Millard Co., May 14, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—We left Manti yesterday morning for Gunnison, accompanied by Bishop Wm. Seeley, and D. Candland, who have travelled with us from Mt. Pleasant, Bishop Larsen of Springtown, Cols. N. S. Beach, Judge Peacock, Lieut. Col. F. R. Kenner, M. D. Hambleton, Esq., Maj. A. Lowery, Capt. D. Henrie and Alma Brown; these brethren accompanied us as an escort. It certainly seemed lonesome enough, to have friends near by, while passing over the ground where J. W. Vance and Heber Houtz were killed about a year ago by Indians in ambush.

We preached at Gunnison, and the arms of the militia were inspected by Gens. Pace and Thurber, who have inspected the arms of the militia at all the posts in San Pete Co., the result proving a very [illegible] improvement in their number and quality; although many are without arms, and others show a neglect in keeping them in order.

Ft. Ephraim seems to take the lead in numbers and quality. Warm Creek is the [illegible] settlement according to [illegible] its situation is decided [illegible] more exposed. [illegible] sought the brethren [illegible] families into a larger settlement.

The people at Ephraim keep their [illegible] and some other settlements attempt it; but much of the country is [illegible] with large stock, affording abundant opportunity for the Indians, renegadoes and *unfortunate gold seekers* to help themselves, and we have the best of reason to believe that a body of Indian raiders are now in this vicinity.

Our visit disappointed us, with pain, a seeming indifference on the part of many of the people in regard to the necessity of continued vigilance, as there is no certainty that the present peace will last longer than the snow makes the mountain passes eastward difficult, though many are alive to a sense of their exposed condition.

The labor of guarding, herding stock with armed men, traveling in connection with armed companies from place to place, armed escorts for woodhaulers, and lumbermen, quarry men, lime burners, colliers, &c. &c., has almost paralyzed the progress of the settlements [illegible] and the many families [illegible], while some are [illegible] from wounds, and all, more or less, for the loss of property and the prostration of business, naturally has a tendency to create discouragement; and rather than continue these necessary precautions some prefer to leave the country. This feeling is more observable in the smaller settlements. Many have left Gunnison, reducing its numerical strength to about forty families.

Bros. F. Lewis[illegible], S. G. Whitney, J. E. Metcalf, jun., J. Bartholomew, and J. Childs accompanied us from Gunnison and Warm Creek, twenty miles on our way to this place and then returned.

We feel under many obligations to the Bishops and brethren for their uniform kindness in attending to our personal wants and safety.

On arriving at this place about 4 p.m., we were pleased to meet with Bishop T. Callister, and Elders John L. Smith, R. A. McBride and G. Huntsman, and later in the evening F. M. Lyman, from Fillmore.

We preached in the evening, the congregation bearing evidence of the rapid increase of the population of the place. Four hundred acres have been added to their field, and a tier of blocks laid out around the entire city plot.

Friday, May 15th, 8 a.m., Generals Pace and Thurber are inspecting the militia. Yours truly,

GEO. A. SMITH.

Brother Dunn,—Dear Sir:—As we are in the midst of a grasshopper war, I consider it our duty to impart any information that we are in possession of, that will in anywise assist the people in securing their crops. I will give a little of my experience during the past week. While our brethren are securing large quantities of the devourers by setting traps in all the large streams coming from the mountains, still all our crops in our five and ten acre lots are being eaten by the insects.

I tried digging holes and driving them into them, and into straw and burning, which will destroy many with a good deal of labor. But I found the most effectual way was to let water into the ditches and furrows, the same as for irrigation; then set small nets made of some cloth like strainers or mosquito bar, through which the water would run freely.

I found gunny-sacks not sufficiently open. They would dam up the water, which would overflow. After the net is set, let two parties drive on each side of the ditch, so as to meet at the same time. The grasshoppers will jump into the water, and flow into the net. Then bury them in holes dug for that purpose. We destroyed more in the same length of time in this way than in any other.

W. WOODRUFF.

PROVO CITY, May 15th, 1868.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—We are up and doing. On the 3d inst. a meeting of the 2nd Ward was held, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Presidency in relation to organizing Female Relief Societies in the various Wards. Our wide-awake Bishop, A. H. Scott, his Counselors, with many other brethren and the greater portion of the sisters of the Ward, were present. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered, and a general good spirit prevailed. All seem alive to their duty. The sisters, especially, feel it a privilege, as they will be able to manifest their willingness in a more extensive form than has hitherto fallen to their lot. There are many willing hearts and ready hands, whom this united effort will bring together, and much good will be the result. Mrs. Ann Leetham was appointed Presidentess of the Society, Mrs. Hannah C. Scott and Mrs. Mary Taylor her Counselors, Mrs. Mary M. Patterson Secretary and Mrs. Jane Jones Treasurer.

On the 18th inst. another meeting was held of sisters exclusively, at which the ward was divided into four districts, to stir up the minds of the Saints by way of rememberance. All feel desirous of promoting union and happiness, and providing for the wants of the poor. Many liberal donations have already been given, and very sanguine hopes are entertained that great good will be accomplished. It will also be introduced into our schools, that the young ladies and little girls may lend a helping hand; and ere long a system of instruction may be adopted by which the rising generation will be prepared to fill the various stations in life allotted to them by providence with dignity and usefulness, when the first thought of every day will be "What can I do to promote the happiness of my family, my friends, my brothers and sisters in the gospel, and finally my own happiness in making others happy, by doing good?"

MRS. M. M. P.

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT OBJECTS UPON DIFFERENT PERSONS.—*Harper's Weekly* has a curious compilation of facts relating to the effects of different objects upon the taste, feeling, and other senses of the body in different persons. A cat or a rabbit, and especially the fur of these animals, distresses those who are so peculiarly constituted as to be susceptible to such influences. Lobster salad changes the complexion of some who eat it, causing spots to break out all over them; shrimps and cockles also produce this effect. Veal produces nettle-rash; orange-peel, nervous excitement. Pigeons produce stomachs, produce a sensation like that of swarming with ants. Rice acts like poison on some people, and they can detect the presence of even a few grains of it, no matter how well disguised. A case of a man vomiting sick unto death from eating mutton chop is recorded as a case of idiosyncrasy, as pronounced, as if he had eaten toadstools. Under whatever form—broth, roasted, broiled—it always produced violent vomiting and diarrhœa. The touch of honey causes swelling of the tongue, frothing of the mouth, bluness of the fingers, in some people; in others, the application of mustard [illegible] produces violent scratching of the [illegible] legs. Some cannot remain in the same room with a cheese, and the smell of a russet apple, or the bruise of a geranium, excite an exquisite nervous distress.

The operations of the hay fever are another example of these constitutional eccentricities, as is the asthma in its eccentricities, as it is in locality; some who are afflicted with it being unable to pass through certain streets without suffering a spasm of it. Other patients [illegible] from the pure atmosphere of the country to the most unhealthful portions of cities, relieved from it.

In corroboration of these phenomena, in our own experience, we have met or known of persons to whom the eating of woodcock was the invariable cause of dangerous illness. Captain Ward, killed early in the war, on a gunboat, in the Potomac, could not see an egg, much less eat an egg, without a terrible revulsion in his stomach. A gentleman we know cannot endure the presence of an apple anywhere near him. His son brought one home in his satchel, and carelessly and unbeknown to the family, left it in the closet up stairs. The gentleman on entering the house detected the scent, and was obliged to remain out of doors until the obnoxious fruit was discovered and removed. Some of us, at least, are fearfully and wonderfully made.—Ex.

Editor Deseret News,—Dear Brother:—Being determined not to stand up our attempts to destroy the "destroyers," on Wednesday last we held a mass meeting in Farmington, of men, women and children, and after having come to a unanimity of feeling on the necessity of our laboring to preserve our bread, organized our forces with Bro. Thomas G. Smith as commander-in-chief, the Bishop and his council as aides-de-camp, Bros. Job Welling, Philander Brown and John Leavitt as captains of fifty; and on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, Farmington on legs marched to the field of battle, full of determination and fight, and left nobody in the town but one "Gentile," a funeral party, and the tax collector.

The first day was spent in cleaning out our water ditches, and turning in and surrounding our fields of grain, with running streams of water as much as possible. The next day was spent in digging ditches about two feet wide and two and a half deep, in the midst of shoals of "hoppers," and driving them on both sides into the ditches, then dealing with them as seemed unto us good. We also used straw in some places; and in others the children ran about in pairs, holding between them sacks with the mouths distended by a willow in circular shape, and did a great deal of execution. Two smart boys would catch half a peck in ten minutes.

On Saturday we continued the above, and also caught a great many in the water with baskets. We destroyed a great many bushels this way.

We find plenty of ways to kill; all that is needed is the energy and perseverance to do it. We do not know whether we can kill all that [illegible] as to be able to save our crops, but we most assuredly intend to try.

Our next farmers' and mechanics' meeting will be on Saturday 23rd of May.

ARTHUR STAYNER.

Farmington, May 18, 1868.

HOW LOCAL INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN IS CAUSED.

The fumes of chloroform, ether, and nitrous oxide narcotize the brain, and sometimes produce dangerous and even fatal results. What does modern surgery do to avoid such misfortune? Simply this: a man, with a wen on his arm, or an excrescence upon his nose, or his finger, can now look down quietly upon the knife as it enters his own body, and smile at a most remarkable coincidence, and one peculiarly agreeable to himself, namely he does not feel the slightest pain of it. This condition of things is effected by the absence of heat; otherwise, cold. It is well known to everybody that if a part be frozen or benumbed with cold, its insensibility for the time being is lost. Without the least trouble in any temperature, and at any time of day, the surgeon has it in his power, by means of a small instrument he can carry in his pocket, of producing cold several degrees below zero. It is to Mr. Richardson, of London, that the world is indebted for the introduction of this method of causing local insensibility by means of ether. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, has discovered that a similar result may be attained by an substance called rhigolene, which is a very volatile product of petroleum, and which, with a boiling point of 70 degrees, will, when atomized, congeal the skin and textures beneath in less than ten seconds; 75 degrees below zero being easily produced in a few minutes. With such an apparatus (and a great *furore* it has created in the medical world), a man may study anatomy on his own person, and dissect himself with comparative trifling inconvenience.—Columbia Weekly Register.

MAXIMS AND PROVERBS.

Professor Stowe, of Hartford, in his paper on the Talmud, read before the New England Historical Genealogical Society, at its recent meeting, gave some interesting specimens of the maxims and [illegible] contained in that wonderful [illegible] a [illegible] pithiest, as it will be some time before Prof. Stowe's paper is published.

If you speak in the night, speak softly; if you speak in the daytime, look around you before you speak.——What business is it of yours to look into the mysteries of God?——If you [illegible] reader, look for a man who has a nose. (The Jews, by the way, had a great repugnance to pug-noses.)——Be the pot in which you cook you yourself will be cooked.——The camel aspired [illegible], and the Lord took away his ears.——(In defence of [illegible]) If I had married at fourteen I could have said to the devil [illegible] your [illegible]

The devil comes the coals to blow.

(The Professor reads it, "blow the coals," [illegible] made by a slight change in position.)——While the roots was [illegible] ner.——Of the flesh that one may properly even the [illegible] ing.——Give [illegible] it honors those who devote themselves [illegible]

on a stag's horns.——Woe to him who builds the door, and has no house behind it.——Will Noah [illegible] his vineyard, the devil came to him and asked Noah, what he was planting? Noah replied, "planting a vineyard." "What is the use of a vineyard?" inquired the devil. Said Noah, "Its fruit, whether fresh or dry, (grapes or raisins) is sweet and good; and its wine gladdens the heart." "Let us work it on shares," says the devil. "Agreed," says Noah. Now [illegible] He brings a lamb, a lion, a hog, and a monkey, sacrifices them, and mingles the blood with the soil. Therefore, if a man drinks of the fruit of the vine yard, he is as innocent and nice as a lamb; if he drinks wine he thinks himself a lion when he's not, and fails into mischief; if he drinks [illegible] becomes as selfish and unmannerly as a hog; if he gets drunk, he babbers and jumps about, and is as silly and nasty as a monkey.

CHINESE SLAVERY IN CUBA.

There are forty thousand Chinese slaves in Cuba, and the new importations are constantly and rapidly augmenting their numbers. We call them slaves. They are really such. Their bondage only lasts for eight years, and in this respect differs from the modern slavery of the African race. But in other respects their slavery is as rigorous as it well could be. The nature of their treatment and labor, their absolute subjection to their masters, and the other conditions of their servitude, are such as to make it impossible to regard them as free laborers, or, as anything else than slaves.

Cuba has been compelled to resort to this system of slavery because of the stoppage of the African slave trade, which until a late day, has supplied the island with labor. So enormous are the demands of Cuba for laborers,—so great are the profits of the planters from the employment of enforced labor in the raising of sugar, coffee and tobacco, and in preparing them for the markets of the world, that when it ceased to be possible to obtain slaves from Africa, they were compelled to find them elsewhere. China opened just as Africa closed, and the work of importing the new stock was at once actively begun. The supply was unlimited and many of the old African traders at once changed the field of their operations, and went into the new Chinese business. Instead of the demand being as yet satisfied, however, it is now greater than ever, and a million of Chinamen would find eager masters on the moment of their arrival in the island. How they are induced to leave their native country, how they are dealt with after they get to Cuba, how they are worked till death relieves them, and, finally, how they are thrown into trenches and wrought up into compost, would form a dark piece of history.—*New York Times.*

MARCH, THE NAPOLEONIC MONTH.—A writer in the *Moniteur de l' Armee* points out that, without being a fatalist, he cannot but think there is in the history of some personages epochs when great events periodically recur; and that the month of March seems to be for the Napoleon family that epoch. It is probably to this we owe the publication of *Les Titres de Dynastic Napoleonienne.* The writer in question reminds us that it was in the first days of March, 1796, Gen. Bonaparte married Mme. Beauharnais, and a few days after he took the command of the army of Italy. It was in March that he descended from the Alps into the plains of Lombardy. In March, 1796, he reduced Italy and opened a new campaign. It was on the last day of March that "crown of the Hapsburgs did homage to his sword and solicited peace from its vanquisher." It was in March, 1798, that Bonaparte decided on the expedition to Egypt; and in March, 1799, the people of the East saluted him as the "Sultan of Fire." It was in March, 1800, that he restored with a firm hand, tranquility to France. It was in March that the Code Civil was framed. In March, 1802, the Concordat restored religion, the Peace of Amiens was signed, and the order of the Legion Honor founded. In March, the camps called the "Camps of the Ocean" were commenced. In March, 1804, the great conspiracy was formed against the First Consul. In March, 1805, Napoleon was not only Emperor of the French, but received from the Consulta in Paris the title of King of Italy.

It was in March that the statutes regulating the position of the Imperial family, and the degree creating the great Duchies of the Empire were promulgated. In March, 1807, Napoleon stood attacked with his troops "in the midst of the mud of Poland." It was in March, 1808, that Charles IV. of Spain abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand, though it was in May that Charles annulled that act and abdicated again in favor of Napoleon. It was in March, 1809, that the preparations for the campaign which led to Wagram were commenced. In March, 1810, the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess of Austria took place; "and, as if the month consecrated to the god of war was to be the cabalistic epoch of the imperial family, it was in the course of the same month his son was born." In March, 1812, the war with Russia was decided and announced. In March, 1813, the coalition of the powers of the north was formed against France.

It was in March, 1814, that the great captain gained his last victory on the plains of Champagne and on the banks of the Marne, and it was on the 30th of the same month that the battle was fought which led to the abdication at Fontainbleau. It was on the 20th of March that Napoleon recovered the imperial throne. "It is not, then, without reason that the month of March seems to us to be the Napoleonic month par excellence." And reason it was, in the month of March that the Prince Imperial was born, and it is in March that Napoleon III. publishes his pamphlet on the rise of the Napoleonic Dynasty. [illegible] one or two events that happened in the same cabalistic month, which the writer has forgotten to mention—for instance, the shooting of the Duke d'Enghien at Vincennes the 21st of March, 1804.

BALLOON DUEL.—In 1808, M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique, two fashionable gentlemen of Paris, had the misfortune to fall in love at the same time with the same lady—Mademoiselle Thevit, a dancer at the Imperial Opera, the exploits of whose heels had turned half the heads in the gay metropolis, not otherwise specially occupied. Neither adorer would yield his pretensions, and the lady—we mean no offence by the allusion, but we cannot dispense with the simile—like the proverbial quadruped placed midway between two bundles of hay equally attractive, was sorely puzzled to choose. As the best means of settling the difficulty consistently with the honor of all concerned, it was determined to submit the claims of the rivals to the arbitrament of single combat—the successful party to be installed sole proprietor of the lady's smiles, by what the law calls "the right of survivorship."

In order to avoid all appearance of indecent haste, and that no exhibition of passion or undue excitement—of all breaches of etiquette the most unpardonable—should mar the polished elegance of the proceeding, the duel was postponed a month, and that nothing should be wanting to give elevation to the affair, it was agreed that the combatants should fight in balloons.

Accordingly, on the 3d of May, the parties met in the garden of the Tuilleries, where two balloons, constructed precisely alike, were in readiness to receive them. Each, attended by a second, ascended his car, armed with a blunderbuss—pistols not being deemed efficient for the business in hand. A vast multitude, ignorant of the real design of the parties, assembled with the expectation of witnessing an aerial race. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amid the shouts of the spectators. When they had mounted to a height of over half a mile, nearly preserving the original distance of about eighty yards between them, at a preconcerted signal, M. le Pique fired his piece without effect. Almost immediately the fire was returned by M. de Grandpre, whose ball penetrated le Pique's balloon, which collapsed in an instant. The car descended with frightful velocity, and le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces on a house top on which they fell. De Grandpre triumphantly continued his ascent and terminated his voyage successfully at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

Selected Poetry.

THE COLUMBINES.

We were the fairies' lanterns,
And we hung in the dark, green wood,
To light in the moonless midnight
The spot were their palace stood.

Some of us swung o'er the portal,
Hid in the rock so gray,
And some of us glanced where the little elves danced,
And frolicked the night away.

A red cap wore the cockerel,
Their sentinel brave and true;
And he sounded his horn for the morning dawn
Till it rang the greenwood through.

The door on its emerald hinges
Then ope'd in the rock so gray,
And in troops they glide from the sun to hide,
Ere his beams through the woodland stray.

There they rest from their night-long revel,
On the silver thistle-down;
And a pearly light from lilies white
O'er their dreamy beds is thrown.

They sleep through the dewy morning,
And the noontide's golden haze,
Till the trumpets sound, by the night winds wound,
And call for the dreaming fays.

Then come with us, little Henry,
Ere the sun from the west is gone;
And you shall pick up more than one golden cup,
Which the elves in the grass have thrown.

Cups whence they drank the night dew,
And glasses hid in the moss,
Stained ruby red by the bright wine shed,
When the elves their beakers toss.

For a week and day we shall watch you,
In the bath, and on going to bed;
And never a word from your lips must be heard
Which may not to the elves be said.

And then you shall see the regatta
On the lily pond by the mill;
Six wee pearly boats, with golden oars,
Which the little folks row with a will.

Was it really the sun roundelay
Of the Columbines pricked on the hill,
Or had Henry dreamed while the moonbeams streamed
On the vase by the window still?

THEATRE.
Lessee & Manager.....H. B. Clarke, A. J. T. Caine.
Tuesday Ev'g, May 19
Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artiste, Tragedienne and Cantatrice,
MADAME MARIE METHUA
SCHELLER!
Who will make her First Appearance in this City in her Beautiful Personation of
MARIE!
The performance will consist of the Charming Domestic Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled, THE
PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER!
MARIE, with Songs from the Opera.....MADAME SCHELLER.
When I my Native Land, etc.
Through Meadows Green, etc.
Prayer—Holy Virgin.
Duet with Patrot, "Come for Ten Pence" [illegible]
Duet with Patrot, "Come for Ten Pence" [illegible]
Duet with Patrot, "Come for Ten Pence" [illegible]